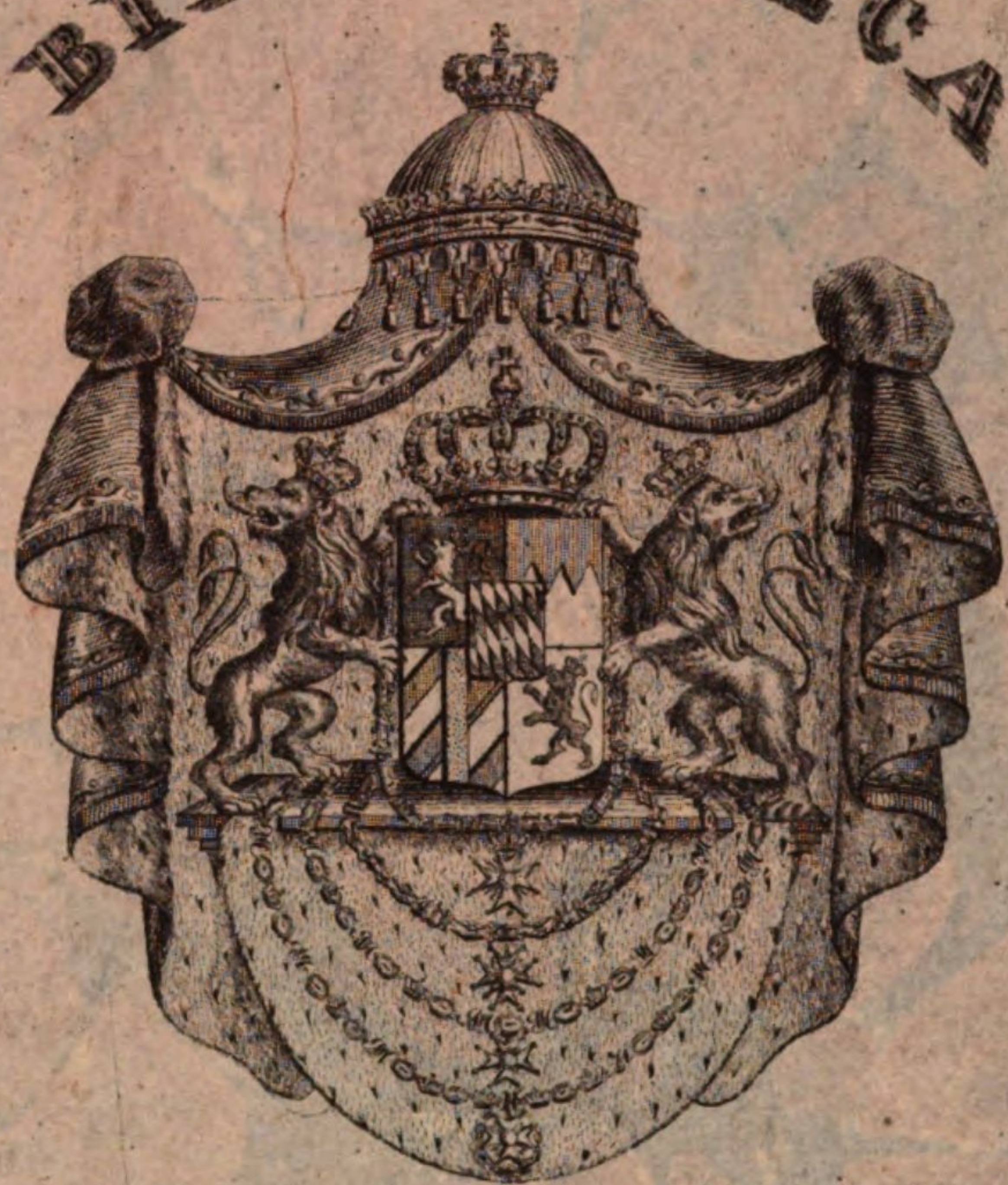
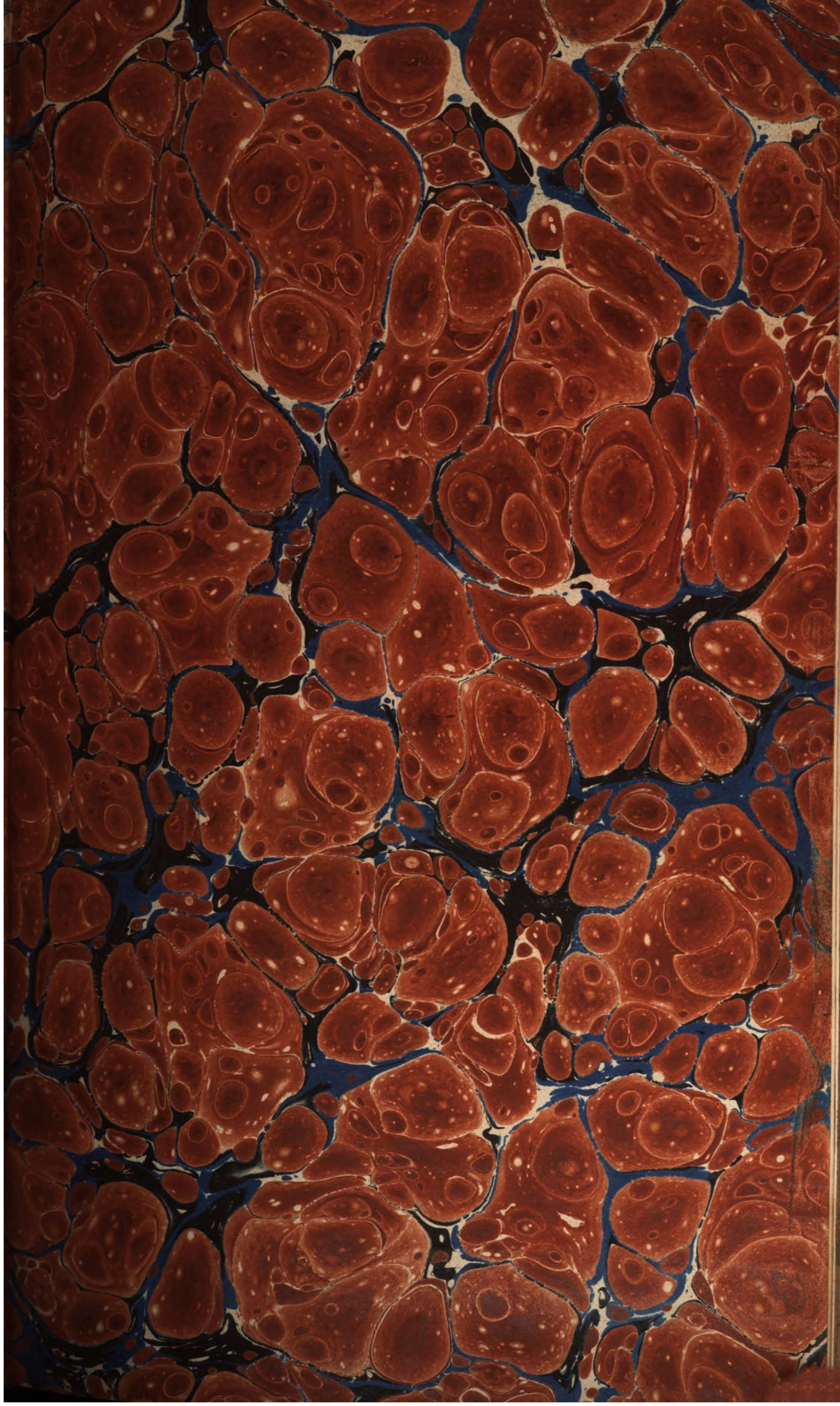




BIBLIOTHECA



REGIA
MONACHENSIS.



20
Brit. 92^m Selektion

2 Bmt. 92 m- 47,2

<36614626920017

<36614626920017

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

SELECTION
OF
REPORTS AND PAPERS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOL. *47th*, part II.
Poor in Ireland.

1836.

SECTION

OF

REPORTS AND PAPERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Vol. II.

1830.

Contents of Vol. 47, part II.

First Report from Commissioners, on
the Condition of the Poorer Classes
in Ireland, Appx. B. (1835) —

Ms. Paying.

1

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1896

1896

P O O R I N Q U I R Y
(I R E L A N D.)

Appendix (B.)

CONTAINING

G E N E R A L R E P O R T S

UPON THE

EXISTING SYSTEM OF PUBLIC MEDICAL RELIEF IN IRELAND;

L O C A L R E P O R T S

UPON

DISPENSARIES, FEVER HOSPITALS, COUNTY INFIRMARIES,
AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS;

WITH

SUPPLEMENT, PARTS I. & II.

CONTAINING

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FROM THE OFFICERS, &c. OF MEDICAL
INSTITUTIONS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1835.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	
1	GENERAL REPORT ON MEDICAL RELIEF, BY DR. D. BARRY, M.D.
32	GENERAL REPORT - J. R. CORRIE, Esq., M.D., Assistant Commissioner
41	GENERAL REPORT - W. F. BERRY, Esq., M.D., Assistant Commissioner

LOCAL REPORTS ON DISPENSARIES

1	Dispersary
2	"
3	"
4	"
5	"
6	"
7	"
8	"
11	"
13	"
15	"
17	"
19	"
20	"
21	"
23	"
25	"
26	"
27	"
29	"
31	"
33	"
36	"
38	"
40	"
41	"
43	"
44	"
46	"
48	"
50	"
51	"
52	"
53	"
55	"
57	"
58	"
60	"
61	"
63	"
64	"
66	"
67	"
68	"
69	"
71	"
72	"
74	"
75	"
76	"
77	"
79	"
81	"
82	"
83	"
85	"
87	"
88	"
90	"
91	"
93	"
94	"

(continued)

369.

LOCAL REPORTS ON DISPENSARIES—continued.

				Page.
LEINSTER—County Wicklow				
		Blessington	- - -	96
		Carnew	- - -	97
		Dunlavin	- - -	98
		Enniskerry	- - -	99
		Kiltegan	- - -	101
		Newtown-Mount-Kennedy	- - -	102
		Rathdrum	- - -	ib.
		Tinnahely	- - -	103
MUNSTER—County CORK				
		Aghada	- - -	104
		Ballyclough	- - -	107
		Ballynaboy, &c.	- - -	109
		Bantry	- - -	112
		Blarney	- - -	114
		Carrigaline	- - -	116
		Castlemartyr	- - -	119
		Castletown Roche	- - -	121
		Charleville	- - -	123
		Cloyne	- - -	124
		Doneraile	- - -	126
		Dunbollogue and Whitechurch	- - -	128
		Freemount	- - -	130
		Glanmire	- - -	133
		Glauntane	- - -	135
		Glenville	- - -	138
		Inniscarra	- - -	ib.
		Innishannon	- - -	140
		Kanturk	- - -	142
		Kildorrery	- - -	144
		Killeagh and Mount-Uniacke	- - -	147
		Kilworth	- - -	149
		Kinnataloon	- - -	151
		Magourney and Donoughmore	- - -	153
		Oysterhaven	- - -	154
		Passage and Monkstown	- - -	155
		Rathcormac	- - -	157
		Watergrass-hill	- - -	159
	City of CORK	Blackrock	- - -	161
		Cork, General	- - -	164
		Douglass	- - -	167
		Glanmire or Strand Road	- - -	170
County KERRY				
		Ardfert	- - -	172
		Ballylongford	- - -	174
		Cahiriveen	- - -	176
		Castle Island	- - -	179
		Clanmaurice	- - -	181
		Dingle	- - -	183
		Kenmare	- - -	185
		Listowel	- - -	188
		Miltown	- - -	190
		Tarbert	- - -	192
		Tralee	- - -	194
		Valentia	- - -	ib.
ULSTER—ANTRIM				
		Ballycastle	- - -	197
		Belfast General	- - -	199
		Bushmills	- - -	201
		Carrickfergus	- - -	203
		Crumlin	- - -	204
ARMAGH				
		Blackwatertown	- - -	206
		Crossmaglen	- - -	207
		Forkhill	- - -	209
		Keady	- - -	211
		Loughgall	- - -	212
		Lurgan	- - -	215
		Market-hill	- - -	217
		Meigh and Jonesborough	- - -	219
		Mullaglass	- - -	220
		Newtown Hamilton	- - -	222
		Poyntzpass	- - -	224
		Seagoe	- - -	225
		Tanderagee	- - -	226
		Tynan	- - -	228
CAVAN				
		Cavan	- - -	230

(continued)

LOCAL REPORTS ON DISPENSARIES—continued.

			Page.
ULSTER—County Down	Ballymacarrett	"	232
"	Banbridge	"	233
"	Bangor	"	236
"	Castlewellan	"	238
"	Donaghadee	"	240
"	Dromore	"	242
"	Hillsborough	"	245
"	Holywood	"	247
"	Newtown Breda	"	250
"	Rathfryland	"	251
"	Warrenpoint & Rostrevor	"	253
LONDONDERRY	Coleraine and Killowen	"	256
"	City of Derry	"	258
"	Muff	"	260
"	Newtown Limavady	"	ib.
TYRONE	Ballygawley	"	263
"	Caledon	"	264
"	Omagh	"	266

LOCAL REPORTS ON FEVER HOSPITALS:

CONNAUGHT—County GALWAY	Ballinasloe	Fever Hospital	267
"	Galway	"	268
LEINSTER	CARLOW	Carlow	270
"	KILDARE	Celbridge	271
"	"	Kilcullen	273
"	"	Naas	275
"	LOUTH	Louth	279
"	MEATH	Kells	ib.
"	"	Navan	281
"	WICKLOW	Arklow	283
"	"	Baltinglass	284
"	"	Bray	285
"	"	Stratford-on-Slaney	286
MUNSTER	CLARE	Clare	288
"	CORK	Bandon	289
"	"	Buttevant	292
"	"	Cove	294
"	"	Fermoy	296
"	"	Kinsale	299
"	"	Mallow	301
"	"	Middleton	303
"	"	Mitchelstown	306
"	"	Newmarket	308
"	"	Youghal	311
"	City of CORK	Cork	313
"	"	Hospital of the House of Industry	316
"	KERRY	County Kerry	318
"	"	Killarney	320
"	LIMERICK	St John's	Fever and Lock Hospital
ULSTER	ANTRIM	Belfast	Fever Hospital
"	"	Lisburn	"
"	ARMAGH	Armagh City	"
"	"	Middleton	"
"	CAVAN	Cavan	ib.
"	DOWN	Downpatrick	"
"	"	Newry	"

LOCAL REPORTS ON COUNTY INFIRMARIES:

CONNAUGHT—County GALWAY	County Infirmary	337
"	ROSCOMMON	"
LEINSTER	KILDARE	"
"	LOUTH	"
"	"	Drogheda Infirmary
"	MEATH	County Infirmary
"	QUEEN'S COUNTY	"
"	WICKLOW	"

LOCAL REPORTS ON COUNTY INFIRMARIES—continued.

	Page.
MUNSTER — County CLARE - - - County Infirmary - - -	357
" CORK - - - " - - -	360
" CITY OF CORK - - - North Charitable Infirmary - - -	362
" " - - - South " - - -	368
" COUNTY KERRY - - - County Infirmary - - -	371
" LIMERICK - - - " - - -	374
" " - - - Barrington's Hospital and City of Limerick Infirmary - - -	375
ULSTER - - - ANTRIM - - - County Infirmary - - -	376
" ARMAGH - - - " - - -	379
" CAVAN - - - " - - -	383
" DOWN - - - " - - -	386
" LONDONDERRY - - - " - - -	389
" MONAGHAN - - - " - - -	392
" TYRONE - - - " - - -	395

LOCAL REPORTS ON LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

CONNAUGHT—District Lunatic Asylum at Ballinasloe - - -	398
LEINSTER " " Carlow - - -	399
" " " Maryborough - - -	401
MUNSTER " " Cork - - -	403
" Lunatic Asylum (not District) Tralee - - -	406
" District Lunatic Asylum Limerick - - -	407
ULSTER " " Belfast - - -	409
" " " Armagh - - -	413
" " " Londonderry - - -	416
LEINSTER—City of Dublin, St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital for Lunatics - - -	418

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some Account of the Plan adopted at Birmingham for affording Medical Relief to the Parish Sick Poor, by J. R. Corrie, Esq. M. D. - - -	437
An Account of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, by J. R. Corrie, Esq. M. D. - - -	439
A Report on the Cork Street Fever Hospital, Dublin, compiled from replies made by Wm. Stoker, Esq. M.D. to Medical Queries - - -	444

SUPPLEMENT, PART I. - - -	1
SUPPLEMENT, PART II. - - -	175

The Government, in selecting medical men to investigate the working of medical charities, the only species of public relief ever afforded to the poor of this country seems to have justly appreciated the difficulties with which the subject is surrounded. The very materials given to the sick poor as relief at these institutions; the proper mode of purchasing, preparing and preserving these materials; the professional fitness or unfitness of individuals to be entrusted with the administration of these materials; the very accounting for their expenditure, can be thoroughly understood by medical men alone. It is clear, then, that what is termed *Hygiene*, or a mere record of the answers of casual persons, to set questions, however frequently repeated, can give but very inadequate notions indeed of the actual management of such complicated charities, in which technical knowledge might be so easily employed to justify abuse, or cover misrepresentation.

In order to obtain as comprehensive a view as possible of the actual circumstances of individual charities, and of the estimation in which they were held by their respective coteries, the following summary of the results of the inquiries made by the Government, and of the replies thereto, is here presented.

APPENDIX (B.)

GENERAL REPORT

Upon the existing System of PUBLIC MEDICAL RELIEF in *Ireland*, by Sir DAVID BARRY, M.D., F.R.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, &c. &c., and J. R. CORRIE, Esq., M.D., Cantab.

Appendix (B.)
Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Introductory Remarks - - - - -	1
Classification of Institutions - - - - -	2
Analysis of Report - - - - -	2
Defects of Legislation - - - - -	2
Examples of Abuses in Class (A.) (County Hospitals) - - - - -	3
of Good Management - - - - -	3
of Abuses in Class (B.) (Dispensaries) - - - - -	3
of Good Management - - - - -	5
In Class (C.) (Fever Hospitals) - - - - -	5
In Class (D.) (Lunatic Asylums) - - - - -	5
Suggestions for the Improvement of the present System of Public Medical Relief. Preliminary Observations - - - - -	6
Fundamental Propositions - - - - -	6
Suggested Improvements in Class (A.) - - - - -	6
in Class (B.) (General Dispensary Hospitals) - - - - -	7
in Class (C.) - - - - -	8
in Class (D.) - - - - -	9
in Class (G.) (Houses of Industry) - - - - -	9
in Class (H.) (Gaols) - - - - -	9
Examples of remarkable economy in charitable and other Institutions, contrasted with large Expenditures - - - - -	9
Extracts from Sir D. Barry's and Dr. Corrie's Notes on particular Institutions, intended to illustrate the General Report - - - - -	10

PREVIOUSLY to entering upon the more immediate business of our Report, we beg to submit a short statement as to the length of time employed by us in our investigation, the information collected, the mode of proceeding adopted in collecting that information; the situation, number and classes of institutions examined. Introductory Remarks.

We have employed five months, without any intermission, in examining together, and on the spot, the establishments existing in the North-eastern Counties, and in some of those of the West and South, for the relief of the sick and impotent poor. Our joint remarks upon these establishments were sent in to the Board as we completed our examination of each respectively. We moreover appended to each Local Report at the time a short *resumé* of the leading facts connected with each, as well as our own conclusions, founded upon oral and documentary evidence, but more especially upon actual observation.

Manner of conducting the Examination.

The Government, in selecting medical men to investigate the working of medical charities, the only species of public relief ever afforded to the poor of this country, seems to have justly appreciated the difficulties with which the subject is surrounded. The very materials given to the sick poor as relief at these institutions; the proper mode of purchasing, preparing and preserving these materials; the professional fitness or unfitness of individuals to be entrusted with the administration of these materials; the very accounting for their expenditure, can be thoroughly understood by medical men alone. It is clear, then, that what is termed *Evidence*, or a mere record of the answers of casual persons, to set questions, however frequently repeated, can give but very inadequate notions indeed of the actual management of such complicated charities, in which technical knowledge might be so easily employed to justify abuse, or cover misrepresentation.

In order to obtain as comprehensive a view as possible of the actual circumstances of individual charities, and of the estimation in which they were held by their respective communities

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

munities, as well as to obviate all pretext for withholding information on the plea of not having had timely notice, we invariably addressed letters to each institution some days previously to that fixed for our official visit. By these letters we endeavoured to obtain as full a meeting as could be procured of those likely to possess the knowledge we sought; and the returns called for by these letters, when checked and compared with the records of the establishment, opened a plan of investigation not easily frustrated.

The method which we adopted in our examination of these charities, was the following:—

We always carried with us to each institution a note-book, containing printed memoranda, arranged in the margins of blank sheets, under such general heads as were thought to include all the more important points of every species of medical charity. This note-book had been prepared from written contributions, furnished by two of the medical Assistant Commissioners, and from all the most respectable sources of information accessible to the Board.

The medicines, medical stores, and the wards with the intern patients, if there were any, were first examined, notes being taken of every thing worthy of remark. One of us then sat down, asked the series of questions suggested by the memoranda, and recorded the replies most approved of by the whole or the majority of those present; whilst the other took private notes of such local circumstances as appeared to merit notice, or happened to be peculiar to the establishment under consideration. The registers, accounts and other written documents were examined with the proper officers. Our joint notes were afterwards revised, and a *resumé* added from the notes, under the head of "*General Observations.*" A note-book thus filled up constituted an individual local Report, and was forthwith forwarded to the Board in Dublin.

The length of time employed in each of these examinations, independently of the subsequent revision of our notes, was from two and a half to four hours.

Purely medical charities we considered to be more directly within our sphere; but we also *incidentally* looked into houses of industry, mendicity establishments, and gaols, as likely to afford information illustrative of the line of inquiry which we were pursuing.

We had determined from the beginning that the chief object to be attained by our mission was not so much sanitary or statistic information, as a faithful picture of the actual state and working of a certain proportion of the medical charities; such a picture as might enable the Government to judge of the necessity for legislative interference in their present management.

Classification of the
Institutions examined.

The classes of institutions, and the number of each class examined by us, during the above period, were—

(A.) County and City Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
(B.) Dispensaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
(C.) Fever Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
(D.) Lunatic Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
(E.) Cholera Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(F.) Lying-in Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(G.) Houses of Industry and Mendicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
(H.) Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL								166

Analysis of Report.

Having premised these few observations, we shall next venture to point out some of the defects of the original enactments relating to public Medical Charities, and also some examples of the more flagrant abuses which, under the administration of the enactments alluded to, have crept into these charities; referring for more detailed illustrations to our specific local Reports, and the extracts attached to this Report, pp. 10—22.

Lastly, we shall take the liberty of submitting our own views, as to the measures most likely, in our opinion, to arrest abuse, and at the same time to render public medical charity more conducive than it is at present to its legitimate object,—the relief of the sick and destitute poor.

Defects of original
Legislation.

The leading defects, in our opinion, in the original construction and present state of the public medical relief system to the sick poor, may be traced to,—

1st. The total omission, on the part of the Legislature, of all provision for an efficient superintendence or control being exercised by properly qualified persons, whether over the working of the whole system, or over that of its subordinate machinery, such as county hospitals, dispensaries, fever hospitals, &c. in the different districts.

2dly. The authorizing by law a sort of partnership in charity (unprotected, however, on one side by adequate security) between the public purse and private individuals; thereby placing it within the power of designing persons, under the various Dispensary* and Fever Hospital

58 Geo. III. c. 47.

* Public Dispensaries in Ireland are considered by the law to derive their funds from two sources, first, annual private subscriptions by individuals, whether connected or not with the locality; secondly, from county assessments, authorized by the respective local grand juries, for an amount to each dispensary equal to the sum of the annual private subscriptions respectively, upon the list of subscribers being vouched for as *bonâ fide* contributors to the respective charities at the assizes, in a manner satisfactory to the grand jury. The amount of the county assessment *must* be at least double that of the private subscription list, if there be a fever hospital united with the dispensary.

Hospital Acts, to impose a permanent tax upon local communities, professedly for the purpose of relieving the sick poor of the district, but in reality for their own or their friends' private advantage.

3dly. The leaving it discretionary with grand juries, a species of local controlling bodies, which exist only during the presence of the judges of assize, to diminish or annihilate the funds of a charity capable perhaps of much usefulness; and that merely as a punishment, for abuses, the ordinary offspring of irresponsibility, and want of superintendence.

4thly. The exclusiveness of the County Infirmaries Act, relatively to the qualifications as well as to the number of physicians and surgeons to be employed in the hospitals, whilst the Dispensary Acts, on the contrary, require no proofs of specific medical qualifications of any kind, from the persons to whose care the sick poor applying at the latter class of institutions are to be consigned.

Under such an easy system of legislation and a still more lax administration of its enactments, it is not to be wondered at, that abuses arose, nor that these abuses all tended directly, or indirectly, to divert to selfish purposes, a greater or less portion of the means originally destined for the relief of the sick poor.

The following, amongst others, are some of the abuses which we had occasion to observe in the management of this class:

1. The chief medical officer becomes the contractor to his own hospital for a particular article of diet, the consumption of which he can himself increase *ad libitum*.*

The Dietary is constructed so as to favour that consumption.

2. He becomes possessed of, and turns to his own private profit, all the land, sometimes of considerable extent, attached to the charity.†

3. He occupies the best part of the hospital, and its out-buildings with his family, to the manifest prejudice of the sick poor.‡

4. He establishes a dispensary within the hospital, and receives under that pretext an additional salary for seeing extern patients in the hospital surgery.§

5. He charges for additional medicine for his dispensary, but does not keep that medicine apart from the hospital medicine.||

6. He keeps no daily diet-table, nor accounts of provisions issued.¶

7. He is himself the purchaser of all provisions.**

8. He builds for his own accommodation on the hospital premises.††

9. He takes in such cases as are least entitled to hospital relief, and are likely to be a burthen to the institution.‡‡

10. He knows little or nothing of the rate or quality of diet, or of the provisions bought or issued at his own hospital; seldom investigates that particular department, which he leaves chiefly to the care of his purveyor and matron. §§

The extreme unpleasantness of the ungracious but unavoidable task of denouncing particular local abuses, we feel to be much diminished by our being able to refer to a large proportion of examples of this class, in which the zeal, high integrity and attention, not only of their medical officers, but of all concerned in their administration, are entitled to the highest praise. We refer therefore with much pleasure to our Reports and Extracts on the infirmaries of the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Cavan, Clare, Limerick, and Limerick City; to the Queen's County Infirmary, also, as admirably managed in every department, excepting that last mentioned; which, however, we feel quite sure was immediately and fully rectified by the very able medical officer at its head.

1. A charity of this class is to be got up, or if already got up, is to be supported.

A list of subscribers ||| to certain sums, amounting say to 100*l.*, is laid before the grand jury, and accepted by that body as a lawful basis (under the Acts referred to) upon which to establish an additional tax upon the county (to an equivalent amount, if for this class alone, to double the amount of subscriptions if for a charity combining this with Class C.) for the alleged relief of the sick poor of a particular district.

Several of these subscribers may not be *bonâ fide* payers.

Many cease to pay after the first or second year.

The names remain, the list is annually laid before the grand jury, and is approved, if there be a patronizing member, which is generally, if not always, the case.¶¶

2. The amount of the nominal subscriptions is required to be sworn to, or lodged with a particular officer or authority.

The medical attendant or his friends advance the sum required for the moment,*** and the local taxation for the charity goes on as before; or the charity ceases to exist if the nominal subscription be not sworn in time.†††

3. Some evidence of the necessity, of the utility, of the particular charity, of the number of its applicants, of the good it had done, must be submitted to the grand jury, before a new county grant can be obtained. Hence arises the indiscriminate admissions, nay, even the

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

36 Geo. III. c. 9.

54 Geo. III. c. 62.

Abuses in Class (A.)
Chief Medical
Officer.

Abuses in Class (B.)

58 Geo. III. c. 47.

* See Extracts, from Notes on Infirmaries; Armagh.

† Down, Armagh, Galway.

¶ Tyrone, Queen's.

‡ Tyrone, Monaghan, Galway.

§ See Extracts on Dispensaries; Dunmore; Report on Kiltalla, County Galway.

** Ardahan, County Galway.

§ Tyrone.

** Tyrone.

§§ Queen's.

††† Report on Dunboyne, County Meath; Omagh, County Tyrone.

† Armagh, Galway.

|| Tyrone

†† Armagh.

||| See Note (*), p. 2.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

the courting of the poor, of every class and from every quarter, to become patients and swell the lists, where lists are kept; and, where they are not, to give a colouring to arbitrary statements of numbers.*

Annual or half-yearly returns are made out, purporting to specify the numbers "relieved, cured, died, remaining on books, &c." But many of the returns are not founded on the registry of the patients; some are exaggerated;† some purely arbitrary and fictitious, no record of any kind being kept.‡

Some are confessed to have been drawn up merely *pro formâ*, to satisfy the grand jury, whilst almost all their authors admit that the results of dispensary practice cannot be accurately ascertained.

In one case, deliberate and detailed professional statements are printed and put forth, calculated to excite alarm as to the sanitary state of the district. But though purporting to be based upon the records of the medical practice of the charity, these statements were found to be disproved by the records, irregular and arbitrary as these were.§

4. The aggregate of the nominal sums alleged to be received, every year, from private subscriptions, together with that of the real sum granted from the county rates, must be accounted for to the grand jury. The amount of both, say 150*l*.

An account is furnished annually, made out, in most cases, by the medical attendant, but signed by the official treasurer. Credit is of course given for both sums.

It has been settled by the committee of the charity, that the salary of the medical attendant shall be the balance of the whole income, or shall approach as near 100*l*. per annum as the income will allow, after paying all other expenses. The committee order and pay for the medicines required.

In one case of this description, the whole charge for medicine for the year for 800 patients was only 8*l*. 15*s*. for both parent and branch dispensaries.||

5. The salary is fixed for the medical attendant at 75*l*., or rather he fixes it so for himself, having the sole management of the funds, and being obliged by contract to furnish all the medicines required. In this case, 55*l*. are charged for pills, powders, draughts, &c. for the patients in one year, whilst the remaining 20*l*., with 4*l*. or 5*l*. over, are charged to rent of house, repairs, sundries, &c.¶

The grand jury grants the usual equivalent; and this flagrantly ill-managed charity goes on as before, neither ledger nor any other record is kept to justify the charge.

All the concerns of the charity are exclusively in the hands of the medical attendant.

6. The medical attendant is conscientious and economical; his account correct; the committee zealous; the subscribers payers; the sick poor faithfully and humanely attended.

There is a balance at the end of the year of 25*l*. in favour of this institution. The grand jury diminish their grant by that sum. Next year there is still a balance of 5*l*. The original amount of the county grant is reduced by 30*l*., or by still a larger sum, if the subscriptions of the charity have increased. The third year the institution is in debt; subscribers withdraw; the committee relax in their attention; the medical man sees that integrity and economy are worse than useless, and he either becomes needlessly expensive, or the charity falls from want of funds; whilst other charities of the same class, not burdened with the virtues that had ruined this, go on as usual. Grand juries have not time to examine details, and are therefore not fitted to exercise that discriminating superintendence which would be likely to render charity most efficient.

7. The grand jury is liberal, the subscribers solvent, the means of the charity ample; but the committee leaves every thing to the medical attendant, an apothecary, with an open shop in the village.

The annual account contains long bills from Dublin druggists, besides large quantities of lard for ointments, spirits for tinctures, leeches, and *sundries*, bought on the spot to save carriage. There is, however, no balance, or else a small one, against the charity.**

8. A remote parent or branch dispensary is got up, perhaps on a patron's estate, or close to his demesne; many of the subscribers merely nominal. The medical attendant resides in a distant town, from four to fourteen miles off. The dispensary house or room is opened once, or at most twice, a week. The whole of the medical materials contained in it are not worth 5*l*.; sometimes they are not worth 1*l*.;†† yet in one case of this kind the charge for their carriage alone would make their weight *eighty-six hundred* for one year.††

9. Salaries vary with the amount of annual income. Dispensary held in surgeon's house. No committee meetings. §§

	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's salary for 1833, £.100\	120	-	-
Apothecary's ditto for ditto, £.20\	-	-	-
Income for 1833 - - - - -	115	18	6
Leaving - - - - -	£.4	1	6

less than nothing to purchase medicines for the sick poor of that district. *Mixed*

* Reports on Agher, Summerhill, Julianstown, Bellewstown Hill, Duleek, County Meath; Ballymacarrett, Belfast General, County Down, and many others.

† Ballymacarrett, County Down; Ballinasloe, County Galway.

‡ Howth and Baldoyle, County Dublin; Ballinasloe, County Galway; Ballymacarrett, County Down.

§ See Extracts, Howth and Baldoyle, County Dublin.

|| Howth and Baldoyle.

¶ Dunboyne, County Meath.

** Reports on Rathfriland, Belfast General, County Down; Galway, County Galway, &c.

†† Julianstown, Bellewstown Hill, County Meath; Killyan, Kiltulla, Ardrahan, County Galway.

‡‡ Dunmore, County Galway.

§§ Dundrum, County Dublin.

Mixed Abuses, Professional and Fiscal.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

The Getter-up of a
Dispensary.

10. A person practising medicine in a village, but having no diploma nor public professional certificate of any kind, takes advantage of the silence of the Dispensary Acts upon the subject of medical qualifications, gets up a dispensary, sets down the names of his patients to whom he furnishes drugs as subscribers* for sums as low as 2s. 6d., and even 1s. per annum; he obtains an equivalent county grant, becomes cash-keeper and collector, makes all disbursements, audits his own accounts, pays to himself the rent of the dispensary (his own house), 33l. 16s. 2d.; collects the subscriptions of his subscribers, or rather the debts of his patients, and balances his annual accounts with a charge for such an item as "bottles and lapping paper."

11. A patron gets up a dispensary to serve the poor, and serves a young friend at the same time, by having him appointed as the medical attendant under the Act referred to; but the young man has not completed his education. The salary and emoluments of his new appointment enable him to employ a deputy, and obtain his diploma† or even to pay the expenses of graduating in Arts at Trinity College, Dublin.

12. A medical man settled in business has an influential relative residing near him; there is no district unprovided with a medical charity nearer than ten or twelve miles; he procures twenty or thirty names as subscribers, through the influence alluded to, but unconnected with the district. An equivalent is obtained from the county rates; a dispensary is got up; a deputy is hired at a trifling expense, because he is unqualified. The ostensible medical attendant continues to reside at the distance mentioned, but arranges the money business of the concern with the grand jury.‡

13. A practising apothecary obtains exclusive control over a charity richly and powerfully supported. He has kept no record of any kind for several years. The only machinery is a nominal treasurer, an annual account, and a purely arbitrary return of patients. The open shop is the dispensary room. The medicines, charged 60l. for 1833, are given to the sick poor, or sold, as occasion demands, from the same drawers, pots and bottles. The usual statement of the numbers "cured, relieved, on the books," &c. laid before the grand jury for that year, contains the words "*Cured, 2,061.*" The salary is 100l. per annum. The funds are unable to meet the charges. The deficit is taken from another charity, of which the apothecary is also medical attendant.§

Other examples of abuses of various kinds, in this class, might be quoted from our Reports; but there are also many examples to be found there of dispensaries to which the highest, as well as the middle ranks of the district, contribute a liberal portion of their means, and what is still better, of their time, intelligence and moral weight.||

Examples in which we found the medical attendants talented valuable men, doing much good to the poor, and much credit to humanity, as well as to their own profession.

A practising apothecary pretends to be an M.D. and is appointed sole physician. There is no active committee; no accounts, nor records even of deaths kept. There are seldom more than two patients in the house, often not more than one, and that one is kept in the house and on the books for *six consecutive years* at the expense of the charity.¶

Although the name of *Fever Hospital* generally deters committees from the actual inspection or superintendence of this class of institutions, and therefore may be supposed favourable to abuses, yet many of these charities are conducted in as efficient and satisfactory a manner as their limited and uncertain funds, and the defective principles upon which they are based, will admit.

One we found had been built, and hitherto liberally supported by individual benevolence.** In another the zeal and humanity of the highest and most influential member of the committee braves the danger of infection, to insure fair dealing to the sick poor.††

In some, the leading physicians of the town do the duties both professional and fiscal gratuitously, yet most efficiently.‡‡ In one case a single physician, by his individual exertion and great moral influence, has established and kept up for many years, under peculiar difficulties, one of the most truly and practically useful hospitals of this class which has fallen under our notice.

Although the abuses which we have had occasion to notice in this class are not numerous, yet as they operate upon a much larger local capital than those alluded to in the preceding classes, they are of greater individual importance in a fiscal point of view.

From ten to twenty acres of farm or garden ground belong to an asylum, and are within its inclosure. Gardeners and labourers are hired at high wages; the patients do all or the chief part

Class (C.)
Abuses, &c.
Chief Medical
Officer.

Class (D.)
Abuses.

* Booterstown, County Dublin.

† Miltown, Headford, County Galway.

‡ Dunmore, Glanamadda, County Galway.

§ Ballinasloe Dispensary and Fever Hospital, County Galway.

|| Athboy, County Meath; Collon, Ardee, County Louth; Warrenpoint, Castlewellan, Banbridge,

Hollywood, Belfast, County Down; Crumlin, County Antrim; Londonderry, County Derry; Caledon,

County Tyrone; Markethill, Forkhill, County Armagh; Ahascragh, Headford, Monivea, Loughrea,

Galway, Claranbridge, County Galway; Ennis, County Clare.

¶ Ballinasloe Fever Hospital and Dispensary, County Galway;

Armagh.

†† Navan, County Meath.

‡‡ Downpatrick, Belfast, Ennis.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.Class (D.)
Abuses.

part of the work required. Independently of charges for seed, potatoes, wheat, barley, farming implements, &c., *garden seeds alone* are charged between 20*l.* and 30*l.*

The produce has been considerable, and may have saved to the public its value in feeding the lunatics; but the only credit given in the accounts of the institution amounts to a few shillings for "vegetables sold." In short, there is only a debtor side to the farm and garden account.*

From six to twelve or more large pigs, besides geese, turkeys, fowls, &c. are kept in the asylum. They are tended by patients, fattened upon the produce of the farm and garden, or upon the purchased provisions, but are sold for the private benefit of the manager.†

The expense imposed upon the counties (in some cases almost at the discretion of the district manager) to support the present mode of keeping and treating the lunatic poor, is much too large, more especially when compared with the assessments authorized in Ireland for the relief of the other descriptions of sick poor,‡ and for that of the same description of such in other countries.§

The institutions of this class, however, viewed as a whole, are highly creditable to the country, and afford a strong proof that public charity, to be efficient and respectable, must be compulsory; and to be rendered suitable to its purposes with due economy, ought to be subjected to minute disinterested superintendence.

Suggestions for the Improvement of the present System of Public Medical Relief.

Preliminary Observations.

When public funds intended for the relief of the sick and impotent poor are subdivided into small portions, as in the case of dispensaries—when each of these portions is placed by law under the separate management of local committees—when the amount of these funds respectively depends upon mere contingencies, viz. private subscription, real or nominal, and the pleasure of the local grand jury, the very uncertainty and smallness of the means, and the conviction, or suspicion, that a greater or less portion of them is fictitious, tend to place these charities below the attention of the wealthy, as in the county of Mayo; to damp the zeal of the truly public-spirited and humane; and ultimately to throw the entire control into the hands of some selfish interested person; most generally into those of the medical attendant.

Yet these dispensaries profess to be the offspring of pure local charity, soliciting the support of the community, and holding out private voluntary subscriptions as a pledge of their sincerity.

Such a system of public relief left uncontrolled by competent superintendence, besides producing the abuses of which we have given so many examples, must serve also to diminish the stock of public integrity, and to reduce to the very smallest fraction compatible with the existence of the abuses themselves the portion of relief which actually reaches the sick poor.

The institutions which, it may be said, are forced upon the community by the Government, such as the new gaols, (now in some instances become a source of relief to the poor) county, and city hospitals, and district lunatic asylums, with all their defects, are by far the most respectable, and therefore, perhaps, the best looked after of Irish public charities.

With the view then of remedying the defects to which we have alluded, as either inherent in the present system of public relief, or as actually existing in the different classes of public charities in Ireland, we beg leave to suggest,—

1st. That to whatever class the institutions may belong through which public relief is to be afforded to the sick and impotent poor, the source from which the means of relief are to be derived should be fixed and secure, and also that these means should be such as may claim the respect and attention of the better orders of the community, such as may command an administrative machinery most likely to insure to the greatest number of destitute sick the largest amount of real *bonâ fide* relief which local circumstances will admit.

2d. That the *minimum* of professional qualification which may be required by the law to be possessed by the different classes of medical officers to be hereafter appointed to these institutions, should be the same for all, respectively, whatever be the class of institution for which these officers may be candidates.

3d. As regards Class (A.):

That the only officers permitted, under any pretext, to reside in the buildings appropriated to this class of charities, should be one governor or registrar, one unmarried house surgeon or apothecary, and one matron, to each hospital.

4th. Every thing permitted by the managing committee to be grown, and every domestic animal permitted to be fed upon the premises, should be turned to the profit of the funds of the charity; a regular debtor and creditor account being kept of the expense of production, and the value of the produce.

5th. Registers should be kept, under proper heads, of the kinds, quantities and prices of the various provisions received, expended, and in store.

6th. Instead of the varying, and in some instances anomalous and expensive plans of diet now in use, a fixed and uniform dietary should be adopted, framed with a view to the strictest economy, consistent with the health and comfort of the patients, and with a due

consi-

Improvements in
Class (A.)
County and City
Hospitals.
Occupation of
Building.
Produce of Grounds.
Provisions.
Dietary.

* Belfast, Armagh.

† Armagh, Ballinasloe, Limerick, Maryborough.

§ Belfast, Armagh, Ballinasloe.

‡ *Vide* First Report on the St. Cuthbert's Poor (Edinburgh).

consideration of the habits and usual diet of the persons likely to become inmates of this class of charities.*

7th. Monthly diet tables, of the form of those now in use in army hospitals, should also be kept, specifying the name, age and disease of each patient, dates of admission and discharge, number of folios in register, days of the month (31 columns), number of days in hospital, number of diets, full, half, and low or fever diet.

8th. A printed copy of the dietary, with a daily ward diet-roll, should be hung up in each ward, in order that each patient may see the exact quantity and kind of food to which he or she is entitled by the order of the physician or surgeon for the day.

9th. The number of medical officers attached to county or city hospitals, should be regulated by the amount of the local population; but these officers should never, if possible, be fewer than two physicians with one assistant physician, two surgeons with one assistant surgeon, and one resident apothecary for each hospital, all possessing the minimum of professional qualifications already alluded to.† The character for dexterity in operation, experience and skill, which the being attached to an hospital seldom fails to confer, would thus cease to be a monopoly as at present; local competition in zeal and science would be established, whilst those who are able to pay for the best advice would have an opportunity of making a choice.

10th. The amount of remuneration to be paid by each charity of this class to its medical officers, excepting the resident apothecary, should also be regulated by the number of the local inhabitants. Thus in towns and cities containing from 5,000 to 20,000 souls, the remuneration for medical services need not exceed 100*l.* divided amongst the two physicians and two surgeons.

The distinction conferred by the appointment would insure candidates, whilst the smallness of the salary to each officer would prevent even the suspicion of any other motives, on the part of the aspirant, than those of the most laudable ambition. In places containing from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, the remuneration might be still smaller, say 80*l.* for all, whilst in places containing 40,000 and upwards, no pecuniary reward whatever need be given ‡ by the charity, more especially if it can be made available, as it ought to be, for the purposes of medical education.

11th. A uniform system of returns and book-keeping should be enforced, such as would tend to promote strict care and economy, and therefore to render the means of the charity available to the greatest number of the sick and destitute poor.

12th. The Government should possess the power of a *veto*, at least in the appointment of the medical officers of all public hospitals.

13th. Hospitals of this class, instead of being limited, as they are at present, to the treatment of surgical and chronic medical cases, should be made to follow the enlightened examples set by the London, Dublin and Belfast Hospitals, into which fevers of all kinds are admitted. They would thus become much more extensively useful to the community. Infection in typhus may be said to cease after cleanliness, ventilation and space have been established around those sick of that disease.§

14th. Extern patients should be prescribed for, and operated on, if necessary, on certain days, by the medical officers in rotation. A very large population, as that of Belfast, might be advantageously divided into districts, each having an extern medical attendant, who, for a small salary, as in Dundee, in Scotland, would visit, or see at his own house, the sick poor of his own district; his prescriptions being taken by the patient to be made up at the Hospital Pharmacy.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Class (B.)

1st. The charities of this class, and those also of Class (C.), to be rendered sources of efficient relief to the sick destitute poor, should, in our opinion, be assimilated in principle, as nearly as possible, to those of Class (A.), just described.

2d. In every case, they should be made to combine the advantages of small general hospitals with those of the best dispensaries, and might, we think, be advantageously attached to district workhouses, or houses of industry, for the relief of the impotent poor, should such establishments be contemplated. ||

3d. Their funds should be placed upon a secure and respectable footing, without however precluding private contribution from the public-spirited, the humane and the wealthy.

4th. By rendering the funds of dispensaries or dispensary district hospitals independent of private subscription, the general practitioner and the industrious fair-trading apothecary would be protected from the influence of an abuse which is every day weighing more hardly upon their business, and at the same time depriving the destitute poor of a large share of the means intended exclusively for their relief. We mean the practice of subscribers, in several cases, insisting upon advice and medicine *gratis*, from the charity, for their own families,

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Medical Officers.

Salaries to Medical
Officers.

Returns and Books.

Appointment of
Medical Officers.

Hospitals to be ge-
neral.

Patients.

Dispensaries.

Dispensary Hospi-
tals.

* See Extracts on Cavan County Infirmary.

† See Report on Limerick County and Limerick City Infirmary; also Report on the Clare County Infirmary.

‡ See Report on Barrington's or City of Limerick Hospital, and Local Act relating to the same.

§ See Report on Belfast Hospital.

|| See Extract on Ennis House of Industry.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.Proportion to Popu-
lation and Extent of
surface.Medical Officers.
Proportion to Popu-
lation and Extent of
surface.

Number of Beds.

Inspection, Control,
Check.

Workhouses.

Distance of Dis-
pensary Hospitals
from each other.Class (C.)
Fever Hospitals.

families, as well as for those whom they may recommend, although such persons might be well able to pay the independent practitioner for his services and his drugs.

The corporation, therefore, and the medical men of the charity, the local magistrates and clergymen, should alone have the power to recommend either intern or extern patients, always however certifying, that the fitness of the case had been carefully ascertained.

5th. The distance at which these institutions should be placed from each other; the salaries, classes and number of their medical officers; the extent of their means; in short, the power of the whole machinery of each of these institutions, should be regulated by the amount of population in cities and towns; by the amount of population and extent of surface jointly in rural districts.

6th. One of these general dispensary hospitals should be placed in the midst of every 40,000 or 50,000 town or city inhabitants. One should also be placed as near the centre as possible of every twelve miles square, or of every area of six miles radius, of inhabited rural districts, not included within the bounds of the districts assigned to towns or cities, or to county or other hospitals.*

7th. The machinery of one of these dispensary hospitals, for a town district of from 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, having no other hospital, should comprehend two senior medical officers at least; two juniors or assistants; and one resident manager or governor. The salaries of each to be the same as those assigned to the medical officers of the lowest class of county or city hospitals. (§. 9. Letter A.)

8th. The smallest of these general hospitals should contain at least 15 or 20 beds, which, allowing to each patient an average of one month's continuance in hospital, would afford accommodation for 240 sick poor annually.

9th. In very remote rural districts, where but little private professional emolument is to be expected, such advantages should be held out as would induce respectable, well-educated medical men to become candidates. Salaries varying from 75*l.* to 150*l.* per annum and a residence, but not within the hospital, would probably be sufficient, as the district might be more or less wealthy.

10th. Carefully organized control, and competent professional inspection at *uncertain* times, embracing a system of graduated responsibility and check, based upon legislative enactment, should *at once* be established, whatever may be the details of the relief proposed. With these safeguards the legitimate objects of public charity would be protected, whilst the stock of public virtue would be increased: without them public charity is, unfortunately, never well administered; the fraction of it allowed to reach the poor becoming less and less every day.

11th. Should it hereafter be determined to relieve the industrious poor from the burthen of supporting some of the most impotent of their relatives, as has already been done in regard to lunatics, the district hospitals would afford a nucleus upon which to engraft a more extended system of public charity, in which clergymen of all persuasions, the natural guardians of the poor, might be advantageously employed, and paid for devoting a certain portion of their time and intelligence to its administration.

12th. By the distance of these district hospitals from each other, neither the medical attendant nor the extern sick would have to travel farther than six miles to give or receive advice. All motive for exaggeration in returns, or for drugging the poor unnecessarily, would be removed; genuine, unmixed good would be done; demoralizing abuses would be checked or reformed; whilst room would be left for spontaneous benevolence to exercise its charity, by establishing *purely private* dispensaries,† or for the Government to establish purely public institutions of that class, should such be thought necessary, under any peculiar local circumstances.

The very name of fever hospitals, given to the charities of this class, operates strongly against their efficiency. They should therefore be assimilated in every respect to the dispensary hospitals of Class (B.) Indeed, good sense and imperious necessity have produced this effect, in a greater or less degree, in several of them already.‡ With a very slight modification of management, those actually existing would become just the kind of public medical charities which we have been recommending. Let them be made general instead of exclusive hospitals, let them be called *district* instead of fever hospitals, and then the severe accident need not be left to perish in the remote and wretched cabin, where distance renders the county hospital of no avail, and where the name and rules of the *fever hospital* close by preclude the admission of the wounded or dying man, however urgent his case may be, and however ample the accommodation vacant at the time: whilst a similarly exclusive law prevents the poor man who is perishing from fever and destitution, from being received into the county hospital next door, although it were half empty at the time, or occupied by persons least entitled to its advantages.§

From

* Assuming the population of Ireland to be 8,000,000, and its area to be 20,000,000 square acres, or 23,437 square miles English; and assuming $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole to consist of bog, mountain and water; if one district dispensary hospital were allowed to each area of six miles radius, or of 12 miles square of inhabited surface, 162 of these institutions would be required which would give one to each 50,000 inhabitants.

If one of these institutions were allowed to each area of five miles radius or ten miles square, 234 would be required, which would give one to each 34,000 inhabitants.

But if the county infirmaries and fever hospitals already existing be taken as equal to 100, then only 62 additional hospitals would be required in the first case, and 134 in the second.

† See Extracts, Private Dispensary at Gort.

‡ See Report on Kells and Belfast Hospitals.

§ See Galway Infirmary.

From what we have already said upon the subject of Lunatic Asylums,* we think ourselves justified in submitting, that the same strict economy of management and expenditure, and the same regularly organized system of control and check, recommended in the case of county hospitals, should be enforced in the charities of this class. The large sums now levied on the counties would thus be diminished, whilst a much nearer approach would be made to that most desirable point, viz. the exact amount of the public means which well-directed public charity ought to devote to that particular description of poor who, in their various grades of impotence, constitute the inmates of these asylums.

We shall offer no remarks upon this class of institutions, having seen only two of them in Ireland. The disease to which they are exclusively devoted seldom or never appears except as an epidemic; and we have already stated that we do not mean to enter into sanitary considerations in this Report.

Our local information upon this class of charities is so very scanty, that we cannot venture to add any recommendation, under this head, to those already submitted as to the general relief which we conceive ought to be provided by the public for the destitute, industrious poor, under all those inevitable circumstances which annihilate or arrest for a time their powers of personal labour, the legitimate source of their support.

Wherever we have met with these institutions, they appeared to be a real blessing to the community. Some of them, we thought, might be improved in principle; some we considered had found the exact limit of relief, beyond which allowances to the poor ought not to pass, and indeed cannot pass, without acting as an encouragement to idleness and improvidence; some were just touching upon that dangerous boundary. Upon the whole, however, they deserve the very warmest encouragement of the Legislature.†

The Gaols which we had an opportunity of examining in Ireland, taken as places of temporary accommodation for certain of the lower orders, afford, with few exceptions, an admirable illustration of what all the other institutions for the public relief of the poor ought to be in that country.

The Dietary is uniform for all gaols; economical also; and (as ample experience has proved, and we have witnessed,) fully sufficient to maintain a state of the best health in the vigour of life. There are three kinds of Diet, either of which may be adopted by the local superintending magistrates; viz. :—

BREAD DIET:—Bread, 2 lbs.; new milk, 1 quart.

POTATO DIET:—Potatoes, 9 lbs.; new milk, 1 pint; butter-milk, 1 ditto.

MIXED DIET:—Oaten meal, for stir-about, 8 oz.; potatoes, 4 lbs.; new milk, 1 pint; butter-milk, 1 pint; for one prisoner for one day.

The cost of the mixed diet per head per day, used in Cavan gaol, at the spring assizes of 1834, was 2½ d.; at the summer assizes, 2¼ d.

Flesh meat is never given except in the gaol hospital, and then only in cases where the surgeon certifies that it is absolutely necessary.

The prison dress is warm and serviceable, and, though coarse, superior to that which the labouring poor are able to provide for themselves.

This is scrupulously clean, dry and well ventilated; the temperature is equable and healthful; the whole as comfortable as the security of the prison will admit.

All mild in the extreme, and never more than is consistent with health.

Must be regular, no possible opportunity being afforded to the prisoners for dissipation or excess.

In every instance we found the health of the inmates of the gaols excellent, and had the most positive assurances that the flesh and whole appearance of the prisoners are often improved after their committal, more especially after committal for slight offences; nor is this to be wondered at, when we know that the constant food of a large portion of the labouring poor and of their families, more particularly in the South West of Ireland, is a scanty allowance of the worst kind of potato, the "Lumper," with a little salt; their clothing, rags, both by day and night; their lodging, a hut, seldom water-tight; their bed, a little loose straw, on the bare earth; whilst with all these privations they are exposed to sudden changes of temperature, to wet and damp, and to the baneful effects of intoxication by whiskey.

It is a proof either that prisons have ceased to be places of adequate punishment in Ireland, or that the labouring poor must be miserably destitute, or perhaps of both, when the pittance and the cell of the gaol, with all their bitter restraint, are sought after as a source of relief, as we have reason to believe they are, in some cases. The remedy would be, to make things worse for the felon, and better for the honest, the impotent, and the destitute labourer.

In regulating the dietary and clothing of any class of institutions for the relief of the poor, two objects should be kept constantly in view:

1st. To preserve or improve the health of the inmates.

2d. To relieve the greatest number that the means of the institution will permit, and therefore to avoid or reduce all unnecessary expense.

The

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Class (D.)
Lunatic Asylum.

Class (E.)
Cholera Hospitals.

Class (F.)
Lying-in Hospitals.

Class (G.)
Houses of Industry.

Class (H.)
Gaols.

As to Diet.

Example of re-
markable Economy.

As to Clothing.

Lodging.

Discipline, Labour,
Punishments.
Habits of tempe-
rance.

Class (C.)
Fever Hospitals.

Diet and Clothing
generally.

* See Armagh Lunatic Asylum.
0.5.

† See Extracts, Ennis House of Industry.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts (A.)

The following examples show what may be done to attain these objects, by strict economy and vigilant prevention of abuse.

In the gaols of Cavan, Monaghan, Dundalk, and in many other gaols in Ireland, the prisoners in the full vigour of life, working on the tread-mill and in the stone-yard, are not only kept in health, but are improved in flesh and in appearance, as already stated, on the mixed diet, at a daily expense for each prisoner of from 2½d. to 3d.; say 2½d., or 1s. 5½d. per week, or 3l. 16s. 0½d. per annum.

In the Borough Compter in London, where, of 4,000 persons committed in three years, only two deaths occurred, for 2½d. per day, or 1s. 7½d. per week, for each prisoner.*

In Manchester, Salford Prison, where in 1831 the committals were 4,042, the deaths 6, for 2½d. per head per day, or 1s. 5½d. per week.

In the workhouse of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, the inmates are fed "on the best provisions" for 2s. per week, or 3½d. per day, and clothed for 3d. per week.†

In the House of Industry and Mendicity in Ennis, in the county Clare, the inmates are fed and kept in as good health as their age and infirmities will allow, on a mixed diet, at the cost per day of 1½d., or 1s. 1d. per week per head.‡

In the workhouse of the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, the cost of diet per head per day, for all the inmates (460 in number), including the sick and lunatics, is 1½d., or 1s. 0½d. per week.

Clothes and washing for each, including stays to the old women, and pocket-handkerchiefs to all, per annum § - - - - - £. 18 11

Food per annum per head - - - - - 2 13 1

Total - - - - - £. 3 12 -

In the Workhouse and Mendicity Institution, in the city of Londonderry, the whole expense of each inmate for the year 1833, for board, washing and lodging, was 2l. 7s. 6d., or less than 11d. per week, or 1½d. per day per head.

The diet of this institution is as follows:

BREAKFAST:—Oaten meal in stir-about, 7 ounces, with butter-milk, 1 pint.

DINNER:—Potatoes, 2½ pounds; milk, churned, 1 pint.

Supper, for those only who work, such as sweepers—meal in stir-about, 6 ounces; butter-milk, half-a-pint.

There were 78 inmates when we saw the institution, in August 1834, all regular and orderly. The house remarkably clean, the food good, and well served.

Adult boarders, recommended by respectable persons, were taken in, fed, lodged and washed for, at the rate of 1s. 3d. per week; children at the rate of 8½d. per week. ||

With the above examples before us, we cannot see why the inmates of pauper lunatic asylums in Ireland, most of whom are incurable, and for ever lost to society, should cost the public for their food alone, 4½d. or 4¾d. per head per diem, or 2s. 7½d. per week, or 6l. 16s. 10½d. per annum,¶ besides eating up the produce of large farms and gardens, purchased and cultivated at the public expense. Yet we have seen these lunatics dining upon Lumper potatoes and buttermilk, not of the best description, crowded round a table at which they had not room to sit.** Nor can we conceive why the machinery with which these unconscious beings are surrounded should be so expensive, whilst the honest, useful, industrious labourer, is left to perish of disease, aggravated or brought on by hopeless destitution, in his wretched cabin, in the midst of his starving family.

The same remarks will apply with equal or greater force to the charges made against the public for the inmates of some of the county hospitals.††

Some striking benefits result to the poor themselves from a strictly economical administration of the means devoted to their relief. In the first place, a much greater number is relieved than otherwise would have been; and in the next place, both the Legislature and the public cease to despair of being able to relieve the many, when they see it proved by the example of a few, that extensive good may be done by means apparently small in proportion, but honestly applied.

17 February 1835.

D. Barry.
J. R. Corrie.

EXTRACTS from the NOTES taken by Sir David Barry and Dr. Corrie, on particular Institutions. These Extracts are from the General Observations written on the spot, and are given to illustrate the Report.

Class (A.)

LONDONDERRY INFIRMARY, County and City of Londonderry.

THIS institution was originally engrafted upon, and for a considerable time remained united with, an old establishment in this city, which in itself performed the offices of house

* See Report by Commissioners of Poor Laws; London, Appendix (A.)

† See Beecher's Anti-pauper System; London, 1834.

‡ See our Report on the Charities of Ennis. See Extracts, Ennis House of Industry.

§ See First Report on the Poor of the Parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

|| See our Report on the Charities of Londonderry.

¶ See Belfast, Armagh, Ballinasloe, Lunatic Asylums. ** See Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum.

†† See Extracts, Armagh Infirmary.

of correction, poor house, house of industry, lunatic asylum and infirmary. In 1811, the present hospital was substituted for the old charity, became possessed of its funds and privileges, but still retains something of the compound character of its predecessor, having been obliged to take into the new house, where they now are, the impotent paupers, lunatics, and idiots then remaining in the old establishment. There are now eleven aged paupers, and eleven lunatics and idiots, not patients, fed and lodged in the present hospital. Since the period mentioned, however, paupers and idiots have ceased to be admitted, but lunatics are not excluded, particularly such as are considered curable, and capable of assisting in cultivating the garden and grounds belonging to the hospital. All the labour of a very fine potato field, about half an acre of a well-cropped garden and of some ornamental grounds, is done by the present lunatic inmates. The female inmates spin, sew, &c.

This hospital is well constructed, and derives no small advantage from its accommodation^s not having been cramped, or perhaps sacrificed, by the unwise and reprehensible practice of uniting a splendid residence for the medical man with an hospital for the poor. Here there is merely an apartment for the resident apothecary. The wards are spacious and well ventilated. In the centre of the house there is a large octagonal lobby, open from the basement to the cupola, the latter of which has permanently open Venetians at its sides. This excellent arrangement tends to preserve the whole building fresh and sweet.

It would be difficult to imagine a higher state of cleanliness, order and method, than is observable in this whole establishment. The accounts are most accurately kept, being inspected and checked at weekly meetings of the inspecting committee. Peculation or unfair treatment of the patients is rendered as nearly impossible as can be effected by well-directed zeal on the part of the governors and officers. The diet table of each day is filled by the resident apothecary and surgeon. Fines are imposed on the servants for neglect or disorderly conduct, in the first place by the medical officers and steward, which are strictly enforced if confirmed by the weekly visiting committee.

TYRONE COUNTY HOSPITAL and OMAGH DISPENSARY.

These two establishments, in their fiscal management, and even in the sources from which their medicines are obtained, are said to be perfectly distinct; yet the whole of the business of both is carried on in the same house; the whole of the dispensing of medicine in the same shop, and under the superintendence of the same individual, who is also surgeon to the hospital. A distinct druggist is said to be employed for each; yet the medicines of both are stored in the same cupboard, without separation or inscription to mark the limits of either.

The principles upon which this dispensary is based are by no means satisfactory.

1st. It is not only intruded into the county hospital house, already strikingly inadequate to the accommodation of its own legitimate objects, but is the direct cause of the suppression, during the last three years, of the relief afforded from the means of that hospital to the sick poor.

2d. The highly objectionable practice is adopted and sanctioned by the committee, of handing over to the medical attendant as salary, the whole of the balance remaining at the annual settlement of the dispensary accounts. This balance, in every case since the establishment in 1831, has exceeded the whole amount of the county grant, whilst the outlay has been invariably comprehended under two heads, viz. "medicine and stationery."

3d. The medical officer is in the habit of advancing to the treasurer of the dispensary, previously to the assizes, the subscription of any subscriber (friend of his) who may be absent. He could not recollect the exact amount thus advanced in any one year.

4th. The district of the dispensary is unlimited, and all persons applying receive advice and medicine. Thus there is no hope held out to the charitable that additional subscriptions would have any other effect than that of adding so much to the surgeon's salary.

The whole building is divided into three portions; the centre of which is occupied by the surgeon and his family. Of 39 patients now in the house, 30 sleep two in a bed, eight in four beds in a cock-loft, 18 feet by 15.

ARMAGH COUNTY INFIRMARY.

There are at present 32 patients in this hospital, 20 males, 12 females, all of whom with the exception of seven, we found in bed at one o'clock, the hour of our inspection. The wards (three only occupied) were clean, lofty and well ventilated. The patients and the bedding looked neat and orderly. There was one ward on the ground-floor entirely unoccupied (as we were informed, from want of funds), which is capable of containing eight beds; yet some of the other wards would certainly be improved by having their number of beds diminished.

The surgeon's apartments, including the board-room, which he also uses, occupy five-twelfths of the whole house. Four acres of land also belonging to, and attached to the hospital, have been given to the chief medical officer, the surgeon, by a resolution of the board, "so long as he shall hold the same in his own hands."

Extensive out-offices, such as stables, coach-house, &c. have been recently erected in the rear of the infirmary, and four patent water-closets are now being constructed, one in the unoccupied ward, two are within wards, two outside the walls.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (A.)

Class (A.)

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (A.)

In the course of our examination of the diet-rolls and provision accounts of this hospital, two circumstances attracted our attention.

1st. The very striking excess of the present low diets over full diets (the only other variety allowed by the established dietary of the house), as compared with the diet-rolls of the early part of 1832.

2d. The large and increasing portion which milk has formed from that period to the present, both of full and low diets; but particularly of the latter.

The rules by which the respective quantities of milk are charged against each patient in the weekly diet-roll, appear to be the following:

1st. Every patient, whether on full or low diet, is entitled to one pint of new milk as his regular allowance per diem.

2d. Each patient on full diet, and any on low diet, who may happen to have no extra milk, are entitled to one pint of new milk on Mondays and Fridays, "instead of meat or broth," in addition to his regular allowance already mentioned.

3d. All patients on low diet have each a pint of extra milk every day in the week, as well as on Mondays and Fridays, with very few exceptions indeed, and very often a pint of butter-milk every day besides.

The new milk is paid for from the funds of the infirmary, at the rate of 2 *d.* the Irish quart, or 1 *d.* per pint, not the imperial pint. At the fever hospital here new milk is charged 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per quart.

The surgeon of the infirmary supplies all the milk required, and receives the amount from the treasurer, through the matron of the hospital, giving his receipt as a voucher for that disbursement. He is, in fact, the contractor for that article.

However liberally and honourably may fulfil his contract for milk with the infirmary, and we beg to state that we do not mean to convey any insinuation to the contrary, still the principle of the transaction is highly objectionable, coupled as it is with some circumstances peculiar to the position in which he stands at present: such are the following:

The surgeon framed the dietary of the infirmary, and proposed it for adoption to the governors (in 1831), by whom it was adopted, as stated by himself.

He orders and regulates all extra allowances to patients in the infirmary.

He holds in his possession, and cultivates for his own profit, all the land (four acres) belonging to the infirmary.

It is, in short, his interest to increase the consumption of an article of diet, which he alone can order to be given to the sick, and in any quantity he may choose to sanction. This is a position in which the chief medical officer of a public charity never ought, in our opinion, to have been permitted to place himself.

There are some other circumstances connected with this infirmary which we feel ourselves called upon to notice. Out-patients are prescribed for, and receive medicines on certain days in the week at the hospital pharmacy, but the sick poor are not visited at their own dwellings, although the medical attendant has been paid 50*l.* per annum, since 1829, for holding a dispensary, to which there are no subscribers, and to which, therefore, the grand jury of the county might refuse all assistance. This dispensary is considered so inefficient, from its medical officer not visiting the sick poor, that another dispensary has been lately got up in a very spirited and liberal manner by the gentry of a country district, of the parish of Armagh, in conjunction with some of their neighbours at Blackwatertown, about four miles distant.

Another circumstance regarding this infirmary, which we consider deserving of notice, is, that although the annual county grants have risen during the last three years from 400*l.* for 1831 to 500*l.* for 1833, and the annual subscriptions from 92*l.* to 131*l.*, and although, during the same period, 183*l.* have been expended upon building and repairs, and 86*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* upon new articles of furniture and repairs of old, yet one large ward remains unoccupied from the want of furniture.

The averaged expense of one patient for one day, for provisions alone, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and a fraction. The averaged expense of one patient for one day, including salaries, fuel, medicine, provisions, &c. is 1*s.* 3*d.*; but taking the number of patients treated in this hospital, during the year 1833, to be 514, as returned, and the number of diets issued during the same time 13,515, as also returned, we find that each patient consumed 26 diets, and cost each 2*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; no deduction being made from the total expenditure of the funds of the infirmary for that year, viz. 1,048*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

If the average of the number of patients treated in the infirmary during the last three years (436), and of the expenditure of the funds for the same time (1,047*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*), be taken, the expense of each patient will be found to reach 2*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

A consideration of the great importance of county infirmaries, as public institutions, both with regard to the good they are capable of doing, and to the sums which they cost to the public, has induced us to enter more minutely into the general administration of this hospital, in order that it may serve us as a standard of comparison in our comments upon other similar establishments. But however highly we may esteem the surgeon's attainments as a professional man, and however completely and justly he may have acquired the confidence of the governors, we should not feel that we had done our duty did we not declare our decided conviction that the infirmary over which he presides, and of which he occupies five-twelfths, affords one more irresistible proof, that the efficiency of these charities is always more or less diminished by chief medical officers and their families residing within the walls.

We

We cannot close these remarks without recording our admiration of the extreme accuracy and disinterested zeal with which the treasurer of this infirmary keeps the accounts of its income and expenditure.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq. M.D.

Extracts, Class (A.)

CAVAN COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Nothing, however, can exceed the cleanliness and order in which the whole house is kept. The patients are apparently of a decent class, and the cases well selected. They are just such as ought to be found in such an institution, presenting most interesting but curable examples of disease and accident, with abundant proofs of the very scientific and successful practice of the surgeon.

The only officer residing in the hospital is the matron, who occupies two rooms on the ground floor. The surgeon lives in a separate house close by, built at the expense of the funds, but he pays back to the funds annually for that house 60 l., the amount of the interest at four per cent. of the money expended by the hospital in erecting it.

The very strictest economy prevails in every thing connected with this institution. Solid flesh meat forms no part of the ordinary diet of the patients; but the surgeon has the power of ordering a few ounces as extra food, where he thinks such an addition absolutely necessary. The exclusion of flesh meat from the ordinary diet of sick persons, who in their highest state of health, and under the severest labour, seldom or never taste animal food, is founded upon just physiological reasoning, the correctness of which has been most fully proved by practical experience, on a very extensive scale indeed in all the county goals of Ireland. In all the gaols that we have examined, the health of the prisoners has been very remarkably good. In many cases we were assured that the health of the individual improved considerably after admission; yet flesh meat never forms an item of the prisoner's support, under any circumstance, excepting in very rare cases indeed of disease, when it may be ordered for an individual by the surgeon.

GALWAY COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The surgeon occupies three-sevenths of the whole house, not counting the addition just mentioned; that is to say, three windows on each of the two upper floors, and one window and a hall door on the ground floor, belong to his apartments. The room lighted by the third window on the ground floor is used as the consulting room for extern patients. The ground in front of the house is in the occupation of the surgeon (about three quarters of an acre), partly as a potato field, partly as a kitchen garden. From the latter the kitchen of the patients is supplied with garden stuff, but the surgeon is paid 5 l. per annum for a gardener. The produce of the rest of the ground is appropriated by the surgeon. Five pigs are now kept in a sty in the hospital yard, but there is no space that we could observe laid out for the recreation of the convalescents; and this is an almost invariable result of the chief medical officer of a county infirmary being provided with apartments in the building. The patients cannot appear in front of the house, for there are the surgeon's windows and his family; they cannot enjoy the grounds in the rear, for there is the surgeon's garden and his farm-yard; they must therefore, and do generally, remain all day in their wards, whatever be the state of their convalescence, or of the weather. It is not so in any other nation in Europe with which we are acquainted, and ought not to be permitted in this. The above observations are not meant to apply exclusively to this infirmary; they are applicable to all such institutions that we have as yet seen when the surgeon resides within the building.

There are some other circumstances common to several county infirmaries, relating to the class of cases which we found in them, and the length of time which these cases had been under treatment. In the Galway County Infirmary we noticed a very large proportion of indolent scrofulous ulcers and sore legs. One of the latter, a reduced shopkeeper, had been in the house five months, but the sore on his leg was still open, and likely to continue so for some time. A young woman with chronic ophthalmia, the active stage of which must have been long past, had been in for about the same length of time. Others had been in the house three months, others two; yet, with this extensive commodious building, thus occupied, and possessing so many capabilities, situated in a town containing between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, an accident, however severe and urgent, occurring in that town, could not be taken in, and would be absolutely refused admission in this the only surgical hospital in either the county or the town. Surely neither municipal etiquette nor personal influence ought to be permitted thus to reduce almost to nullity the only source of relief which the country has hitherto established and intended exclusively as the means of restoring to usefulness and labour those of the producing classes who might, by accident or over exertion, be rendered unable to support themselves or their families. There are so few subscribers to county hospitals, and the legal corporations of these institutions consist of so few persons, that the difficulty of obtaining a recommendation to be admitted is very considerable.

The following comparative statement of the number of patients admitted into and treated in the county infirmary and the Galway Fever Hospital respectively, in the year 1833, and of the average expense of one of these patients in each, is worthy of notice:—

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (A.)

COUNTY INFIRMARY:

Patients admitted during the year 1833	232.
Total Expenditure during ditto	£. s. d. 733 18 1
Deduct Salaries and Wages	215 17 8
Amount expended upon Patients	518 5
Expense of each Patient, excluding Salaries	2 4 7 3/4

GALWAY FEVER HOSPITAL:

Patients admitted during the year 1833	253.
Total Expenditure	£. s. d. 370 7 9
Deduct Salaries and Wages	156 7 16
Expense of each Patient, excluding Salaries	214 3 16 11

When the relative size of the buildings, and the comparative importance of the case treated in both hospitals, are considered, the conclusion is unavoidable, that the sick and suffering poor might be made to derive much more good from county infirmaries than they do at present, and that certainly without any increase, and perhaps with a diminution of expense, to the counties.

CLARE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

This hospital has been regenerated by the late change in its medical officers from a state of sad confusion, inefficiency and neglect. The large accession of funds which the election brought, has been most wisely and creditably expended upon the premises. Monopoly and abuse have been banished, and the institution is no longer a close borough, maintained at the public expense, for the benefit of one to the prejudice of the poor. This is the first county hospital in which we have seen more than one chief medical officer. Here there are two able, well-educated men, who divide the duties and the emoluments equally between them; and not only protect the charity from falling again into abuse, but give an additional practical surgeon to the neighbourhood, and an additional advocate to the just claims of the poor.

LIMERICK COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The crying wants of the county and of the city of Limerick in the way of hospital accommodation, have far outgrown the capabilities of the infirmery, if they were ever commensurate. There are now but 30 patients in the house; 20 males, 10 females; but there is room for 30 more beds; whilst the applications for admission are quite overpowering. One patient, noted for admission on the 28th of August, has but just arrived at the top of the list of candidates. He comes in to-morrow, 6th of November. Yet not all who ought to be provided with hospital accommodation, nor nearly all, apply for admission, knowing the almost interminable time those who do apply may have to wait. When we add to this melancholy fact, that Typhus fever, and all diseases reputed to be contagious, are utterly inadmissible, and that this small hospital of 30 beds is the only general hospital for a population of 200,000, besides one-fourth of 65,000, the population of the city, how pitiable must be the state of public destitution of the sick poor of that community!

The rules adopted for the management of this charity, in August of this year, appear to be wisely constructed in most instances; but it is rather remarkable, that there is nothing said as to an airing ground for convalescents, although the hospital is built on a considerable area. There is in fact no spot for the patients to walk in, all the space, not covered by building, being, as is always the case, turned to the private use of the resident officers, who in this case are, 1, the apothecary with his wife and family; 2, the matron (mother of the apothecary.) There are a garden and two walled courts or yards: one of the latter occupied by rabbits, the other by fowls. The very unfavourable influence which the residence of married officers within the walls of medical charities never fails to exercise upon their management, cannot be too strongly noticed, nor too rigorously watched, if the source itself of the evil cannot be removed.

The plans for registering and checking the orders for, and expenditure of diet and extra allowances, are worthy of notice, and are due, we believe, to the zeal and intelligence of the medical officers, assisted by their able registrar.

QUEEN'S COUNTY INFIRMARY.

This hospital is now very remarkable for the high grade and striking importance of the medical education it affords, and for the very superior tone of the professional care devoted to the sick. There is, however, but one chief medical officer, and he, besides being both physician and surgeon, receives a salary as apothecary to the institution.

There

There are at present nine pupils, all apparently well educated young gentlemen. Two of them, a senior and a junior, do the duties of the apothecary together. Every pupil, when of a certain standing, acts, in his turn, as physician's clerk. Each has charge of a certain number of patients, and each patient is in charge of some pupil, who attends to and records his case. There is one pupil always on guard, who does not go out.

This is the only county hospital at which we found any organized system of education; and certainly that which we have just examined here, with so much satisfaction, is highly creditable to the physician, and must produce good practical men.

It is much to be lamented, that more extensive advantage is not taken of the educational facilities afforded by the provincial hospitals in this country, by admitting a greater number, both of professors and pupils; for however zealous and scientific one man may be, it is the division of labour which multiplies produce, as well in the moral as the physical world.

HOWTH AND BALDOYLE DISPENSARY, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Class (B.)

The physician was about to resign, and had published an advertisement, without the sanction of the committee or treasurer, inviting candidates to send in their qualifications to the secretary. The former medical attendant, he states, did the same when he resigned.

Ninety-three cases of small-pox are returned by the physician, in his printed report, for the year ending on the 31st July 1833, "although vaccination had been resorted to at the usual time." Yet, upon going over his register most carefully with him, in which every name (829) is written with his own hand, and to every name is appended a disease, only eighteen cases of small-pox are found. His own remarks show that there was no mistake. There is no date to any of the last 280 names entered in the register, although an occupation, residence, age and disease for each are stated at full length. In the report to the grand jury for 1832-1833, fourteen deaths are stated to have taken place, yet only three are found in the register.

In the course of the above examination, it was impossible not to be struck, first, with the smallness of the fraction of the income of the charity applied to the relief of the sick poor; secondly, with the two successive advertisements of the medical vacancies (in the present instance, without the collective sanction of the committee); thirdly, with the extraordinary discrepancies between the printed report drawn up by the physician, and the records of the charity, from which the facts of that report are professed to have been extracted; fourthly, with the highly culpable and unfounded discredit attempted to be fixed upon vaccination as a preventive to small-pox, calculated to cause extensive mischief, by weakening the confidence of the public in that inestimable preservative against a most fatal disease.

JULIANSTOWN DISPENSARY, COUNTY LOUTH.

The medicines are supplied by contract with the subscribers, since July last; the contractor being allowed 40*l.* per annum for this station, and for those presenting recommendations at his father's apothecary's shop. This dispensary was founded upon the proposition of the son of an apothecary residing four miles or five miles off. He procured thirty-one names, five or six of whom at 10*s.* per annum, upon which a presentment was applied for, and obtained.

Some articles were exhibited, which had been brought down in a basket this morning, such as sulphat quiniæ, &c.

No medicine is stated to be kept at the other dispensary. Upon visiting that place, however, the dispensary there is found to consist of a small old cupboard, containing three or four bottles, and placed in the corner of a narrow room, in which there is a bed. The rent charged for this establishment is said to be 3*l.* per annum. The chief applicants are the inhabitants of a common, who have built themselves houses, planted gardens, and prevent all others from settling there. Should any person attempt to build a cottage, the established residents demolish it forthwith.

FORKHILL DISPENSARY, COUNTY ARMAGH.

The situation of this charity, in a remote mountainous district, densely inhabited by very small farmers holding from three to ten or twenty acres, is particularly well-calculated to render it of great and extensive utility. There is no medical man residing within five miles on any side of it. It was founded upon a portion of the charitable bequest of a gentleman, upon which also nine schools are supported for the education of the children of this extensive parish.

The funds of the charity being involved in litigation, the county has given a grant in aid of the dispensary, which, with the private subscriptions of the resident, and most active trustee, and of other gentlemen, makes the situation of the medical superintendent an object worth the ambition of a regularly educated surgeon.

The present surgeon is a licentiate of the Dublin College, a young man of considerable attainments, and performs the duties of his situation in a manner most satisfactory to the trustees, highly useful to the neighbourhood, and most creditable to himself. His register is neatly and accurately kept; his pharmacy is well supplied with the best medicines, orderly, clean and well arranged; his expenditure economical. He submits a report of the proceedings of the dispensary, every three months, to the trustees of the charity, who meet quarterly to inspect the schools, and audit the accounts. A dinner is provided for these gentlemen by a separate bequest, left for that purpose.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (A.)

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq. M.D.

Extracts, Class (B.)

The rector of the parish, the resident trustee, is most active and zealous in rendering the dispensary efficient. Its benefits are not intended to be confined to the absolutely poor and destitute. The small farmer, who could not conveniently pay for good medical advice brought from a distance, is permitted to participate fully in its advantages; and thus the charity fulfils its purpose,—that of providing competent medical aid for all, where it could not otherwise be had. The county hospital is of little or no use to the inhabitants of this remote district.

It is to be hoped that when the funds of the bequest, which amount to 1,800*l.* per annum, are freed from litigation, a small hospital of six or eight beds will be attached to the dispensary; and thus, without adding much to the annual expense, confer upon the surrounding population all the benefits which a county hospital, however well administered, never diffuses beyond a certain extent.

BALLINASLOE DISPENSARY, COUNTY GALWAY.

Although this dispensary has now existed for more than ten years (we have not been able to ascertain the exact number), and has been constantly under the charge of the present medical superintendent, there was not a single line of record to be produced, either as to the patients admitted to the benefits of the charity, their diseases, their treatment, their number, or the date of their admission; no invoices of medicines purchased; no memoranda of visits made to the sick poor at their own dwellings. In short, the whole of the medical business of this charity appears to have been at all times carried on without the use of writing materials.

The very imperfect and reluctant history which the medical attendant gave to us of this establishment, and of himself as connected with it, was remarkable.

1st. A document was submitted to us, as having been furnished to the grand jury, in 1830, "as directed in 1829." That document begins with the assertion, that there were "*On the books*, in January, 1829, 153 cases." But there are no books in existence, nor is there any proof that such books ever did exist. Indeed, there is no apparent source of information, from which the numbers stated to have been "cured, relieved, died," &c. could then, or can now, be taken. There are a few tickets of recommendation on a file, mostly signed by initials, from which nothing can be collected.

2d. It was stated, and we noted it down from dictation, that the salary of the medical attendant is 80*l.* per annum, with an allowance for a horse 10*l.*, and house rent 10*l.*; that he orders the medicines from a Dublin druggist, which are paid for by the treasurer; that the dispensary medicines are kept separately from those of his own apothecary's shop. These assertions were most fully disproved by the treasurer, who showed from his book that he has, for some years, paid the medical attendant 100*l.* per annum as salary, and 60*l.* per annum in lieu of all charges for medicine. These are the only two items of expenditure. The only two items of income are,—

Subscriptions from four individuals annually	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 74	4	6
County annual Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	4	6
									£. 148	9

This latter sum, as will be perceived, falls short of the medical attendant's annual claim for his dispensary services by 11*l.* 11*s.* But the treasurer is also treasurer to an establishment in this town called a fever hospital, and the apothecary, is the sole medical attendant of that charity also. Accordingly we find that 23*l.* 4*s.* were taken from the funds of the fever hospital, in March 1830, and applied, in January 1831, to liquidate the debt which the dispensary funds had contracted, as we presume, to the attendant during the two previous years. He now admits that he does not keep the dispensary medicines quite separately from those of his own shop. As the annual 160*l.* continue to be paid to the treasurer on account of the dispensary, and as the subscriptions have but slightly increased since 1831, when that establishment was placed out of debt in the manner described, its funds are again indebted to the treasurer in the sum of 19*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

There are no regulations, nor bye-laws, nor rules of any kind, for the government of this charity; no meetings of governors are ever held, at least there are no minutes of such meetings. None of the inhabitants of the town subscribe to it, excepting the rector and the treasurer.

This dispensary, in itself, but more especially as connected with the *fever hospital*, is a strong example of the utter carelessness and inefficiency with which the best intended public charities are too apt to be administered, when those to whom they are entrusted are left without superintendence, and relieved from responsibility.

DUNMORE DISPENSARY, COUNTY GALWAY.

The following facts and statements have been so clearly brought home to our conviction, they have been so fully confirmed by the admissions of the chief medical officer, and they leave so little doubt that great abuses have existed, and still exist, in the administration of this charity, that we feel ourselves compelled to report them.

The examination was conducted in presence of the rector of the parish, and of the head of the Revenue police of the station.

1st. The chief medical officer resides eight miles off; never comes to the dispensary oftener

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (B.)

oftener than once a week (on Monday), and sometimes not so often, although in his written replies to the queries of the Board he states, under his signature, that he comes twice a week. He is set down in a book shown to us as the treasurer's book, as receiving 100*l.* per annum. There is a person residing in the dispensary-house, who is paid a salary of 30*l.* with a free house from the funds, as stated by the chief officer, and who does, or is supposed to do, his duty at all other times than those mentioned. This person is acknowledged never to have passed any examination, nor even to have completed the term of his apprenticeship as an apothecary's pupil; yet he was recommended by the chief medical officer himself to his present employment.

2d. The pharmacy does not contain the value of 3*l.* sterling of medicine, if a huge cask of Glauber's salts, and a quarter-cask said to contain molasses, be excepted. There is no opium, no tincture of opium, no tincture of any kind. The drawers are without either labels or numbers, and contain only rubbish. Many of the labelled bottles are empty, and some, without label or stopper, contain destructive or poisonous drugs, such as sulphuric acid, and corrosive sublimate. The few medicines in the pharmacy are being spoiled by damp, yet there evidently has not been a fire in the chimney for months past, although "turf and lard" are charged 6*l.* 10*s.* for last year: as to the lard, there is not a particle of ointment of any kind to be seen.

The assistant keeps a little shop in another room of the dispensary-house, in which he sells medicine for his own profit. He was absent at a fair during our visit; and the medical officer thought he recognized in his shop the tincture of opium bottle which ought to have been in the dispensary, but remarked, that as the assistant has his private medicines from the dispensary druggist, he could not be sure of the fact. It would be difficult to form an idea of a medical establishment more miserably provided, or kept in a more slovenly manner than this dispensary. There had been a pretty fair supply of instruments, but the amputating case is at present nearly if not utterly unserviceable from rust, the effects of damp and want of care.

3. There is a book kept as a registry of patients, diseases, &c.; and at the end of each year a summary is made out, such as the following for last year, to be laid before the grand jury, viz.

Number cured	-	-	-	725
Ditto relieved	-	-	-	940
Results unknown	-	-	-	195
Deaths	-	-	-	45
Remaining on books	-	-	-	130

Total number of cases - - 2,035*

After a most diligent search, we could not discover, nor could the medical officer point out any note or observation from which the elements of this summary could have been collected. The numbers set down, therefore, must have been purely arbitrary, but so arranged as to form a total equal to the number of names in the book for the year. There were no dates, either of months, weeks or days.

4. The subscriptions to this charity are stated by the medical officer to have been for each of the last three years, 110*l.* 10*s.*, and one item, "Subscriptions," of that amount, is entered in what is called the treasurer's book for each of these years. The treasurer, as we were informed, has hitherto made the usual oath, or declaration, to be laid before the grand jury, as to the correctness of these amounts; and an equivalent sum has been regularly granted thereupon in aid of the dispensary, making the annual income of that charity for the years stated, 221*l.* The sum of the annual subscriptions, it will be seen, has been exactly the same.† Yet several of the subscribers, as we afterwards found, had been defaulters; some for three years, some for two, some for one, and some had never paid at all. But the medical officer states, that he has been in the habit of making up these deficiencies, whatever they may amount to, from his own purse, and that he always takes care that the treasurer shall receive the full amount specified in the declaration; taking upon himself the risk of being repaid or not, his advances, by the defaulting subscribers. There was no official list of subscribers or governors in the treasurer's book, nor could the medical officer furnish any original list. He produced one, however, which he said was authentic. Upon going over this list with him, name by name, (amongst which are those of two of his brothers and his own) he acknowledged that the deficiencies of payment last year amounted to more than 30*l.* It follows, therefore, from his own showing, that the county of Galway was assessed last year in at least 30*l.* more than the nominal subscribers of the dispensary contributed to its funds; and that he received back, two-fold, whatever money he advanced to make up these alleged deficiencies.

5. The book, in which the accounts of the charity are kept, called the treasurer's book, is never out of the possession of the medical officer or his assistant. The entries are made in the handwriting of the latter, but are, in some places, altered in the handwriting of the former, after the balance had been struck. For instance, in the expenditure of the year ended 30 June 1834, the item "medicine," charged in the first entry, "27*l.* or 29*l.* or 22*l.*" is

* This number does not correspond with the replies sent in to the Board, and printed in the Supplement.

† See Copy of Accounts in Report on this dispensary.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (B.)

is altered by writing over that sum, "42*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*" At the foot of this account, and of this only, which is manifestly incorrect, independently of the fact of larger sums being substituted for smaller sums, there is a certificate, said to be in the handwriting of the treasurer, certifying that the account had been examined, and found correct. To account for the substitutions alluded to, the medical officer produced some receipts signed by the druggist, which it was alleged would amount to the substituted sum, by adding to them 2*l.*, the amount of a gentleman's subscription for the year. But this would evidently serve only to render the account still more incorrect, by charging against the funds of the charity a sum received for its benefit.

The charges entered in this book appear to be perfectly arbitrary, but shaped to square with the apparent income, two or three pounds, more or less, at the end of the year. Thus,* "Carriage of Medicine" is charged for the two years ended in June 1832 and 1833, at 12*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, which, at the rate of 3*s.* per cwt., the price paid, according to one carman's receipt, produced by him, for 9 cwt., would show that 4 tons and 3 cwt. of drugs had been received at the dispensary within the two years mentioned.

6. There are no invoices of medicines forthcoming; there are no rules nor regulations; no meetings of governors are ever held. Every thing connected with the charity centres in the medical attendant, who is in himself chief medical officer, collector of subscriptions, treasurer *de facto*, and, along with the functions of these various offices, represents all the nominal, with some of those set down as *bonâ fide* subscribers to the Dispensary.

9th October, 8½ o'Clock, A.M.

The above had been written and concluded, and we were just setting off, when the medical officer called, bringing with him his treasurer's book, and three invoices of medicine. At this interview he stated, that he does not receive more than 30*l.* or 40*l.* of the nominal annual subscription of 110*l.*, and that of the whole list of 40 subscribers, not more than four or five individuals pay.

In the county of Galway we are informed by a grand juror that the money purporting to be the amount of subscriptions for the year, whether these subscriptions be *bonâ fide* contributed by the subscribers whose names are given in as such, or made up by an individual interested in the concern, must be lodged, with the equivalent sum given by the grand jury, in the bank at Galway, payable to the orders of the respective dispensary committees, and not to the order of the treasurer only. But this measure of precaution affords but little or no security against the abuses described in the foregoing observations, more particularly in cases where the patron, or the medical man, with a few dependents or relatives, constitute the whole machinery of the institution.

KILLYAN DISPENSARY.

At the foot of the yearly accounts, which are all in the medical officer's handwriting, we find the following form of oath, or affidavit, which he states he has actually sworn to, at the suggestion of the treasurer, at the two last assizes, on which his presentments were passed. A copy, written by the medical officer, is annexed, with other documents, to this report.

"I _____ do make oath, on the Holy Evangelists, that I have regularly attended the dispensary in my charge three days in each week within the year, with the exception of a very few days, the greater number of which I procured another medical attendant; and that I visited with all possible despatch, and regularly, all patients whom I conceived required my personal attendance.

"Sworn before me, this 27th day of March 1834.

(signed) _____."

If the taking of the above oath were made an indispensable condition to the obtaining the county grant, we consider it highly vague, and tending to no useful purpose, but on the contrary, rather unfavourable to moral rectitude, and that high sense of honesty and truth which ought to distinguish the medical man worthy of being entrusted with the administration of charitable relief to his suffering and destitute fellow-creatures.

In the printed "Abstract of undischarged Fines, and new Presentments at Spring Assizes, 1834, for the county of Galway," we find the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That in future, the treasurer and committee of dispensaries be directed to draw their checks on the bank in favour of those persons *only* for whom the money is intended, and that every check shall be signed by the treasurer and three at least of the committee."

If subscriptions to dispensaries have been sometimes found to be merely *nominal*, as we conceive has been pretty clearly proved in the Reports, and if the money said to be subscribed be merely lent for exhibition, to procure real funds by a county assessment (and the resolution quoted seems to bear out this view of the case), the precaution implied by having the amount produced as subscriptions to dispensaries actually lodged in the bank, with the amount of the county grant, and the whole afterwards drawn for, in the manner described, affords only the appearance of protection against the contemplated abuse. It will be observed that the salaries given to the medical officers of dispensaries in the county of Galway are much larger than those we have met with in the other counties through which we have passed.

KILLANE.

* See Copy of Accounts.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (B.)

KILLANE DISPENSARY.

The difficulty of finding fit and willing persons to undertake the duties of the treasurer-ship of a dispensary, and who reside near enough to the institution, particularly in remote districts, to execute these duties efficiently, has rendered that office almost merely nominal, or honorary, in a great majority of cases in this county. The medical man generally keeps all the accounts himself, and furnishes a copy or abstract to his treasurer, who goes through the necessary forms at the assizes, or grand jury meetings.

EYRECOURT DISPENSARY.

Whether the accounts of dispensaries be kept by the treasurer, or by the surgeon, or by the latter *really*, and by the former *nominally*, which is most frequently the case, we have found, almost invariably of late, that the druggists' invoices and receipts produced, do not tally with the charges entered in the treasurer's book for medicines, say for the three years last past. Either all or some of the vouchers required had been lost or mislaid, or were in the hands of an absent officer of the charity, or were not preserved, not being thought necessary, after the accounts to which they referred had passed the grand jury, or the unconnected vouchers produced had been preserved by mere chance. Or the treasurer states in explanation, that the surgeon had ordered the medicines and sundries from the druggists and others, and produced the receipts of these persons to him, when he made the necessary entry in his book, having first given the money to be transmitted or paid by the medical superintendent who had furnished the particulars.

CLARANBRIDGE DISPENSARY.

The pharmacy is plentifully supplied with the very best medicines. We found pearl-barley and rice here for the first time in an institution of this class. These articles should, in our opinion, be more frequently given to the poor at dispensaries. What a blessing would these easily-digested substances be to the famishing mother, who has no other food to give to her sick and half-starved infant, than a morsel of lumper potato, which she first carefully masticates, and then transfers, medicated with her own saliva, to the parching mouth of her child. One of us has witnessed this mode of feeding an infant of the very tenderest age, and was informed that it is very generally adopted by the poor nursing mother.

The medical attendant assures us, that no instance has occurred to him of an attempt to procure the articles alluded to by false representations, or as food for the healthy.

ARDRAHAN and GORT DISPENSARY.

The present dispensary affords one more proof that medical charities are generally ill-placed in this country, and found where they are least required.*

Where the wealthy and the benevolent reside, there medical men abound, and certainly in such places there is no danger that the poor will perish from want of medical aid. In the remote and poor district, if there be a medical charity established, it is generally little better than nominal, for not only the paid medical attendant, but the drugs that belong to it by right, will be found at some distant point amongst the wealthy, who could well spare both, because they can command others as good or better.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY at GORT.

Being particularly anxious to have an opportunity of examining a dispensary supported by private subscriptions exclusively, and having heard that such a charity existed in this town, established by the medical officer himself, we begged permission, and obtained it most kindly, from that gentleman, to see his institution.

We found a very neat though humble pharmacy, built by the Doctor himself, in his own back court. It contained a very respectable supply of all the most efficient and necessary medicines. It had been three years established. He sees 300 patients at least in the course of a year; and assures us that his drugs do not cost him, one year with another, quite 15*l.* per annum. He prepares no medicines of any kind, but gets every thing ready prepared from Dublin. He never gives medicine without a ticket of recommendation, and sees fevers and other serious diseases at the dwelling of the patient. The whole amount of the funds for this year does not exceed 30*l.*, as stated by the Doctor. The Parish priest is a subscriber.

Every thing seems to be fairly and honourably conducted. There is, in fact, no motive to a contrary line of proceeding. The Doctor's friends confide in his integrity and skill. They contribute a certain amount annually for him to dispose of as he pleases, on condition that he will furnish medicine and advice to those whom they recommend. Here charity, or friendship, or patronage, or all three, flow in a strictly private channel, and no public authority can claim any right to interrupt or question their course, or the application of their gifts. But if money levied off the rate-payers of the county be destined to be divided between the poor, and those employed to distribute that money, mixed up with real or nominal private subscriptions, and if there be no adequate responsibility, no superintendence, no check, the consequences to the poor are not difficult to foretell.

BALLINASLOE

* Both the physician and the apothecary reside at a distance of five miles, where also the medicine is kept.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (C.)

BALLINASLOE FEVER HOSPITAL.

We were not aware of the existence of this institution until after we had been some time in the town, the medical attendant not having made any return to the Queries of the Board either for the dispensary or the fever hospital, although he was, and is still, sole medical officer to both.

The fever hospital has existed since 1828 as a public charity, supported by the county. In that year the grand jury granted, and the treasurer received 198*l.*, being double the amount of the subscription sworn to, viz. 99*l.*, * which gave a fund of 297*l.* at once for its maintenance.

The house consists of a cottage rented at 14*l.* per annum, and contains two wards on the ground floor, holding each four beds, and one small ward on a boarded loft, extending over about one third of the cottage, holding two or three beds. There are besides a small kitchen and two small rooms for the nurse and her family. The cottage is at this moment in a very ruinous state. The floor of the loft ward is falling to pieces. One of the walls is cracked, and the thatch lets in the rain in some places. The bedding is damaged, worn out, and much reduced from its original quantity.

There are at present three patients in the house; viz.

1. A woman who has been living in the house on the funds of the hospital, now six years, with an interval of about five or six months, when she was sent to the sea-coast at the expense of the funds. She labours under a cutaneous disease, suspected to have been originally syphilitic, aggravated by an imprudent use of mercury.

2. A youth labouring under dropsy. He has been in the house about five or six weeks.

3. A man said to be in low fever.

There is no written evidence, either in the shape of register, prescription, diet-roll or memorandum of any kind, that any other than the three patients just enumerated, had ever been admitted into or treated in this hospital, nor indeed is there any written record to be found connected with these individuals as patients. The medical officer, upon being asked how many persons he thought, or could guess, had been treated in this hospital during the last twelve months, stated, after a great deal of vague conjecture, that 40 persons at least had been admitted. But upon examining the account kept by the nurse, of the milk and bread purchased for the use of the patients by her, it appeared, and was admitted by the medical officer, that for the last two years she never had more than three, seldom more than two patients, of which number the syphilitic woman was always one, and that this woman was sometimes the only patient. The nurse also stated that each patient generally remained in the hospital about six weeks.

The diet consists of Milk	-	-	-	-	2 quarts	} Daily.
„ Bread	-	-	-	-	2 pennyworth	
„ Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	1 pint	

The nurse is allowed 5*s.* per week, without food. She washes for the patients, and charges but 1*s.* 8*d.* per month for soap and candles. She often sits up with patients who are very ill, for several nights in succession.

There is no medicine kept in this hospital, although it is a considerable distance, say half a mile from the medical officer's house. We have not been able to learn exactly how the prescribing department is managed, but it is quite certain that there is nothing written to be seen.

The nurse states, that four persons have died here since Christmas; but these deaths have not been recorded. Some cholera patients were treated here during the local epidemic, and several deaths occurred, but no account can be obtained of the number of deaths, recoveries or admissions. These patients were supported from a separate fund. This is stated to have been the only cholera hospital in Ballinasloe; there is only one medical attendant. We could not see enough of the treasurer to ascertain whether this fever hospital has had any other grant from the county than that received in 1828. From his books, however, which he was kind enough to place at our disposal, we perceive that the expenditure up to March 1832 nearly equalled the original funds, viz. 297*l.*; that the outlay from that period to December of the same year was about 90*l.*; but as no entry has been made since, we cannot judge how the funds of this hospital stand at present.

The very name of fever hospital generally acts as a bar in this country against all superintendence, even of those who are most zealous and most liberal in their support. The immediate charge, therefore, of these institutions, should always be given to persons of known humanity and conscientious feelings; but above all things, the most precise and ample written details of their internal government and discipline should be insisted upon and enforced. The absence or gross neglect of records to show that they had been adequately and efficiently managed, should for ever disqualify the medical superintendent from, as it would assuredly prove him to be unworthy of being entrusted with so important a charge.

GALWAY FEVER HOSPITAL.

This establishment does infinite credit to the philanthropy, professional zeal, and eminent sanitary experience of the medical officer of this town, late a distinguished military physician

* See Act of Parliament.

physician and surgeon. To his unpaid and purely gratuitous services, Galway is indebted, if not for the very founding of this admirable charity, certainly for its continuance, and for all the good it has done during the last eight or ten years. The building, which was erected for its present purpose, originated in the deplorable want of such an institution, felt by all, during the terrible epidemic of typhus fever in 1817. It contains four wards upon two floors. In each of three of the wards there are twelve beds, and in the fourth ten beds, all occupied. Every thing about this little hospital, although plain and economical, is clean and wholesome-looking. But the poverty of the building fund has caused a sad deficiency of out-offices. There is no turf-house nor dead-house.

The accounts of daily expenditure of diet, and of the quantity and amount of extra comforts allowed to the sick, are kept with great exactitude, and are highly satisfactory. If less than the standing diet be consumed, less is charged, but never more; as an example, in 1833 there were admitted, fed and treated in this hospital 253 patients, at the cost, for the whole, of

Deduct Salaries and Wages for the year	-	-	£. 370	7	9
			156	7	6

Amount actually consumed by Patients	-	-	214	-	3
--------------------------------------	---	---	-----	---	---

Expense of each Patient, excluding Salaries	-	-	-	16	11
---	---	---	---	----	----

The only circumstance in the management of the affairs of this charity which under any change of officers could be remarked upon, is, that the meetings of the corporation and of the committee appointed by them are irregular, and therefore that the vouchers for the subsistence expenditure are not duly and publicly examined. But under the vigilant eye of the president of the hospital committee, this is of little consequence, however wrong the principle might be under a less zealous and less able surveillance.

This charity was found to be of signal service in the cholera of 1832, and in return had a large accession to its present stock of bedding from the cholera funds.

ARMAGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We remarked a very striking want of employment, more particularly amongst the male patients. They sat or moped about in their day rooms; in one of which there were twelve, in another seventeen, and in another fifteen, in every stage of muttering, restless idiocy, isolated, melancholy and raving, unquiet lunacy; without a single object being present to attract attention, or bring into exercise any gleam of reason which might be returning to the diseased mind of the individual. It is true that the state of the weather prevented these wretched persons from being employed on the farm, but surely, in a disease, for the successful treatment of which occupation is proved to be, far above all other plans, the most essential, such employment should be provided for lunatics both within and without doors, as would engage their attention, and assist them in combining their thoughts. There are few, if any, lunatics not requiring personal restraint, who are not capable of performing *some* work, more or less useful and profitable.*

There are at present 120 lunatics and idiots in the asylum, of whom the manager considers only 17 curable, and 103 incurable. There are but two beds vacant, one of which by a death. If this state of things be not remedied, the asylum is likely to become within a very short time utterly useless, as far as regards the objects for which it was established; viz. the treatment and restoration to sanity of curable pauper lunatics. Either hospitals for incurable cases of that class must be established, or the present asylums will inevitably become devoted to that purpose alone, if the manager's statement (assented to by the governors present) be correct, that the engagements entered into by the friends of the lunatic to take him away when required, are in most cases found to be of no avail.

The manner in which the expenses of this establishment, and the specific application of its resources, are accounted for, might in our opinion be more satisfactory. No credit is given for, nor is any account submitted to the board of directors of, the produce of the labour of the lunatics, unless some portion of that produce shall have been sold. The only account furnished on these subjects, is the charge for the raw material, for garden and agricultural seeds and implements, &c. To the apparent public expense, therefore, of feeding and clothing these persons, must be added the amount which the articles manufactured by themselves, and the produce of the farm and garden which they exclusively cultivate, would fetch, if sold in the market. The grounds belonging to the institution consist of three acres of grass-lawn, two acres of walled garden richly cropped with vegetables and fruit, eight acres of farm, producing potatoes, corn, &c., with an extensive yard and piggery, containing nine large pigs, a cow, horse, geese, turkeys, &c., the private property of the manager. The yard abuts upon the centre back front of the building. Although the whole has very much the air of a farm cultivated at the public expense for the benefit of an individual, yet we have reason to believe that the manager, who seems to enjoy the full confidence of the governors, applies a fair proportion of the produce to the support of the lunatics; but this should appear in his accounts with the Board; and we are the more surprised that it does not, as he keeps a book relating to the garden and farm, from which some of the items might be collected.

The

* The only employments provided for males in this asylum, are field or garden labour, weaving for six or eight, and stone-breaking, but we could discover no recent traces of the last-mentioned kind of work.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extracts, Class (G.)

The medical officer keeps all the accounts of the asylum himself, and is the only clerk connected with the establishment; writing alone, therefore, must occupy much of his time.

ENNIS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND MENDICITY.

This institution merits, in our opinion, particular attention. It is established on the same tenement as the county infirmary, and was formerly a lunatic asylum. The income for last year, ending January 1834, was 630*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* A large portion of which consists of a grant from the county rates.

There were fed within the walls, on Friday, October 31, 1834, viz:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Page.					
24	59	101	31	16	207
24					
24					

Whoever is found by the proper officers begging, and destitute of the means or ability to procure food, is fed. Claims for admission as a permanent inmate are closely examined.

The scale of diet is sufficiently ample; nearly equal to the mixed diet of the gaols:—10 oz. of oaten meal made into stir-about weighed 3½ lbs. This was the allowance for breakfast for two boys, with milk.

We saw eight old men in the incurable ward, all bed-ridden, all above 80 years of age. Every thing around them was clean and wholesome, as were all the other wards, dormitories, and day-rooms. There is a dry and comfortable garden for the inmates to walk in, with seats enough for all. They have unrestricted access to this garden, which was lately rescued from the usurped exclusive occupation of the late county surgeon, who was also surgeon to the house of industry.

Upon a strict review of all the inmates out of bed, in the garden, we found that the claims of six or eight to be fed at the public expense, might be very fairly questioned; but, in general, the selection had been made with sound discrimination. One man complained loudly that his allowance of food was not sufficient. To this one of us replied, that most probably the governors would not object to his quitting the establishment. He would not like, he said to go out, for he was nearly blind; this we had already observed.

This institution, reflecting honour upon the town and the county in which it is situated, and most highly creditable to every individual connected with its management, is approaching, if it has not already touched, that dangerous point, when the cunning, lying idler will exert all his ingenuity to get into it, or to keep in when he ought to be turned out to make room for a fit object. The printed statement of expenses is most striking, and the mode in which the accounts are kept is highly deserving of imitation, as well as the system of management, by which the expenditure and receipt of provisions are checked.

This is the only instance in which we have seen realized an hospital for the (sick) curable and incurable poor, united with a refuge for the starving impotent; all within one enclosure, and under one system of administration; the accounts kept by the same person. Well may the humane authorities call attention to the effects of the "unnatural diet" of the poor. They have shown how cheaply wholesome food may be substituted, when there is integrity and attention enough applied to the management of the funds. The county grant makes this, in principle, an English workhouse, or poor-house, or both combined. The streets are free from beggars, and from the disgusting exposure of frightful diseases exhibited to excite pity; whilst the public-spirited inhabitants of that enlightened town have established, and have now actually in operation, a system of public relief to the starving impotent poor, which would prove a blessing to the country, and an honour to humanity, if generally adopted, and equally well administered in all other districts.*

* "The number of persons fed each day for the last five months, at the House of Industry and Mendicity, averaging 195 persons, at an expense for diet of 1½*d.* per day, allowing for cooking, fuel, soap and candles, straw, new furniture, clothing, bedding, building and repairs, contingencies, salaries and wages, at an average of ¾*d.* each, making in gross for maintenance, &c. 2½*d.* per diem each."

DIETARY:—

Breakfast: Grown Males and Females, Meal, 6 ounces; Milk, 1 pint, Irish measure.—Children, 5 ounces Meal; 1 naggin Milk.

Dinner: Grown Males and Females, Potatoes, 2¾ pounds; Milk, 1 pint Irish.—Children under 10 years, Potatoes, 2¼ pounds; Milk, 1 naggin.

It is rather curious, as bearing upon the very striking superiority of the food, lodging, clothing and temperature now afforded by gaols and houses of industry in Ireland, compared with those of the wretched peasant in his own miserable wigwam, that the annual number of prisoners which have passed through the county gaol, has increased within six years from 403, which it was in 1827, to 723, who found a comfortable lodging there during the last year. With the exception of restraint as to locality, there is no class of His Majesty's subjects whose health and indispensable wants are more judiciously, carefully and successfully attended to, than those of the inmates of Ennis gaol, which, by the way, is quite a model of cleanliness, wholesomeness and mild discipline.

REMARKS in further illustration of Sir D. BARRY'S and Dr. CORRIE'S GENERAL REPORT. Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

CONTENTS.

Sections.	TOTAL.	CHAP. I.—County Infirmary.	Men.	Page.
1.(a.) Acts relating thereto	-	-	-	24
(b.) Establishment	-	-	-	24
(c.) Support	-	-	-	24
(d.) Inspection	-	-	-	24
2. Population and Extent of Country	-	-	-	24
3. Situation	-	-	-	24
4. Buildings and Grounds	-	-	-	24
5. Medical Officers	-	-	-	24
6. Payment	-	-	-	24
7. Election	-	-	-	24
8. Registration	-	-	-	24
9. Who entitled to admission	-	-	-	24
10. Diet	-	-	-	25
11. Medical and Surgical Instruction	-	-	-	25
12. Management	-	-	-	25
CHAP. II.—Dispensaries.				
1. Acts of Parliament	-	-	-	25
2. Population—Extent of Country	-	-	-	25
3. Number and Situation	-	-	-	26
4. Buildings	-	-	-	26
5.(a.) Medical Officers	-	-	-	26
(b.) Residence of Medical Officers	-	-	-	26
(c.) Medical Assistant	-	-	-	26
(d.) Number of Medical Officers	-	-	-	26
6. Payment	-	-	-	26
7. Election	-	-	-	27
8.(a.) Pharmacy	-	-	-	27
(b.) Average Expense of Medicine	-	-	-	27
(c.) Surgical Instruments	-	-	-	27
(d.) Leeches	-	-	-	27
9. Vaccination	-	-	-	27
10. Registration	-	-	-	28
11. Class of Persons relieved	-	-	-	28
12. Management	-	-	-	28
13. Income	-	-	-	29
14. Expenditure	-	-	-	29
15. Medical Education	-	-	-	29
16. Nourishment	-	-	-	29
CHAP. III.—Fever Hospitals.				
1.(a.) Acts relating thereto	-	-	-	29
(b.) Establishment	-	-	-	30
(c.) Support	-	-	-	30
2. Situation	-	-	-	30
3. Building	-	-	-	30
4. Observations on particular Institutions	-	-	-	30
5. Management	-	-	-	30
CHAP. IV.—District Lmatic Asylums.				
1. Building and Situation	-	-	-	31
2. Patients	-	-	-	31
3. Medical Officers	-	-	-	32
4. Manager	-	-	-	32
5. Medical Instruction	-	-	-	32
6. Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	33

CHAP. I.—County Infirmaries.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sect. 1.
An act for erecting
and establishing
Public Infirmaries
or Hospitals in this
Kingdom.Sect. 1. (b.)
Establishment.Sect. 1. (c.)
Support.

Management.

Sect. 1. (d.)
Inspection.
An Act for the
more effectually
regulating and pro-
viding for the relief
of the poor, and the
management of
Infirmaries and
Hospitals in Ireland.Sect. 2.
Population and
extent of country
with respect to
infirmaries.Sect. 3.
Situation.Sect. 4.
Buildings.

Grounds.

Sect. 5.
Medical Officers.Sect. 6.
Payment.Sect. 7.
Election.Sect. 8.
Registration.

Infirmaries were first established in Ireland by an Act of the 5th and 6th Geo. III., intituled, "An Act for establishing Infirmaries or Hospitals;" eleven additional Acts have been passed to amend this Act. It cannot be necessary to mention here what new powers were obtained by each of these latter Acts; suffice it to state what the laws for establishing and supporting these charities now are. And, 1st. For establishing a county infirmary, i. e. for erecting the building:—

For this purpose a voluntary subscription must be first raised to the amount of at least 500*l.*; the Lord Lieutenant may then direct the treasury to give a sum not exceeding 1,500*l.*, provided the infirmary in question is to be erected at a distance not less than ten miles from any previously existing infirmary. There is no power to raise money by rate on the county for building an infirmary.

2d. For supporting a county infirmary, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the grand jury of each and every county in Ireland to present a sum not exceeding 600*l.* in the year in addition to 100*l.* to be paid by the treasury to the surgeon of the charity. This income is increased by voluntary donations and subscriptions, and by fines at petty sessions.

The management is vested in the primate, the bishop of the diocese, the rector or vicar of the parish in which the charity is situated (these are governors *ex officio*), together with donors of 21*l.*, and annual subscribers of 3*l.* 3*s.* A corporation is thus formed, in which all direction, &c. is vested; by it the officers are elected, bye-laws passed, and each individual of it, and no other, has the power of granting tickets of admission.

By 46th Geo. III. c. 96, a power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant to direct county hospitals and infirmaries to be visited and reported upon from time to time; and the General Board of Health, under the direction of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed Queries to the managers of county hospitals, and printed, in 1829 and 1831, Reports on the then county infirmaries of Ireland. These contained, besides much other valuable matter, some strong recommendations relative to the introduction of *one general system* for regulating the consumption of provisions at these charities, in order "that the average expense of supporting one patient for one day in each hospital might be ascertained with the exactness which its importance demands." It does not appear that any steps have been since taken in consequence of these Reports.

For the use of the sick poor, an infirmary, supported by a county rate, is established in each county; but the accommodation afforded, i. e. the number of beds, is not in any determinate proportion to the population of the county; for example, a fixed number for every 10,000 inhabitants, &c.

The situation has been usually determined by that of the county or assize town; hence the hospital, instead of being central, is frequently placed at the verge of the county; in the spot therefore least convenient for the majority of the inhabitants.* But supposing the situation the best possible, and the accommodation adequate, the charity would still be of no great service to the bulk of the people. A population at a distance exceeding ten or fifteen miles from an hospital for accidents and acute cases, receives very little benefit from it. Delay and motion are obstacles of the most serious nature, often such as cannot practically be overcome. There is another circumstance not to be overlooked; the repugnance which still unfortunately exists against going into an hospital at all; a feeling which has irresistible force when the hospital is at such a distance as to render frequent communications with relatives impossible.

County hospitals have not been built according to any general plan: the earliest established were in some instances placed in, and still occupy, buildings intended for other purposes, and contain small, ill-ventilated, inconvenient wards.† Of late years, however, several very handsome buildings have been erected, and on excellent principles;‡ yet in one of the most recently opened, a very large portion has been appropriated for the residence of the chief medical officer;§ an arrangement respecting which much difference of opinion may arise, whether the chief medical attendant, or indeed any officer with a family and servants, ought to be permitted to reside within the walls of the hospital.

To most of these charities, from a few roods to two or more acres of land are attached, not occupied however according to any general regulations, part being usually cultivated as a kitchen garden, and the remainder given up to the resident medical officer; very little is left for the use of the convalescent patients. The chief medical officers *must be licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland*; generally there is only one, who may undertake in addition the duties of the apothecary, and reside within the walls. A more recent and improved plan is to have several non-resident surgeons and one resident unmarried house surgeon and apothecary.

The salary fixed by the Act for the chief medical officer is 100*l.* Irish currency, but he almost invariably holds some other appointment at about the same salary; || viz. medical attendant to the gaol or lunatic asylum, perhaps to both. At those hospitals to which there are several medical officers of equal rank attached, the salary is equally divided among them.

The election of all the officers is vested in the corporation; the county grand jury have no voice.

At all the hospitals we inspected, the registry department appeared to be well and accurately kept, and to afford correct data from which the average expense per annum of one bed might be calculated.

Any

* See Reports on Louth, Down, Antrim and Galway Infirmaries.

† Tyrone County Infirmary.

‡ Down, Londonderry, Cavan, Clare, Limerick.

§ County Down Infirmary.

|| Clare, Limerick County and City Infirmaries.

Any member of the corporation may give a ticket of admission to any poor sick person in the county; accidents, provided they occur in the county, are admitted immediately on application without a ticket.

Under the present system, many cases of a very chronic nature are admitted, and the hospital thus rendered little better than a poor-house, beds being for a length of time occupied by individuals who would do equally well in a poor-house or at home, whilst a succession of persons suffering from acute diseases, and to whose cases immediate attention is of the utmost importance, are excluded from want of accommodation.*

It is the custom at almost all infirmaries to give advice and medicine to extern patients, but not to pay domiciliary visits.

We always observed that an ample supply was provided of good food, and of such articles as are usually denominated extras.

The regulations and arrangements for serving out the daily ordinary diets are in many instances defective;† but to these the strictest attention ought always to be paid, otherwise the public can never feel sure that the institution is economically and justly conducted.

Most of the county hospitals which we visited are admirably calculated for affording good surgical and medical instruction; this is but rarely given; we cannot help, however, particularizing one instance. A system has been established at Maryborough, which appears admirably calculated to produce the desired effects.

In most counties are found one or two gentlemen (belonging to the infirmary corporation) who devote great attention to the affairs of the charity.

The treasurer is responsible, and gives an annual account of the sums received by him; but we did not always find in operation that system of management which is the most likely to ensure the expenditure of the funds to the greatest possible advantage. It is one (and a comparatively easy) thing to guard against embezzlement, another (and a much more difficult) thing to have the funds laid out so as to produce the greatest amount of good. A great deal towards effecting this latter object might be done by introducing into the management of civil hospitals, one general system with graduated responsibility and regular inspection, such as exists, and has been found so advantageous, in the army hospital department.

CHAP. II.—Dispensaries.

SIR D. Barry and Dr. Corrie, after a careful inspection of nearly 100 dispensaries, distinct Reports on each of which are already before the Board, beg to submit the following general observations.

These remarks will be best introduced by a very brief notice of the Acts of Parliament relative to these charities. Dispensaries are first mentioned in an Act of the 45th of George the Third, intituled, "An Act for establishing Public Infirmaries in Ireland;" and it is therein enacted that it shall be lawful for the grand jury to grant a sum of money "for establishing a dispensary" ‡ equal to a subscribed sum, the whole to be expended in affording medical relief to the sick poor, and to be placed under the control of the infirmary corporation, together with subscribers of not less than one guinea.

2d. By an Act 58 George the Third, c. 47, the entire management is vested in the said guinea subscribers alone, not conjointly with the infirmary corporation; and the sum or sums received are to be applied under their direction, or such committee of them, not fewer in number than five, as they shall appoint for that purpose. The presentment must be paid to the dispensary treasurer, who must account to the grand jury half-yearly for the whole sum expended.

3d. Dispensaries are again mentioned in an Act 3d of George the Fourth, which, in consequence of a doubt that had previously existed, enacts that it shall be lawful for all grand juries, "term" as well as "assize," to grant a presentment. In no other Act do we find mention made of these charities.

1st. The Acts, therefore, only legalize the presentment; there is no clause which compels the grand jury to present any sum, and though the sum presented is generally equal to the sum subscribed, there are many cases in which it is less.

2d. The entire direction is vested in the subscribers of not less than one guinea, who may pass bye-laws, &c., for the regulation of the dispensary; but they are not called upon to frame any; and where bye-laws are passed, however judicious, there is no person whose duty it is to see that they are properly attended to.

3d. The grand jury cannot directly interfere in the management of a dispensary; but by diminishing or refusing a presentment, it exercises an indirect control, and in some counties enforces a compliance with a few general regulations.

It is, however, most important to recollect that though the diminishing or withdrawing of the funds may inconvenience the parties really to blame, it is the sick poor, who have been, it is supposed, already wrongfully used, who must necessarily be the severest sufferers.

1. Our inquiries on these particulars could not often be answered with any exactness; frequently neither the medical officer nor the governors present could give us any accurate information thereon: the greatest diversity, however, in both respects exists; and examples are reported of districts containing 20,000 inhabitants, others only 9,000 or 10,000; § and a population

Report on MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Sect. 9.
Who entitled to admission.

Sect. 10.
Diet.

Sect. 11.
Medical and surgical Institutions.

Sect. 12.
Management.

Sect. 1.

Sect. 2.
Population and extent of country, with reference to Dispensaries.

* Tyrone Infirmary.

† Queen's County, Monaghan, Tyrone.

‡ N. B. The Act does not define what is meant by a dispensary.

§ Seagoe Dispensary, County Armagh, 7,000 inhabitants; Banbridge Dispensary, County Down, 40,000.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Extent of Country.

Sect. 3.
Number and
Situation.Sect. 4.
Buildings, &c.Sect. 5. (a.)
Medical Officers.Sect. 5. (b.)
Residence of
Medical Officer.Sect. 5. (c.)
Medical Assistant.Sect. 5 (d)
Number of Medical
Officers.Sect. 6.
Payment.

population varying between these extremes is found dispersed over a district, in some instances, more than 15 miles in diameter, in other instances not more than eight or ten.

The larger districts have not been divided, it having been found impossible to procure any augmentation of the funds, and they being barely sufficient to support one establishment.

Some gentlemen whom we had the honour of meeting, and who had paid some attention to the subject, thought that with a rural population such as, on an average, Ireland possesses, a dispensary district should not have a diameter of more than six or eight miles; others thought that one with a diameter of ten miles was not too large to place under the care of one medical officer;* the engagement being, as now, that he should, when called upon, visit any part of his district at any hour of the day or night.

We do not find the number of dispensaries in a county to be proportionate to the size of the county, nor is the situation determined by that of the population. These two important circumstances depend upon the feelings and wishes of the subscribers. We are not aware, however, of any county in which dispensaries are too numerous,† neither did we meet with any instance of a dispensary not having an adequate population depending upon it; but examples of the contrary are too easily found.

There are many extensive districts, some of them containing considerable towns, in which there is no public medical charity of any description.‡

In some districts good and substantial buildings, more or less conveniently contrived, have been erected expressly for dispensary purposes, which contain rooms for the medical attendant, a good dispensary and a waiting room for the patients.§ Sometimes, however, a miserable cabin is deemed good enough,|| though scarcely weather proof, certainly not fit to keep medical preparations in, and without a waiting room, or even a sheltered spot for the poor sick patient to sit down in, although he must in many instances have come on foot seven, eight or nine miles, and may be heated and tired; having a similar journey still to be performed before he reaches home. It may well be questioned how far, under such circumstances, a dispensary may not be productive of injury, rather than benefit to the sick poor.

The qualifications requisite to entitle a person to be elected a medical attendant to a dispensary are not defined by law: the Acts for establishing these charities contain no clauses relative to this important point; consequently persons who have no diploma whatever, and who are, at best, but students, are found in charge of dispensaries, and have confided to them a large number of poor, who are unable to apply for advice to any other medical person. We are happy to be able to state that such cases are rare. In general the medical officers are Edinburgh physicians, members of the London College of Surgeons, &c.; and possess likewise a midwifery certificate from Dublin. Some few are licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

It might be considered essential that the medical officer should reside in his district, but this is not imperative, and examples of the contrary are too numerous. We do not so much mean to notice those where the salary is low, and the district secluded and small; but those in which the medical officer is well paid, has a large district, and yet lives in a town several miles distant,¶ where he keeps his dispensary drugs often placed promiscuously with his own, sees what poor he likes, and pursues his private practice, always professing to be ready, at any moment, to visit a poor sick patient in any part of a district, the nearest point of which is sometimes five or six miles off, and the most distant ten, fifteen or twenty; thus undertaking to go twenty, thirty or forty miles to make one visit. It is evident that this will be but seldom done. In some extreme cases, a poorly paid unqualified assistant resides on the spot.**

It is very seldom, however, that there are assistants, although it appears to us that a dispensary can scarcely be so conducted as fairly to keep its register, and other documents to prove its utility and necessity, in the way most grand juries require, without one assistant; at least, if the principal medical officer is to have any time for private practice, which is necessary to eke out, in most instances, a very limited income. Besides, there should be always some one at the station to dispense the medicine, and to render instant assistance in case of accident, during the unavoidable absence of the chief medical officer.

At all rural dispensaries there is only one medical officer, and such is likewise the case in some towns; but in others they are numerous, having certain parts of the town allotted to each, or the arrangement is, that every medical man shall see at his own residence what pauper patients he chooses, and have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary, where a paid apothecary is stationed expressly for that purpose.

The payment of the medical officers is derived from the general fund raised, as explained under the head of Accounts, and varies not only in amount, but also in other respects equally important for the interests of the charity. It frequently is, as it ought to be, fixed and certain; but it may be made to depend on the state of the funds, and to consist of the amount of whatever balance may remain, after all other expenses shall have been paid;†† a most objectionable plan, in our opinion, and leading directly to great mischief;‡‡ or it may be partly fixed, and partly dependent on the number of domiciliary visits paid: a good plan in itself, but one which requires a complicated arrangement of tickets, to be carefully filed and counted by a vigilant committee, at fixed periods; an advantage rarely to be calculated upon. Indeed, without regular superintendence, no plan can succeed; and the want

* See Reports on Ballygar Dispensary, County Galway, and on Blackwatertown and Seagoe, County Armagh.

† Unless the County Dublin be an exception.

‡ Crumlin, County Antrim.

§ Kiltulla, County Galway.

¶ Dublin.

§ Ardee, County Louth.

** Tuam, County Galway.

‡‡ Warrenpoint, County Down.

|| Clonard, County Meath.

†† Howth, and Baldoyle, County

want of it is the chief source of many of the errors it has been our painful duty to record. Another, and certainly a very simple mode, is to pay the whole sum raised to an apothecary, and bargain that he shall provide medicine and attendance to all the sick poor of the district; a plan similar to that adopted by many parishes in England, but against which a strong, and we think a very reasonable feeling generally prevails.

In large towns, where the medical men are numerous, and the prospects of private practice good, gentlemen are found undertaking the dispensary duties without any salary; but a decided division of opinion exists amongst those best able to judge, whether this or is not a desirable plan, or ultimately tending to the general good.

The election of the medical officers rests entirely with the subscribers of not less than one guinea. The grand jury have nothing to do with it. In large towns, where the subscribers and the medical men are both numerous, there is competition; diplomas and testimonials are required, and pains are taken to give great publicity to the election; but in rural districts, where the charity mainly depends on one family, the appointment is of course virtually in the gift of that family, and as far as regards the law, any person may hold it.

The room in which the medicines are kept, is generally the sole apartment belonging to the dispensary: in some cases sufficiently large, well-aired and commodious; but too frequently presenting the most slovenly appearance. Medicines were found spoiling in damp paper, or evaporating from unstopped bottles. Drugs of a powerful kind were seen in bottles not labelled, or, what is worse, with a wrong label. In more than one instance, no measure, weight or scale could be found on the premises.*

In most places, dispensary medicines are kept distinct from the medical officer's private stock. Sometimes the dampness of the dispensary shop is urged as a reason for removing some drugs to the private house, or the plan may be to keep the medicine, private and public, in the same shop.† In one instance, neither the dispensary drugs, nor the bottles destined to contain them, could be pointed out as distinct from the private stock.‡ In another, a large quantity of Glauber salts, and one or two other cheap medicines, were all that could be shown to justify a charge of 60*l.* per annum. In most places, a good supply of medicine, from a well-known druggist, was seen at the time of our visit; but this by no means proves that the poor are fairly supplied with the more delicate varieties; for prescriptions are rarely entered, invoices frequently not forthcoming, private apothecary's shops kept, and no sufficient and effectual control exercised over an individual wishing to make an improper use of his appointment.

At dispensaries medicine is always a very considerable item in the accounts, and it has been our anxious wish to ascertain how much a patient ought to cost in medicine, by taking the average resulting from the frequent calculation of what he actually does cost; but we have not been able to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion. In a very few instances only could the requisite data be obtained; viz. the number attended, and the whole cost of medicine. The register, as explained under that head, is almost always defective, and the exact cost of medicine rendered difficult to be made out by the habit, which is too general, of having bills with neighbouring shopkeepers§ for such items as paper, string, whiskey, lard, turf, calico, &c.

In some instances, however, we did obtain the requisite data with accuracy, and found that from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per head per annum only had been expended for this important article, and appeared to be sufficient.

Instruments for the more important surgical operations are seldom met with at dispensaries, and still less frequently are the property of the charity. A stomach pump is however frequently provided from the public funds. All the surgeons have belonging to themselves the instruments necessary for the minor operations.

As leeches are expensive, it is only in a very few cases that they are employed. This is the more to be regretted, as the other modes of abstracting blood, viz. cupping and venæsection, cannot be much resorted to, where there is only one medical officer, the patients numerous, and the distance to their homes considerable; cupping occupies much time, and the immediate effect of venæsection is great debility.

We are most happy to be able to give a decidedly favourable report of the efficacy of vaccination in that part of Ireland we visited. There is an almost universally favourable opinion entertained of it by the Medical Profession; and though it cannot be denied that some persons have been affected with small-pox after vaccination, the number almost vanishes when compared with that of those who are not so visited. Of those secondary cases, very few indeed are severe, scarcely any fatal; so few, that when they do occur, they form the subject of conversation and remark through the whole neighbourhood. In the North-east of the island the confidence of the public in vaccination is almost universal. It is to be lamented that no general system has been adopted at dispensaries to have vaccination regularly performed; at most places it is performed at any time, and no register kept; in some places pains are taken to have the patient presented a second time, after an interval of about a week, in order that the medical officer may see whether the constitution has been properly affected, and the characteristic vesicle produced, and that he may procure a fresh supply of matter. This second visit, however, is too seldom paid. One objection to it on the part of the patient is no doubt the trouble; another is, the notion which exists, to some extent, that taking matter from the vesicle impairs the security of the patient. The plan sometimes adopted is to require that 1*s.* should be deposited

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Currie, esq., M.D.

Sect. 7.
Election.

Sect. 8. (a.)
Pharmacy.

Sect. 8. (b.)
Average Expense
of Medicine.

Sect. 8. (c.)
Surgical Instru-
ments.

Sect. 8. (d.)
Leeches.

Sect. 9.
Vaccination.

* Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Glanamadda, Ardrahan, County Galway.

† Carlingford, County Down.

‡ Ballinasloe, County Galway.

§ Loughall, County

Armagh.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.Sect. 10.
Registration.

sited, at the first, to be returned at the second visit; but too many are ill able to provide even such a sum, and this must operate very much against the introduction of vaccination into a neighbourhood where a strong prejudice exists against it, as is still the case in some districts of the West of Ireland.

In no instance was it an established rule that there should be always a stock of vaccine matter at the dispensary for the supply of the neighbourhood; but we were frequently told that there was matter at most times to be had, and that it would not be refused to any medical man who applied.

The register of a dispensary is, for various reasons, a most important document; by it some estimate may be formed as to the good done by, and consequently the necessity for such a charity; by it the consumption of medicine is accounted for; by it the state of the public health in a district may be ascertained; but then the register must be fairly and accurately kept; and that this may be done is proved by its actually having been done in several instances;* but for the most part no reliance can be placed on the register exhibited; the number registered is in some places so great as to induce an inquiry into the proofs of attendance, viz. whether tickets, signed by a governor, are required, and filed, and the register thus checked. On the other hand, at some stations only a few are registered, those perhaps who bring tickets; the greater number being prescribed for without a ticket, and no entry made. In some cases one person is entered several times for the same illness without any possibility of ascertaining how often this has happened; in others he is entered once only for one illness, however numerous his attendance. Sometimes a register without date is produced. In short, the registry department, taken generally, is so defective as not to afford safe data for any average conclusions. As a rule, no register ought to be confided in which is not checked by properly signed tickets, which each patient ought to be able to procure without difficulty; in urgent cases the ticket might be obtained and filed after the patient had been seen, and thus no impediment need be thrown in the way of immediate attendance when necessary. In most registers the name, age, residence, disease of patient, and name of recommender, are required to be entered, and may thus be ascertained; but the result of the case (for which there is almost always a column in the dispensary book) cannot be stated with accuracy, unless all who cease to attend or report themselves are to be considered as "cured." In no case, indeed, did we find this column satisfactorily filled up. In a very few instances only were there prescriptions written, and this was done only where there was an assistant; indeed, as we remarked above, it is scarcely possible for one person to keep a full register, and enter the prescriptions; the time which would be required for such entry being so great that the patients might suffer material injury from the delay, thus greatly diminishing both the amount and value of any aid the dispensary could be expected to afford.

Sect. 11.
What class of persons are relieved, and how do they become entitled to such relief.

The contract understood to exist between the medical officer and the subscribers is, in by far the greater number of cases, that all sick poor who apply at the dispensary shall have advice and medicine, and that all sick poor resident in the district shall, if the illness require it, have the domiciliary attendance of the medical officer. At the foundation of the charity, perhaps tickets signed by a subscriber were used, but as they were never filed to check the register, or inquired after by the subscribers, the medical officer neglected them, attended patients without them, and thus after a few years they are scarcely thought about by any of the parties interested. This is practically the state of things at most dispensaries at present.

In those instances, where the districts are large and populous, or in which the medical officer does not reside, it is difficult to understand how this usual compact can be carried into extensive and effective execution.

There are other arrangements however,—1st, † The medical officer sometimes is not bound to visit beyond a fixed and moderate distance from the station, far within the limits of the district; or 2d, If he is called upon to go further he is paid extra. 3d, In some places the rule is, that only the poor resident on the estates of the subscribers shall have the advantages of the charity, in order that those who are proprietors in the district, and yet refuse to subscribe, may, if possible, be compelled to do so; but though the resident clergy and gentry may, in committee, approve of such a bye-law, they do not and cannot practically act up to it. No one refuses a really sick poor neighbour a dispensary ticket, because the superior and natural protector is absent or refuses to subscribe. Moreover, it is the opinion of some, that as part of the funds are provided by the county at large, every sick pauper has a right to the benefits of the charity. 4th, In many districts the rule is that all the tenantry on the estates of the subscribers shall have a right to the gratuitous assistance of the medical attendant. ‡ 5th, Another plan is to have very small subscriptions, the stipulation being that these subscribers and their families shall in return, be themselves entitled to the full benefits of the charity; a practice completely at variance with the spirit and expense of a charitable institution.

Midwifery.

With respect to midwifery cases, the custom of the poor generally is to depend upon some country-woman who is in the habit of acting as a midwife, and there are few of these who have had any instruction; in cases of difficulty the dispensary attendant is often applied to, and is bound either by rule or custom to attend; but nearly all agree that great mischief often arises from the want of instruction in the person first employed.

Sect. 12.
Management.

The management of dispensaries is vested by the Act of Parliament in the subscribers of not less than one guinea; and in towns where these are numerous, there are generally persons

* Banbridge Dispensary, County Down. † Warrenpoint, County Down. ‡ Forkhill, County Armagh; Outerarde, County Galway.

persons found who look carefully to the affairs of the charity: judicious bye-laws are resolved upon, and carried into effect. But in the rural districts the case is far otherwise. If the charity depend on some great proprietor, it is usually part of his agent's duty to superintend it; but it too frequently happens that every thing is left to the medical officer, who thus has public funds placed entirely under his own control. So fully aware are grand juries of this want of superintendence, and of the absence of documents in proof of the good effected by the dispensaries, that they have from time to time passed resolutions relative to those charities, with which, as they can diminish or refuse a presentment, they require the medical officers to comply; but their best intentions have as yet been ineffectual.

1. They (the grand juries) require a register to be kept, and a summary of it laid before them: the latter document is, however, easily made.

2. They require the register itself to be sent in: but a register, unless inspected from time to time, and authenticated by tickets or otherwise, is of no value.

3. They require a list of the names of the subscribers: such may be produced, and yet the money be never *bonâ fide* collected.

4. They therefore require that money should be placed in the Bank and remain there some time; but even this regulation is no protection against a fictitious account of expenditure.

It is true that there is always a treasurer, according to the Act; but, unfortunately, he too frequently allows his name to be used, whilst the accounts are really kept by the medical officer, who may himself contribute, though in other names, a part of the money said to be *bonâ fide* subscribed, obtain an equal sum from the county, dispose of it as he chooses, and send in his own account, without vouchers, to the grand jury.*

In short, not only is the want of judicious bye-laws for every dispensary severely felt, but likewise some system of superintendence to insure their being properly and constantly observed; for not unfrequently good rules and regulations are found at dispensaries which certainly are not, and perhaps never have been, fairly executed.

The income of a dispensary arises from two sources, voluntary subscription and county presentment; and it is important to remark that the subscription must always be first raised. The grand jury cannot, on hearing that a district is in want of medical advice, declare that it will grant a certain sum, a similar sum being raised by subscription.

The voluntary subscriptions must come first: hence dispensaries are found placed where, comparatively, they are least wanted, i. e. where there are resident gentry; whilst a poor, remote, unfriended district does not share, and is not likely under the present system to share, any of the money which it equally with the rest of the county contributes for the relief of the sick poor.

With regard to the county grant, it can never be more than equal to the sum subscribed, and is in fact generally less; nor is this a matter of surprise when it is recollected how little control the grand jury have over this branch of expenditure, and what imperfect, unsatisfactory documents are produced in proof of its just appropriation.

Lastly, The income, from the circumstance of its depending on voluntary contributions, is necessarily precarious; and a division of opinion (about the selection of the medical officer for example) will often cause the withdrawal of subscriptions, and thus destroy, or at least impair, the usefulness of the charity, and the *sick poor* are the victims.

No accounts need be, and, where properly attended to, none are, more simple than those of a dispensary. The medical attendant's salary, the druggist's bill, the rent of the premises, are all the necessary items of importance; and with a very few sundries of trifling amount, such as repairs, stationery, postage, stamps, constitute the whole bill. They are rendered complicated, however, in various ways.

1st. Drugs are ordered and the bills are paid at uncertain periods of the year, payments perhaps being sometimes made on account; so that it is impossible at once to ascertain what invoices, and how many, there ought to be; and frequently none are forthcoming.

2d. The medical officer will sometimes have running accounts with several neighbouring shopkeepers for honey, turf, whiskey, lard, calico, &c., for the receipt of which at the dispensary there are no vouchers†: indeed, it is in very few cases that any account or proof whatever can be given of the due appropriation of the articles charged against the charity.

3d. As the medical officer generally has a private apothecary's shop near at hand, and employs the same wholesale druggist as the charity, and orders for both establishments, it is not difficult to understand how errors, to use no harsher term, may not unfrequently arise.

There can scarcely be said to be any medical or surgical education at dispensaries; they afford, however, a good opportunity for a pupil to learn how to take and register cases, and to acquire the art of compounding and dispensing medicines. Some of the more important stations present a fair field for acquiring practical medical skill, and in them this advantage is not wholly overlooked.

No article of food, nothing analogous to the diet at infirmaries, is ever supplied from a dispensary; we have not met with any example of a plan for supplying nourishing food when such appeared more likely to effect a speedy cure than any article usually denominated medicine. Wine is, in some very few instances, and in very small quantities, provided at dispensaries. It is not unusual, however, for the surgeon to have the privilege of giving a note to a patient, which, on being presented at the landlord's residence, insures the bearer that of which he is in want. In one solitary instance, a little barley and rice were seen at a dispensary.

CHAP. III.

Report on MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Sect. 13. Income.

Sect. 14. Expenditure.

Sect. 15. Medical Education.

Sect. 16. Nourishment.

* Dunmore Dispensary, County Galway.

† Dunmore, County Galway; Loughall, County Armagh.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.Sect. 1. (a.)
Acts relating
thereto.Sect. 1. (b.)
Establishment of
Fever Hospitals.Sect. 1. (c.)
For supporting a
Fever Hospital.Sect. 2.
Situation.Sect. 3.
Building.Sect. 4.
Observations.

CHAP. III.—Fever Hospitals.

Fever Hospitals are established by Acts of Parliament, the first of which was passed in the 58th Geo. III., since which period six other Acts, in amendment, have been passed. By these Acts, "one body corporate and politic is created in every county, county of town and county of city in Ireland," which consists of the archbishop or bishop, the representatives in Parliament, and all the justices of the peace in the county; and in every county of a city or county of a town such corporation shall consist of the chief magistrate, sheriffs, recorder, representatives in Parliament (if any), and of the justices of the peace. This corporation, entitled "The President and Assistants of the Fever Hospitals," may elect such other persons resident in the county, city or town, as they shall think fit; those who contribute a sum not less than 20*l.* or subscribe 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum, are likewise to be members of the said corporation.

This body thus appointed, or any five of them, are to appoint all the officers, enact the bye-laws, and make all the necessary arrangements; in short, in it the management is vested.

For building, repairing or enlarging one fever hospital in any county, county of a city, or county of a town, it shall and may be lawful to and for the grand jury to present any sum or sums of money to be levied within the period of six years, by half-yearly or yearly instalments, the Lord Lieutenant to advance the money.

It is further enacted, for the support of fever hospitals, that it shall and may be lawful for the grand jury to grant such a sum of money, not exceeding 250*l.* at each assize, as shall appear to the grand jury and to the judge to be required.

Having laid before the Board reports on each of the fever hospitals inspected by us, we beg to add the following short general observations:—

In the first place, the capabilities of these charities, though they vary exceedingly, are not in any calculated proportion to the population of the respective districts, but have probably depended entirely upon financial considerations.

The situation has been, however, determined by the want of such an institution, and it is not necessarily, though generally, confined to the county or assize town.

This species of charity, though it may be established, and is partly supported by a county presentment, cannot be of much use to that part of the population of the county which is situated more than 10 or 12 miles from it.

Some of the erections for fever hospitals are extremely good, and space and ventilation are properly and carefully attended to.

This is the case at Downpatrick; indeed the whole arrangements at the fever hospital there are well deserving of imitation.

The only hospital at Belfast is called the fever hospital, but it is in fact a general hospital, in which are certain fever wards, and to be received into which, fever cases have the preference. It appears that the large and rapidly increasing population of Belfast required a general infirmary, and as there can be only one county general hospital, and that one was at Lisburn, the only assistance the inhabitants of Belfast could receive from the county was in aid of a fever hospital, and for such an establishment a presentment is obtained; to the sum thus procured, subscriptions, &c. are added, and a general infirmary thus supported. It is most important to remark that though there are always fever cases in the fever wards, and though the staircase is common to all the wards, fever has never been communicated to the general wards. It is indeed an admitted fact, that where space is allowed and ventilation is properly attended to, there is no danger in placing fever patients in the same wards with other patients of all descriptions. In other wards no distinction need be made relative to the supposed communicable or incommunicable nature of that disease, and hence there is no necessity for fever hospitals as distinct establishments. When there is an epidemic no building can be of adequate size, and if it were, it would be highly dangerous to all parties, both patients and attendants, to fill it with patients all suffering from the same malady. When there is no epidemic, one hospital may safely receive almost every variety of disease. At Londonderry the fever hospital consists of two wards, under the same roof and same management as the general hospital, but having a separate staircase. There were no fever patients in the fever wards at the time of our visit, and consequently they were of no use.

This is another reason why fever hospitals, as separate establishments, perhaps need not exist. These wards would be always used in a general hospital.

At Armagh, the Primate has erected, and maintains at his own private expense, an excellent fever hospital, into which all fever cases occurring in the town are received. The being affected with fever is the only, but the full and sufficient title to admission. The greatest benefits have resulted from it. Fever has not spread in Armagh since the establishment of this hospital.

At Cavan there is a fever hospital capable of receiving 30 patients, but not half the number of beds were occupied at the time of our visit. There can be no doubt that it and the general hospital might be safely united. The medical charities at Ballinasloe exemplify the want of some more efficient system of superintendence. The fever hospital there is scarcely more than a name. Some addition to the funds which have been expended on it, and on the dispensary, would support a general hospital for that town.

In the county of the town and town of Galway, an hospital exclusively for fever is the only charity for intern patients; and as the crowded state of its extremely poor population constantly presents fever cases, it always contains a great many patients. The income, however, is very limited, and nothing but the great exertions of one gentleman could have effected what has been and is being done. The wants of the town require a general hospital.

The

The corporate body, in whom, by law, the management of these charities is vested, meets at intervals to transact the necessary business; but as there is a great unwillingness on the part of non-professional men to inspect fever hospitals, all the internal system of management is left to the medical men; and the excellent state in which we found many of these charities is due to these gentlemen.

There does not, however, as yet exist any system of management common to all these institutions, which, whilst it might ensure, as far as may be, the best possible expenditure of funds, would afford, at the same time, a means of fairly comparing together these charities, situated in different parts of the kingdom, and having probably local peculiarities.

CHAP. IV.—District Lunatic Asylums.

THESE general observations are drawn up after a careful inspection of seven asylums, viz. Belfast, Londonderry, Armagh, Ballinasloe, Limerick, Maryborough and Carlow, and with the greatest pleasure we feel it a duty to report, that, in our opinion, these establishments, are in the more essential respects, well and ably conducted; they reflect great credit on all connected with them, and on the country whose generosity supplies the means of erecting and supporting them. In venturing, therefore, on the following remarks, we are actuated solely by an anxious desire to improve, if possible, these admirable institutions.

In adopting the plan observed in the previous Reports, the Acts of Parliament relative to these asylums are first noticed; they are four in number, viz. 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, 6 Geo. IV. c. 54, 7 Geo. IV. c. 14, and 1 Will. IV. c. 13. By them the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council are empowered to cause to be erected a number of Lunatic Asylums, sufficient for *all* the lunatic poor of Ireland; no one to contain less than 50 or more than 150 lunatic poor, with the express exception of the Richmond, for which there is a special Act to enable it to receive as many as it can accommodate.

The Lord Lieutenant likewise appoints two classes of directors; 1st, directors resident in Dublin, in number not exceeding eight, for general control, and upon their suggestions and recommendations are framed rules and regulations; and, 2dly, directors or governors resident in the district of their respective asylums. Some of these latter reside so far from the asylum that there is an instance in which it was difficult to form a board, even at the very opening of an asylum.

There is no mention made relative to qualification or otherwise of the persons under whose care the lunatic patients are to be placed. Why no asylum should contain more than 150 lunatics, does not appear; that there should be some limit no one can doubt; but 300 or 400 may be advantageously placed in one building; in fact this restriction is not attended to. The Belfast and Limerick Asylums contain already more than 150 each, and are being enlarged. We were frequently informed that these asylums were intended for *curable* cases only; the Acts however expressly state that *all* are to be admitted; considerable discretion is, however, vested in the Lord Lieutenant by section 5, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33.

These asylums are all erected on much the same radiated plan, and are handsome stone buildings, only two stories in height. This is an arrangement very generally approved of; the cells, wards and corridors are airy and spacious, and the accommodation for the intended number of patients ample; but we could not but be surprised to observe alterations being made to gain additional accommodation in buildings so new as scarcely to be finished. This has arisen perhaps from a want of accurate returns of the number of insane in the district, or perhaps from the admission of a class of patients not originally contemplated, viz. the *incurables*. How to dispose of the incurables has been a question of serious consideration in France, and M. Ferrus, M. D., of Paris, physician to the lunatic asylum at the Bicêtre, in an elaborate report to the French Academy of Medicine on the lunatic asylums of that country, has recommended the addition to the present buildings of distinct wards for incurables. This plan is being adopted at Belfast; it may not however be undesirable, in at least one instance, to erect a distinct asylum for incurables only, in a situation where land can be obtained on moderate terms, and the patients be enabled mainly to support themselves, by the cultivation of a farm. A building might be so contrived as easily to admit of enlargement, in case the plan proved advantageous.

Those asylums have for the most part been judiciously placed near some considerable town, on dry elevated land; at Ballinasloe, however, such is not the case; the asylum there is in a low flat meadow, scarcely affording any descent for drainage.

The patients are all of one rank,* and are all supported at the public expense. They are classed according to the nature of their disease, the noisy with the noisy, the clean with the clean, &c. &c. This classification might in some instances be more completely and carefully attended to, and the number in each class diminished; 15 or 20 are as many as ought to be placed in any one class. At meal times we have observed the patients uncomfortably crowded together, without any necessity, from want of pace.

Employment is provided for many of the patients; but it appeared to us that more might be done in this respect, and a greater variety of in-door occupations introduced; the conversion too of a few acres of land into nursery ground, or the cultivation of successive crops, would afford more and pleasanter work than the mere cultivation of potatoes and wheat, and might be equally profitable. Occupation must be considered one of the chief means of cure in cases of insanity, and therefore demands the best attention.

The

* In some county lunatic asylums in England several ranks of patients are admitted, and the expense of the establishment partly defrayed by the payments of the upper ranks. For the details of such a plan, see "Report on the Staffordshire County Lunatic Asylum," in supplement.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq. M.D.

Sect. 5.
Management.

Sect. 1. (b).

Establishment of
Fever Hospitals.

Sect. 1. (c).
For supporting a
Fever Hospital.

Sect. 2.

Situation.

Sect. 3.

Building.

Sect. 4.

Observations.

Building.

Situation.

Patients' Classi-
fication of.

Occupation of.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

Treatment of.

Admission of.

Registration of.

The treatment of the patients appeared to us mild, kind and judicious; coercion and personal restraint as little resorted to as possible.

Though these asylums are for the pauper poor, yet certain guarantees and securities are required, such as it may not always be in the power of this class of patients to procure. The most pressing want, however, is increased accommodation; a long list of applicants is to be seen at many asylums; and as the more recent the case the greater the chance of cure; it is highly desirable that the incurables be removed, (if especially these buildings were not intended for them), and then recent cases would be more frequently and immediately admitted. This subject we think most pressingly demands attention.

The name, age, residence, &c. of each patient is carefully registered, but to make this department complete, a full medical history of each case ought to be drawn up, with a statement of the treatment and result; such a document is kept, we believe, in every county asylum in England, under the joint care and responsibility of the physician and chief resident officer, who in them must be a medical man; and will afford data from which new and improved modes of practice may be safely deduced, and annual returns of the patients should be published at the end of the year, tabularly arranged, thus:—

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Date of Year.	Number of Patients on Books at commencement of the Year.	Number admitted.	Number discharged and recovered.	Number discharged relieved.	Number discharged by desire.	Number discharged as harmless and incurable.	Number died.	Total discharged.	Number remaining at close of Year.	Average Number of Inmates during Year.

(See Report in Supplement on the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum.)

Medical Officer.

An annual statement of the proportion the relieved, cured, and dead, bear to the whole number treated should accompany the statement of the actual numbers.

The physician is the sole medical officer attached to these asylums. He does not reside on the premises, but usually in the adjoining town; he attends at intervals; his duties and authority are not properly defined; at least a misunderstanding in this respect exists in some instances.

Manager.

The principal resident officer, on whom the management of the patients chiefly depends, is styled the manager, and is *not a medical man*. With every disposition to concede all the credit that is due to the gentlemen who at present occupy this, the most responsible and important,

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Date of Year, giving the Date of the Day on which each Year ends.	TOTAL Expenditure.	Total average Cost per head per Annum, calculated from the average Number in Asylum during the preceding Year.	Total Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, Bedding.	Total Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills.	Total Expenditure in Clothing.	Average Cost per Head per Annum, in Clothing only.
Year ending January 5th 1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ditto - 1833.						
Ditto - 1834.						
Ditto - 1835.						

GENERAL REPORT upon the existing System of PUBLIC MEDICAL RELIEF in Ireland, by CUSACK RONEY, Esq., Medical Assistant Commissioner.

Cusack Roney, Esq.

HAVING very maturely considered what would be the most useful mode of conveying to the Board my sentiments on the medical institutions of this country, I have adopted the plan of following the series of Queries which were printed for the purposes of the medical investigations in which I have been engaged, and of attaching to each of them a distinct and specific opinion. For the justification of each opinion, all founded upon evidence taken by me, I can refer to some individual case in the returns which I have sent in.

Cusack Roney.

important post connected with these asylums, we are of opinion that the chief care and management of the patients ought not to be entrusted to persons who have not received a regular and full medical education. The having evinced talents, attention and good conduct as keepers, is no doubt a very important recommendation, but nothing definite in this respect seems at present imperative; indeed, we are not aware what knowledge or experience is deemed necessary to qualify a person for the office of manager.

That medical men of character and of sufficient standing in their profession, willing to devote themselves to the office in question, are to be found, cannot be doubted. In England the chief resident officer must be a member of the London College of Surgeons. The treatment of the patients might otherwise be merely imitative and empirical, and not calculated to improve our knowledge of the best treatment of this lamentable disease.

No medical instruction, with the marked and excellent exception at Maryborough, is attempted at these institutions, although they afford admirable opportunities for the study of the treatment of the insane. The attendance of pupils, under proper rules and regulations, could be allowed without detriment to any party, and it appears to us that no medical officer (and none but medical men ought to be appointed) should be placed at the head of a district lunatic asylum, who cannot produce testimonials of a diligent attendance at a large lunatic asylum for a definite length of time. An address by Dr. Conolly to the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, which met at Birmingham in 1834, has been lately published, and we cannot refrain from making the following quotation, as it is in entire accordance with our observation:—"In the chemical study of mental disorders no advance can be reported; it is yet entirely overlooked in English medical education. Hospitals for lunatics are closed for the students, and the knowledge of mental affections makes little or no progress. As a consequence of this, not a year passes without some notorious case of insanity being brought before the public in a manner reflecting little credit on the conflicting medical authorities, whilst instances of injudicious or improper confinement of patients are not unfrequent. To the same negligence of the whole subject it must be attributed that we have so few aids to a knowledge of the condition of the brain in the various forms of insanity, that the pathology of insanity is so uncertain and incomplete, and the treatment so generally empirical. Our larger lunatic institutions have contributed little or nothing to our knowledge. When the public establishments are, as under proper regulations they might be, schools of instruction, we shall learn how much our practice in these distressing disorders may be improved."

The income is derived from the counties of the district, through an order from the Lord-Lieutenant; the produce of the land attached likewise goes towards the support of the patients, but as yet no estimation of its value appears in the accounts.

Every item of expenditure seems to be regularly entered; there should, however, be annually made up and published a statement of the expense per head per annum, calculated from the average number of patients in the asylum during the preceding year, apportioned under the heads of salary, clothing, food, by means of which the expenses of various asylums may be easily compared and checked; or to make this department as available as possible for other institutions, a table of expenditure, as underneath, might be made out, in a form similar to the one subjoined.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq. M.D.

Medical Instruc-
tion.

Income and
Expenditure.

Medical Officer

Manager

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	1.
Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages.	Average Cost per Head per Annum, in Salaries only.	Total Expenditure in Food.	Average Cost per Head per Annum, in Food only.	Average Cost per Head per Week, in Food only.	Average Cost per Head per Diem, in Food only.	Date of Year, giving the Date of the Day on which each Year ends
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Year ending
						January 5th 1882
						Ditto - 1883
						Ditto - 1884
						Ditto - 1885

The population and extent of country to which a dispensary can be considered as capable of affording adequate relief, must of necessity vary according as its sphere includes a rural or a town district. Amidst the dense population of a town or city, a single medical man can, with advantage, extend his attendance to a much larger number of persons than in the country, where, from a general review of the evidence which I have been able to procure, I should say, that if a dispensary were placed in the centre of its district, the utmost distance to which its attendant should be required to go, ought not, in any case, to exceed five miles. There are many cases, as of strangulated hernia, retention of urine, inflammation of the bowels, &c. which, though of comparatively rare occurrence, are yet of such a nature as to require unremitting attention and frequent visits during the day. If the persons labouring under them be at a greater distance from the dispensary than that indicated

Cusack Roney, esq.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Cusack Roney, esq.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Cusack Roney, esq.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.

Medical Officers.

indicated above, it becomes absolutely impossible that they can receive that care from the surgeon which cannot be dispensed with. In the counties which I have visited, the medical institutions are too few, except in particular places, where their number have been increased for the personal purposes of a medical attendant, or the convenience of some country gentleman, who has obtained their formation for the aid of his own immediate tenantry. In few cases, however, has their situation been selected in conformity with the rule contained in the above observations, and I know of no other guide by which to regulate their location. It is to be observed of the accommodation or assistance at present afforded by dispensaries, none who *apply* for a participation in it are ever refused, if properly recommended, or rather if recommended according to the existing Acts of Parliament; but from the nature of most of these establishments, and above all from the remoteness of many of the places to which the attendant is liable to be summoned, that effective aid which, in my view of the case, should always be at hand, is seldom if ever capable of being given. Of the dispensaries visited, a very small proportion possessed internal arrangements for the reception of patients. This want is often severely felt when sudden accidents or acute and serious diseases occur. The county hospital or infirmary (generally the only place where internal accommodation is to be obtained) is often twenty, thirty and even sometimes fifty miles off. The removal of certain urgent cases to such a distance exposes the sufferer to the imminent risk of loss of life; and it has occurred more than once that the patient has expired on the journey. This state of things can, in my opinion, be only remedied by attaching to each dispensary a small "local infirmary," capable of containing from six to twelve beds, according to circumstances. Without some arrangement of this kind, which would be eminently calculated to arrest, at their commencement, the progress of infectious disorders, I must express a decided conviction, grounded on experience, that no permanent and real succour can be extended to the sick poor.

Dispensaries, together with the small hospital which it has been recommended in every instance to unite to them, should be substantially built of brick and stone, and they should have attached a comfortable and respectable house for the medical attendant, in which he should, under pain of dismissal, be bound constantly and permanently to reside. It would be necessary, as a matter of course, that a waiting room should be provided in which patients might remain until prescribed for. There should be a supply of solid and useful furniture, not only for the department of the institution devoted to public purposes, but also for the use of the physician and the other officers and servants. For this furniture, and for all stores, such as beds, blankets, sheets, &c. which the extent of the establishment might require for the use of the intern patients, those individuals ought to be held responsible, to whose custody they had been entrusted. The close, confined and unwholesome position in which several medical establishments are placed, induce me to point it out as a matter peculiarly worthy of attention, that every hospital should stand detached in the centre of some clear ground, where the contiguity of other houses would neither prevent the free access of circulating air, nor facilitate the diffusion of contagion. I should say, therefore, that at least one acre of ground should ever form an appendage to an establishment destined for the curing of disease, and be peculiarly devoted to its use. In it vegetables might be cultivated for the consumption of the patients. I would approve of no locality, however otherwise eligible, which did not ensure a copious supply of pure water, an article intimately connected with the preservation not only of cleanliness but of health. Of equal, if not of more importance, would be an apparatus for the giving of hot or warm baths. Such a provision is indispensable, as there are many diseases, especially of the skin, in which its application would constitute, if not the sole, certainly the most effectual mode of treatment. I would impress upon the Board, that a dispensary, and every thing belonging to it, should be the *bonâ fide* property of the governors, whoever they may be. In this manner would be avoided the possibility of any annoyance arising from the caprice, the avarice or the change of the landlord on whose property they might be placed. Thus also would be obviated the frequent jobs which have come to my knowledge during the course of my inspection; medical attendants, who had hired but a single room for the objects of the institution, have contrived to get credit from the management for the rent of the entire house, and have withheld the necessary accommodation from the poor who sought relief. On no pretext whatsoever, in my opinion, ought the dispensary, its offices and the ground they stand on, be the property of any person or body other than of the governors.

The age of the medical attendant of a dispensary or other such establishment should never be less than 21, and in the present advanced state of medical education, it would not be unreasonable to require that every candidate should produce a degree or diploma from some college or university in Great Britain or Ireland, especially one qualifying him to practise surgery and midwifery. In addition, his testimonials should prove that he has given due attendance for a sufficient length of time at the hospitals where the latter branches of his profession are taught. It requires much consideration to determine in whom the power of making appointments to medical charities should reside. Under the present regulations of those establishments, many persons have been appointed who are totally unqualified to discharge the trust reposed in them, never having taken any medical degree, and never having attended either hospitals or lectures at which they could acquire any acquaintance with even the slightest duties of their profession. I would, therefore, suggest, as a preliminary step, that the governors of an institution should select two or three individuals, and that then one or more competent persons should be authorized to hold a personal examination of these candidates, and ultimately to appoint whichever of them might appear the best educated and the most fit. But the control of the Board or some equivalent supreme authority ought not to cease with his appointment; it should extend at all times to every department of the manage-

management of dispensaries and hospitals in the fullest sense of the word. It should not be permitted that appointments to more than one hospital or dispensary should be united in the same person, and he should be required to give his full and undivided attention to the institution which had been committed to his care. The only exceptions to this restriction would be in cities, where, as the visiting of extern patients forms no part of the office of the hospital surgeon, of whose time a limited portion only is required within the walls of the hospital, a plurality of appointments is often held, with the utmost efficiency, by the same individual. Even in these cases the special permission of the Board should be necessary for an exemption. A medical attendant should be required in all instances to act as surgeon, physician and accoucheur; also as apothecary, except in large hospitals. I would never, under pain of dismissal, allow the duty to be performed by deputy, saving when sickness incapacitated the principal; and in this case the substitute should be regularly and properly qualified for the task he undertakes. I would refer to my Report on the dispensary of Donoughmore, in the county of Cork, as containing a most flagrant instance of the contrary practice. It would not be necessary to prevent altogether the acquisition of private practice; but I would not by any means encourage it. If a medical man were rendered independent by his salary, his exclusive attention might justly be claimed for his public duties, which ought, in truth, to occupy, if not the whole, at least the greater part of his time. I would not, however, be understood as wishing to debar those residing in his immediate neighbourhood of the advantages of his experience and assistance in circumstances of emergency or of serious illness; at the same time, leave of absence, even for a single day, ought to be refused, unless the Board were perfectly satisfied of the justice of the pretext. There should, in short, be but one medical attendant to each institution, and he should be well paid and *well worked*. Where the duty of any situation, however subordinate, is performed by deputy, the same privilege will ultimately be claimed for the rest. The duties of a large hospital, it is true, cannot be performed without an apothecary; but none ought to be admitted to act as such who had not taken out the qualification of Master at the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland. It should be in the power of the poor, who conceive that they are aggrieved by the irregularity or want of attention of a physician, to lay their complaints before some controlling authority, whose province it would be to investigate and ascertain the accuracy of their grievances. I may be permitted to observe, that such matters ought to be managed with much discretion, as I well know that a frequent source of dissatisfaction to the poor is, that they do not get that medicine or preparation which they think proper and apply for. Let all complaints be committed to writing and forwarded to the Board, who should have the power of fine, suspension and dismissal. For the relief of sudden accidents, no hospital should ever be without the presence of some student, of at least two years' standing in the profession. He might also dispense medicines, or assist in so doing, where a regular apothecary was not retained. In dispensaries, this provision would not be practicable. As to the administration of medicines, they are or ought to be always given by the nurses in hospitals; but in dispensary practice it must be entrusted to the patients themselves after their return to their homes.

To each dispensary there ought to be but one medical attendant. He should be held strictly responsible for the performance of the entire duty, and, in consequence, he would be entitled to a fair remuneration; I should say that his salary ought not in any case to be under 200*l.* a year. Such compensation would ensure to the country at large a number of well-educated individuals, and we should no longer see important appointments held by the description of persons who are too often to be met with. The source whence the physician's salary is to be drawn, is by no means an indifferent matter; at present his payment depends on the whim of a number of individuals, whose ends are attained, and whose subscriptions are frequently withdrawn as soon as the dispensary has been established, and *their* friend has been appointed its medical attendant. This and some other abuses or inconveniences can, to the best of my judgment, be only remedied by making the salary a charge upon the county or barony, to be levied in the same manner as other taxes. At the same time every facility and security should be afforded for the endowment of the institution, by the donations of benevolent individuals. I would not permit any committee or body of governors to regulate the amount; the Board above alluded to should alone have the power of dictating it. By an arrangement of the nature which I have taken the liberty of recommending, coupled with a proviso that the physician should consider himself bound to give the necessarily increased attention demanded by the presence of an epidemic, receiving afterwards for such aid adequate compensation from the Board, much money would eventually be saved to the county on occasions of such visitations as the recent cholera, when mere boys, uneducated and even unapprenticed, received in many instances considerable sums for their miscalled services. If all expenses, salaries, &c. were completely brought under the control of the Board, there would be created an effectual check to a system of jobbing which is too common between nominal subscribers and medical attendants, for the purpose of procuring an increase of salary. The authority of the grand jury has been found quite inadequate to the prevention of this practice.

I do not take upon me to decide to whom the power of election should be entrusted, but I do not hesitate to declare that it would be indispensable that all appointments, together with the qualifications of the person appointed, should be submitted to the approval of the Board. In order to ensure a legitimate competition, it would be necessary that notice of all vacancies should be given by advertisement in at least two newspapers. I would direct attention to this point, as in the present state of things persons are almost always appointed by their friends, without any regard to testimonials or to competence. The local governors should not be at liberty to return for selection to the Board the names of any candidates who did not possess the necessary degrees which have been before spoken

Payment.

Election.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Cusack Roney, esq.

of. A thorough knowledge of the practice of midwifery should be particularly insisted on; on this latter point the wants of the poor have been hitherto greatly neglected. A due attention to it would entail much and severe duty on a medical attendant, and it would be just that he should be remunerated accordingly. Having already adverted to the age which a medical officer ought to have attained in order to become eligible, it remains for me to add, that I am of opinion that no one should be selected who had passed the age of 45. I am aware that the Army Board limits the age of its candidates much more narrowly, but the justness of its rules does not apply to civilians. I have to add, that, of course, I would not displace a physician merely because he had reached 45 years; but after 20 years' service I think that he should be entitled to the choice of retiring, with an allowance of half salary as a superannuation. This, however, should be subject to the opinion entertained by the Board of his services and good conduct. The Board also should be empowered to grant compensation for any injury suffered, or any disease contracted by the medical officers in the discharge of their duties. I would, on no account, accept the gratuitous services of any man, though such are easily obtained in districts where many physicians are to be found; experience proves that the hope of a deserved reward is the most active stimulus to exertion. A medical man ought not to be retained against the known feelings of the poor; if they be unwilling to apply to him, however ill-founded their motives, his utility ceases in a great measure.

Pharmacy.

On the supply of genuine drugs and well-prepared medicines, depends, in great measure, the utility of a dispensary. A list of the necessary articles would not extend to any great length, but every thing should be in sufficient quantity, and above all be procured from a respectable and recognized druggist; on no pretext from any officer of the establishment; and be paid for quarterly by a draft on the treasurer. I think it so important to the securing of good drugs to an institution, that no officer should be concerned in the supply of them, that if I permitted private practice of any kind, I would most certainly not permit the medical attendant to practise as an apothecary, or even to keep or dispense medicine on his own account. To his care should be entrusted all medicines and pharmaceutical apparatus, and he should be held strictly responsible for their preservation; I would forbid him to entrust them to any servant, or to sell or dispose of the drugs, under pain of dismissal. I would hold him equally responsible for the more indispensable surgical instruments, which it would be always advisable to provide for the use of the establishment, to the purposes of which, as a general rule, they should be altogether confined. There would of course occur urgent cases, where a deviation from this rule might be permitted. The use of leeches, unless resorted to with much discretion, would, in inland towns, entail a very heavy expense; but as there are not a few conditions of the body in which they alone are applicable as a means of extracting blood, I conceive that it will be necessary to permit a certain latitude to the medical attendant, and to rely upon his judgment for the avoiding needless outlay. Notwithstanding the doubts which have recently been thrown on the preventive efficacy of vaccination, its utility still remains so obvious, that it ought to be made imperative on every medical attendant to vaccinate, on two or three appointed days in each week, the children of all poor persons who might apply for the purpose. If, in addition, he were required to keep an accurate register of the dates and results of this practice, he would most materially contribute to the adoption of true views on this subject of universal concern. The use of vaccine matter would, however, be seriously diminished, if each medical attendant be not enjoined under explicit regulations, and under pain of dismissal, to refrain from the insertion of variolus or small-pox virus; a custom which I have found to be far more general than I could possibly have conceived (see Report on French Park Dispensary, County Roscommon). In no point of view have I found the existing dispensary system less conducive to public advantage than with reference to the disease of small-pox. They seem to have exercised no influence in checking the inclination of the people to have recourse to the numerous mendicant inoculators, who diffuse the distemper so extensively; I entertain such decided opinions on this subject, that I think the powers of the Legislature would, as in France and Austria, be most beneficially exerted in imposing severe penalties on all parties, whether medical or not, who should be found guilty of inoculating with small-pox.

The several particulars towards which I have endeavoured to draw the attention of the Commissioners under the general head of Pharmacy, are of a nature that require constant vigilance and attention to attain the object which should be always kept in sight; that is, the administration of perfect medical relief to the poor. If a Board were formed, its members would, of course, be confined by their duties to the metropolis, and at any rate it would be impossible to make themselves acquainted with the minute details on which good management depends. I conceive it would be found necessary to appoint two or three inspectors, whose duties ought to consist in personally inspecting from time to time, and without notice given, all dispensaries and hospitals; they should carefully examine whether the medical attendants and other persons employed had acted in perfect accordance with instructions and regulations, and they should make, in writing, periodical returns of all these things to the Board.

Patients' Registration.

The affairs of a dispensary can not be regular unless a register be kept. This should be done by the medical attendant, and he should enter the date of the admission of each patient, and of his dismissal, also the name of his disease, and the mode in which it may have terminated. A register should likewise contain an enumeration of all capital or important operations undertaken in the institution, and an account of their results. Under an improved system of dispensaries, I should expect that poor lying-in women should always receive every necessary attention, and I would advise that mention should be made in the register of all cases of midwifery which had been attended to. The notice of the competent authority, whatever it may be, should be frequently directed to the accuracy of these registers.

A dis-

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Cusack Roney, esq.

Who entitled to
Relief.

A dispensary should extend its assistance to all the inhabitants within its district, unable to pay for advice and medicine. Upon all such persons the medical attendant should attend, without requiring a recommendation from any one. He should not be at liberty to refuse any applicant. To this it may be objected, that many whose circumstances would enable them to pay for medical aid, would not hesitate to avail themselves gratuitously of that relief which was intended solely for the destitute and the poor. Of such conduct there would no doubt be occasional instances, but it is permitted to think that less loss would arise to the county from the fraudulent participation of a few individuals, than injury to humanity, if one really indigent person were deprived of that relief which the community had provided for the necessitous. The servants of subscribers have hitherto been always considered as fit objects for medical charities. It appears to me that domestics of the upper rank, as butlers and housekeepers, are not fit objects. I think that other servants are. I could mention many instances where absentee landlords, and even resident proprietors, have altogether declined contributing to dispensaries, from which nevertheless their poorer tenants were relieved to a very considerable extent. I have found it also to be not uncommon for farmers and others of moderate means to become subscribers of a small sum, often half a guinea. In this manner the subscription list, which was laid before the grand jury, and on which the amount of the presentment depended, was swelled, whilst the subscribers drew aid from the charity, often far exceeding in value the sum which they had given. These abuses could not possibly take place if the funds of medical institutions were supplied from a rateable tax which had been levied from all in just proportions; a mode which has been already suggested. Such an arrangement would no longer leave a pretext for refusing relief to any one soliciting it. All would, in truth, become entitled to it.

In all hospitals and dispensaries, extern patients should, daily and at fixed hours, be attended to, and prescribed for. Persons rendered incapable, by disease, of presenting themselves at the institution, should, within the limits of an assigned district, be visited at their own dwellings. In cases of severe illness a single visit in the 24 hours would be by no means sufficient. Here the medical attendant should be obliged to attend to the condition of his patient as often during the day as may be necessary. Sudden accidents should, at all hours, claim his especial attention, and even during the night it should be incumbent on him, in such cases, to afford every assistance in his power. For this purpose it would be necessary that he should have at his disposal all requisite bandages and splints, and a judicious supply of instruments calculated for the occasion. A refusal or needless delay of assistance in the emergencies just mentioned, should never be allowed to pass without incurring an expression of the displeasure of the Board. Diligence would be ensured on the part of the medical attendant, if there were an order that he should keep an account of all visits paid by him, and that in addition to his register of intern patients, he should have a book for externs, to contain the number of those prescribed for on each day, and an entry of the prescription made use of in all acute diseases. It would be the duty of the inspector to examine these journals, and to decide whether the practice of the attendant was characterized by proper energy and discrimination. The ordinary run of complaints in dispensary practice are of such a nature as not to require, each, a distinct prescription. I would not allow of any prescriptions being compounded in the shop of the dispensary, except those of its medical attendant. In speaking of extern patients, I cannot avoid again reverting to the signal benefits which dispensaries may be made to yield to lying-in women. Such persons are, at present, if of the poorer classes, obliged to have recourse to the services of grossly ignorant midwives, whose unskilfulness and obstinate prejudices are not infrequently the cause of death to both mother and child. The greater number of the institutions which I have visited throughout the country, do not provide gratuitous aid during parturition, and in consequence recourse in difficult cases to a qualified medical man is usually postponed until his intervention is no longer of any utility. I am of opinion that every poor lying-in woman should be aware that she can, in case of need, or indeed in all cases, call for the assistance of an educated accoucheur, and that the latter should be not only bound to attend her, but also have the power of ordering for her such comforts, as wine, gruel, flannels, &c., as her condition may demand. I would even extend his power of ordering extras to other diseases, of which there are several, that in their progress would derive more benefit from proper regimen and soothing diluent drinks, and when convalescence had commenced from nutritious diet, than from any medicine whatever. I do not point out whence these, in my opinion, indispensable matters should be supplied; at present there is no source to afford them.

All cases of sudden accident should be entitled to immediate admission into every hospital, and one or two beds should be allowed to remain vacant for the purpose of receiving them. The same facilities for the admission of fever patients should exist in every institution destined for the relief of that disease, and I would propose that a recommendation should not be deemed necessary for either class of patients. For other maladies, on the contrary, I think that the demanding of a recommendation, previous to receiving them into the house, would be attended with good consequences, as it would induce many to subscribe to the charity for the sake of having it in their power to assist their dependants. At the same time the permanent stability of the institution should in no degree rest on the continuance or cessation of voluntary subscriptions. The friends of patients (excepting of those who labour under contagious fever) should be admitted to visit them on two days in each week, and only at appointed hours. The conduct of patients, at all times, and of visitors, during their stay, should be regulated by strict rules enforcing decency of behaviour, &c. Of these rules a printed copy should be suspended against the wall of every ward. I would not permit patients, on any condition, to leave the bounds of the establishment until

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Cusack Roney, esq.

the period of their final discharge. There are many objections to the performance of work by the patients in hospitals and dispensaries, whose usefulness may, in some degree, be measured by the numbers who have been aided in them in a given time. If labour be required from any of the inmates, there is danger that persons might contrive to be retained longer than necessary, to the exclusion of the really sick. The only deviation from these observations should be, that convalescents might assist in the domestic economy of the hospital, as in sweeping and cleaning the rooms and passages. The erection throughout the country of district lunatic asylums, promises to render superfluous the appropriation to lunatics of any room in general infirmaries; but it would be well that some arrangement should be made for their temporary detention until they could be sent to the asylum. A patient should not, under any pretext, be prevented from having communication with whatever clergyman he may wish to see. A right should be recognized in the regular clergymen of all sects to visit the wards at all times, but they should be bound to confine themselves strictly to individuals of their own persuasion, not even speaking to others, unless a desire to that effect had been expressed to some of the medical officers. A note of such desire or request should be made at the time, to which the other clergymen should be permitted to refer for their respective satisfaction. None but regular clergymen should be allowed to speak on religious subjects in the wards; and if any of the sick wish that a friend, or another patient, should read to him a religious or controversial book, this should be done in such manner as not to reach the ears of persons professing a different faith. Neither religious nor controversial books should be publicly distributed, and if any patient receive such, he should not be permitted to circulate it among the others. If there be chaplains attached to the hospital, their names, their duties, and the days on which they are to attend, should be inscribed in a book devoted to the purpose; and if any of them be known to have deviated from the line laid down for his conduct, he should be *bonâ fide* dismissed.

Diet.

Those only who have taken a part in the management of an hospital, can understand the economy and satisfaction arising from the establishment of a regular and well-defined dietary, adapted to the varying circumstances of its inmates. A systematic table can meet almost every case; and if it should be deemed requisite ever to order "extras" it should be done sparingly, and with a prudent regard to the funds of the charity.

Clothing.

On the admission of a patient, his clothes should be delivered into the hands of one of the officers, to be cleaned, purified and laid by, whilst the owner remains in the house. For those individuals whom it is not necessary to confine to their beds, there should be provided by the institution loose clothing, of a coarse but cleanly description, and patients should never be allowed to wear their own clothes in the wards.

General Management.

If a sufficient number of the respectable inhabitants of a district, for which a dispensary is intended, could be procured to form a standing committee of management, and if a quorum of this committee would, if it were only once a month, attend to and investigate the affairs and accounts of the charity, I know of no mode in which such institutions would be likely to be more judiciously carried on. But, from the evidence which I have been able to procure, I much doubt whether disinterested aid of the kind can be any where expected. The greater number of dispensary committees have entirely neglected the objects for which they were appointed, and have been accessory to the most extensive abuses, by suffering the entire management of the institutions to pass into the hands of the medical attendant, or some other single individual. I would therefore be inclined to propose that every thing should be carried on under the immediate directions of the Board, which I have before alluded to; and, in carrying into effect its orders, I would allow to the medical and all other officers as little discretionary power as possible. The Report upon the North Cork Infirmary shows the evils which result from permitting individuals to assume the authority of managers *ex officio*. The interference of such persons should be put a stop to. If, however, the formation of a committee can be effected, it must, in order to be productive of good, meet, if not once a fortnight, at least once a month. A quorum should not consist of less than three members. Of the meetings of this committee, and of the names of those attending them, and their proceedings, minutes should be entered in a book kept for the purpose. This book should always be open to the inspection of subscribers; and if the establishment derive any assistance from a tax, to rate-payers, who would thus be enabled to satisfy themselves of the expediency and justice of all disbursements. Subscribers should alone be entitled to vote at the election of committees, and proxies should never be received. In the intervals between the meetings of the committee, it would be well that one of its members should be appointed to visit the dispensary officially, and to superintend the working of its details. Where he sees any thing requiring correction or remark, he should write his observations on the point in the visiting book, which ought to be submitted to the inspection of the chairman at the next meeting, and be then by him signed.

Officers not medical.

It has frequently come to my knowledge during the course of my inspection, that large additions have been made to the list of subscribers just previous to an election, for the purpose of securing the appointment of some individual. To prevent this practice, the election of all non-medical officers should be vested in the committee alone, if it exists, subject to the approbation of the Board, and if it do not exist, in the Board. If in the committee, the system of open voting should be adopted; and the appointments, which the Board should have the power of annulling, ought to be renewed every year. Amongst the non-medical officers, the most important is the treasurer. The evidence which has been laid before the Board will prove, that hitherto the Act of Parliament, which expressly requires that the treasurer shall give due security, has been most culpably neglected. The consequence has been, that the grossest frauds have taken place, and that some institutions have suffered severe losses. I am induced therefore to give it as my opinion, that a bank should

should be the only treasurer, and that all payments should be made through drafts upon this bank. Wherever recourse cannot be had to a bank, let the required surety be never on any account remitted; and let the treasurer, whoever he may be, be really responsible for the trust reposed in him. The salaries of the various officers must of course vary according to the nature of the establishments to which they may be attached, and the amount of duty which they may have to perform. I have proposed that the duration of appointments should not exceed the space of one year, in order that at the expiration of that period, the Board might dispense with the services of any person, with the propriety of whose conduct they had not reason to be perfectly satisfied. I think that a check or authority of this nature will be productive of the best effects.

The number and the duties of the necessary attendants cannot be generally defined. They must depend altogether on the purposes of the establishment. Their wages also must be calculated in some measure with reference to their being employed in town or country; but whatever they may be in amount, they should never be paid otherwise than by a draft on the bank or treasurer. All the attendants should be provided with both board and lodging within the institution, and the enjoyment of any perquisites should be very strictly forbidden, and punished when discovered.

Contracts for articles required for the use of the institution should be invited by advertisement. None of the officers should on any account be allowed to supply any thing, but if sufficient publicity be given to the notice, I see no reason why a governor should be precluded from becoming a contractor.

It would be desirable that there were a general code of regulations equally applicable to the government of all hospitals and dispensaries, even in their minutest details. This would most materially lighten the task of the directing authorities in the vigilant attention which they would be called on to bestow on each and every institution; and from the absence of some uniform system of regulations much injury has often arisen, and even in some instances considerable loss of property. I fear, however, that perfect uniformity will not be attainable; but the exceptions should be as few as possible.

It has long been the custom in the army medical department to require that their medical officers shall present monthly reports, embodying an account of all matters concerning the performance of their duties. It appears to me, that the adoption of a similar practice with reference to the institutions under consideration, would be attended with the greatest advantage. Each medical attendant should send a written report to the Board at least once a month, and a printed report should be published for general inspection at the end of the year. The gentry, in many places which I have visited, in expressing a wish that more extensive attention were devoted to the wants of the poor, especially of the infirm, the sick and the aged, have concurred in the opinion, that a district medical institution might most usefully be made a convenient place of meeting, whence those individuals, such as the clergy, rate-payers, &c., who were concerned in the distribution of any relief to the indigent beyond that flowing from a dispensary, could very advantageously direct their operations.

The fluctuating amount of the receipts of medical charities has been found to have interfered most materially with their well-being. It frequently happens that, as at present constituted, the main support of their existence consists of the large subscriptions of one or two individuals, which are liable at any moment to be withdrawn through the caprice of the contributor, in whose power may thus be said to be the stability of the institution. If we look into the nature of a large proportion of other subscriptions, it will be seen that they are often accompanied by a tacit stipulation, that if given by individuals of the lower classes, not only the donor, but all his family, shall be attended gratuitously and provided with medicine; and if given by the more wealthy, that all the household servants of the contributor shall equally receive every kind of medical aid in return. Many physicians have said that the claims upon their time, under these circumstances, are often most exorbitant, and that they have been afraid to demand any remuneration for their trouble. It appears to me, that subscriptions received under the conditions just detailed, cannot with justice be considered as gain, when we take into computation the degree to which the services of the medical attendant, and the medicines and stores of the charity are given as an equivalent. I have already proposed a remedy for this state of things, when I suggested, that the maintenance of all hospitals and dispensaries should rest on a fixed income, to be drawn from the public resources of the country.

With the exception of some small sums allowed to remain in the hands of the medical or other resident officer, to meet any unforeseen contingency, all monies should, immediately after being received, be lodged in the hands of the banker. It is unnecessary to repeat, that adequate security should be required from any person to whom either the funds, or the title-deeds, or other property of the institution is at any time entrusted.

In the payment of bills a definite line should be followed, which would prevent even the possibility of imposition. The officer or attendant, to whose care any article purchased had been committed, should certify on the bill that it had been duly received. The bill should be then presented to the committee or other managing authority, and after it had been examined by them, payment should be made by a draft on the treasurer, and in no other way. It would be well that all debts incurred were discharged at the end of the month, and that receipts were taken, to be afterwards submitted to the committee at their next meeting.

Medical charities are hardly more useful as modes of conveying assistance to the poor than as constituting the only genuine source whence those, who are destined to administer that assistance, can draw the information and experience which are necessary to make their services valuable. Conformably to this view, I would recommend that to all hospitals and dispensaries medical attendants should have free access, for the purpose of observing the

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts, Receipts.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Medical and surgical Instruction.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Cusack Roney, esq.

practice of the attending physician, and following him in his rounds through the wards, into which, as a general rule, they should not be admitted at any other time. There could be no objection to permitting the performance by the pupils of some of the minor operations in surgery; but in this, as in every thing else, there should be explicit regulations for their conduct. An hospital may be made to yield much instruction beyond that which is merely demonstrative. I would, therefore, always encourage the medical attendant to give clinical lectures, and any emolument arising from them should be altogether relinquished in his favour. It would be expedient to confine the instructions to clinical lectures, since there is too much ground to expect that the dissections which anatomical demonstrations would require, might have the effect of deterring the poor from taking advantage of the institution. From these observations, *post mortem* examinations are of course exempted, and also those required for the satisfaction of coroners' juries.

Nature and Causes of Disease.

Having thus far developed (venturing for the most part to rely on my experience as an hospital surgeon during a period of nearly 40 years) a general system for the organization of hospital relief, it may not be superfluous to add a few words on the change which has taken place in the nature of the prevailing diseases within the last few years. Formerly, in this country, the spring months were marked by various inflammatory and febrile maladies, affecting in particular the lungs and other organs of the chest. Fever of the most malignant type generally showed itself in summer, whilst the autumns were distinguished by dysenterical and many anomalous abdominal or bowel complaints. In winter, besides other distempers, there was always a recurrence of asthmas and chronic diseases of the lungs and windpipe. At each season cases of all diseases were of course to be met with. I have only mentioned the characteristics of the various periods of the year. The fevers, which seemed to have their origin in the heats of summer, and also in some measure in the humidity of the autumnal season, were usually of that low nervous type which all experience has shown to be always fatally aggravated and widely extended by scanty food and insufficient clothing. Of late years spasmodic cholera would, according to the statements which have been supplied to me by medical men, in many parts of Ireland, seem to have taken the place of these typhus fevers, which have, in a truly remarkable manner, declined in frequency since the appearance of the former disease. To this fact, as to a point of practical importance, I would beg leave to direct the attention of the Board, because there is but too much reason to expect occasional returns of cholera for at least some time to come. It would be necessary, therefore, that a provision should be in permanent existence to meet it, and check it at its very commencement; I think that the means towards both these ends are to be found in a law which should require that every hospital supported by public funds should receive and treat all patients labouring under malignant cholera, and, indeed, I may add, under all epidemic diseases. Fever hospitals, which we have supposed to have rather fewer claims upon them for admission, under the circumstances may with much benefit be diverted from what their name implies. But the opening of the hospitals would not alone meet the emergencies which are contemplated, unless external aid were provided for the poor at their own houses. The physicians, under the control of the Board, should be bound to visit cases of cholera occurring in their own district, and if it should be deemed, that in so doing, the extension of their duties would be unreasonably great, the Board should appoint other medical men as assistants.

Boards of Health.

If dispositions of this kind had been available on the occasion of the late visitation, not only much injudicious outlay of money would have been avoided, but in all probability the progress of the distemper would have been impeded. I am inclined to expect little or no assistance from local Boards of Health (further than in matters of medical police, as in cleansing sewers, streets, whitewashing houses, &c.) from the timidity and want of knowledge which has hitherto obtained among their members. The services which it was thought they could render can reasonably be expected only from medical gentlemen whose business it has been to render themselves familiar with disease, and from whom energetic assistance in circumstances of danger and emergency may with justice be expected, in consideration of the increased emolument to which additional duty would entitle them.

* I met with an instance of this in the town of Maynooth, having a population under 2,000. Some subscribers objecting to have a physician who did not reside in the place, recommended a practicing apothecary of the town as medical superintendent to the dispensary. The recommendation was disapproved of by others, and the parties not choosing to coalesce, separate presentations from the grand jury were applied for and procured, and two dispensaries established and carried on together for some time where one would have been sufficient. Occasional reference will be made in this Report to other dispensaries in the County of Kildare, as Clane, Newbridge, &c.

It may be stated, in passing, that whenever particular instances are not adduced in the course of these remarks, abundant proof is to be found in the Medical Evidence, to which the reader is referred.

It may be stated, in passing, that whenever particular instances are not adduced in the course of these remarks, abundant proof is to be found in the Medical Evidence, to which the reader is referred.

GENERAL REPORT on the existing System of PUBLIC MEDICAL RELIEF in IRELAND,
by W. P. Borrett, Esq., M.D., MEDICAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

On the Dispensaries.

THE DISPENSARIES established in the counties of Kerry and Roscommon, and in the East Riding of the county of Cork, to which my inquiry was directed, would, if well situate, well supported, and well conducted, furnish an invaluable means of relief to the sick poor. There are, however, several objectionable points in the present system, which I proceed to notice in the order and arrangement adopted in taking the Medical Evidence.

DISPENSARIES.

The first and one of the most important points for consideration is the *allocation* of dispensaries. Although, generally speaking, they occupy suitable positions, they are in some parts unequally distributed over the country, being unnecessarily close together, and frequent,* or scarce, and even entirely wanting, where the public convenience most requires them. Thus the district is either circumscribed within a narrow compass, or vague and undefined, and extending a long way; for it is the custom to swell the subscription-list by receiving contributions from every quarter, without reference to the extent of duty imposed on the medical attendant, who is sometimes called upon to visit as far as 8, 10 and even 12 miles from the dispensary. The reason of this partially existing state of medical relief (for which it may be observed there is a tax levied upon the county at large), as well as of seeking contributions so far off, is to be attributed to the present plan of allowing any number of subscribers to originate a dispensary where they please, and making the grand jury presentment to depend upon the amount subscribed.

Extent of District
and Population.

The law, as it now stands, leaves the selection of the spot to the subscribers; and hence it may be applied rather for their own accommodation than for the benefit of the public. Some amendment of it is therefore required by restricting the establishment of a dispensary to certain localities and a certain population; and at the same time to make its establishment under such circumstances compulsory. It was the general opinion of the witnesses who were examined on the subject, that, supposing it were in contemplation to map out the country into dispensary districts, a tract of *four* miles or thereabouts, extending in every direction from the residence of the medical officer, might very well be assigned to his charge; having reference also to the population, diminishing the distance where the people are collected into towns and villages, and increasing it, on the contrary, in those parts which are thinly inhabited.

The building was in general a decent-looking, commodious house, consisting of two apartments, one a surgery, the other a waiting-place for the patients; or a room was set apart in the rear of the house of the medical officer, with a separate approach. Occasionally it was hired of a subscriber at a high rent. It was seldom the property of the county; but the witnesses admitted this would be a better plan, for then, if they had fixed upon an eligible place, they might be sure of keeping it. But from the want of some such regulation, exceptions to this kind of building were not wanting. Thus, at Oysterhaven, it was an outhouse; at Tulsk, a dismal, filthy barn, in a state of dilapidation; at Innishannon, a small detached stable in a lane off the main street; and in several instances the dispensary was held in the shop of the medical attendant, or in a small room, which also served as a residence for the assistant or servant, or in a mere cabin,† consisting of only one apartment with a partition run across it, without reference to situation, condition or convenience of any kind.

Building.

Among the medical superintendents to the dispensaries, there were two individuals who had no kind of license to practise, whether as physicians, surgeons or apothecaries. Several were only qualified as apothecaries, and were without a midwifery certificate. But by far the greater number of them had received a highly respectable professional education, and were members of the Irish or English colleges of surgeons, or graduates in physic of the Scotch universities. No specific qualifications being required by Act of Parliament to entitle

Medical Officers'
Qualifications.

* I met with an instance of this in the town of Maynooth, having a population under 2,000. Some subscribers objecting to have a physician who did not reside in the place, recommended a practising apothecary of the town as medical superintendent to the dispensary. The recommendation was disapproved of by others, and the parties not choosing to coalesce, separate presentments from the grand jury were applied for and procured, and two dispensaries established and carried on together for some time where one would have been sufficient. Occasional reference will be made in this Report to other dispensaries in the County of Kildare, as Clane, Newbridge, &c.

† It may be stated, *in limine*, that whenever particular instances are not adduced in the course of these remarks, abundant proof is to be found in the Medical Evidence, to which the reader is referred.

† French Park, Clanmaurice or Causeway, Kinnataloon, Glanworth, Cloyne, &c. were among the worst of this description; and at Clane, the dispensary was held in a wretched hovel, crumbling for want of repair, and rented at 10*l.* per annum. It was visited on one of the days of attendance, but the shutters were closed, and no patients present.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

entitle a person to hold a dispensary appointment, the determination of this point rests with the subscribers, who are in general anxious, as well for the sake of the charity as on their own account, to procure competent men, as the public appointment often leads to their becoming the medical attendants in the families of the subscribers. Thus at Dunmanway a stranger had been preferred to other candidates who were personally known to the subscribers, because his testimonials were most approved of. But this plan of private patronage has its disadvantages, for sometimes, and especially where there are not many resident local gentry, persons not duly qualified for the office obtain the appointment. Hence it would be better if the law imposed some restrictions which might insure the selection of competent individuals in every instance.

Election.

Some advance to such a security for a good appointment has been obtained by the amendment of the law as to elections. Now, in the event of a vacancy, public notice must be duly given of the ensuing election. No person can now vote at once on paying a guinea subscription; he must be a previous subscriber at least of a year's standing, or he must become a subscriber for life. Before the law was thus amended, it was a common thing for a man, who had a certain sum of money to expend, to make votes enough to ensure his election by subscribing in the name of friends. Advantage was also taken of the occurrence of a vacancy to get up an opposition, and so recruit the funds of the charity at the expense of the contending parties. The existing law has put an end to these irregularities.

Residence.

Non-residence, which had become a common custom, has of late been disallowed in several places in the county of Cork, as at Black Rock, Watergrass Hill, &c.; but I found it still tolerated at Glenville, Douglas, Glanworth, &c. In the latter instances the medical officers resided at a distance of three miles from the dispensaries; in the first, at Fermoy, at a distance of six. In Kerry there was not a single instance of non-residence, while in Roscommon it was very frequent. It was so at Brideswell, Tarmonbarry, or Ruskey, Tulsk, French Park, Lough Glynn, Croghan and Lecarrow. These places furnish one-half the number of dispensaries in the county.*

The practice of compelling the medical officer to reside on the spot should be everywhere adopted, if it be the intention of subscribers to make the dispensary of real service; for how can medical aid be said to be fairly placed within the reach of the sick poor, and least of all, when immediate help is necessary, if the medical officer attend at the institution one day only in the week, as is the case at Croghan, or even oftener, and is away the rest of the time at a distance of several miles? Tarmonbarry is full eight miles from Strokestown, where the medical officer lives; and in the other cases of non-residence just cited, the distance is not less than five or six miles. It must nevertheless be admitted, that placed as these dispensaries are, in remote and impoverished districts, it is scarcely to be expected that medical men, of any pretensions, will be found willing to come and live on the spot, so long as the highest salary attached to such an appointment is limited by the grand jury to 60*l.*, which is the case throughout the county of Roscommon.

Where there is a non-resident medical officer, the onus of his duty is generally thrown on a neighbour, to whose dispensary the patients resort, in the absence of their proper physician; or they are left to shift for themselves till the next day of the dispensary being open, which may not be before nearly a week's interval.† In other places, on the contrary (so widely do the regulations differ), instead of appointing only one day in the week, the subscribers are not satisfied with less than daily attendance at the dispensary; and this, too, where the medical officer resides close at hand, and is ready to give assistance in all cases of sudden illness or accident.

Days and Hours
of Attendance.

If stated days and stated hours were assigned, either two days in the week for four hours long, or three days for three hours, sufficient time would be allowed for the due discharge of dispensary duty, while opportunity would be afforded for visiting the poor at their own houses. At the same time it would be necessary to restrict the medical officer to the service of that institution which has been given him in charge. In some few instances there were two, and in one instance no less than four such appointments, held at the same time by one individual.‡

In towns it was not unusual to find more than one medical officer, as well as an apothecary, attached to the dispensary. They had their respective days of attendance, or they attended for a week or a month in turn. At Tralee the duty was shared in this way among the physicians resident in the town. At Kinsale the physicians were in the habit of receiving the poor at their own houses. The patients took the prescriptions to the dispensary, and were supplied with medicine by the apothecary. In the country parts the business of the apothecary devolved upon the medical officer, who was obliged to compound and dispense his own medicines, or he delegated this duty to an apprentice or servant.§ But the employment of uneducated and unprofessional persons was not confined to the manipulation of drugs. They were sometimes allowed to bleed, and perform the minor operations of surgery, and even to tap, in cases of dropsy. The Phlebotomist at the Cork Dispensary, who was a person of this description, had a salary of 20*l.*; and the servant at the

* The medical officer of the Newbridge Dispensary resided at Naas; and of Donadea, at Clane; the first at a distance of six, the second of three or four miles from the dispensary.

† Glenville and Watergrass Hill.

‡ The same medical officer was appointed to Glenville and Fermoy; another to Kildorrery and Glanworth; another to Clane and Donadea; and another to Celbridge, Lucan, Leixlip and Maynooth Dispensaries.

§ Mitchelstown, Innishannon, Castlereagh, &c.

the French Park Dispensary, who was naturally enough very proud of his surgical skill, was anxious I should go and see a dropsical patient whom he had under his care, and had tapped repeatedly.

The determination of the amount of salary rests with the subscribers; but in no instance did I find they had carried it beyond what is reasonable; indeed they seldom had the means of allowing adequate pay. Occasionally it amounted to 100*l.*, but it never exceeded that sum; it was generally considerably less, even falling below 50*l.* In the county of Roscommon it was limited by the grand jury to 60*l.*, but the witnesses who attended the examination at Castlerea acknowledged that it was hard upon the medical superintendent to fix his stipend at so low a rate.

The uncertain amount of payment, as well as its inadequacy, was made the subject of grave and constant complaint. Instead of having a fixed salary, upon which they can calculate, the medical officers seldom know from year to year what sum they are to receive for their services. It depends upon the amount of subscriptions and presentments, alike fluctuating and precarious. Of late the Act of Parliament having been construed not to make it imperative upon grand juries to grant a sum equal to the private contributions, they have reduced the presentments in those counties in which, owing to the multiplication of dispensaries, or the weight of the public burdens, it was thought right to take advantage of this recent interpretation of the statute. At the same time the subscribers are apt to fall off, because the custom of granting pound for pound has been discontinued, or they require to be so much importuned before they pay, that it becomes irksome and disagreeable to apply to them; and the medical officer, rather than do so, is in the habit of supplying the deficiencies from his own purse, taking upon himself the risk of being repaid his advances, so that the treasurer may receive the full amount of subscriptions specified in the declaration, and thus be enabled to obtain a proportionably greater grant from the county.* But notwithstanding this precaution (the propriety of which I do not stop here to consider), the funds had continued to decline, and to such a degree, in some instances, that the means of providing a salary were altogether wanting, and they barely sufficed for the purchase of necessities.† Although it was to be expected, under such discouraging circumstances, that the functionaries would relax in their efforts, and neglect the trust they had undertaken, it was gratifying to see that the loss of pay or non-payment did not indispose them, for the most part, from attending carefully to the interests of the charities. The medical attendants gave their services gratuitously and unremittingly in several instances. Nevertheless it is desirable that a fair and certain compensation should be given, so as to impress them with a consciousness of their responsibility; and in many places it is absolutely indispensable to secure the services of a salaried officer, where there is not a sufficient number of individuals in the neighbourhood capable of supporting a medical man, independently of the emolument of office. As a general rule, the salary should be in an inverse ratio to the size and wealth of the place; it should decrease in proportion as the opportunity is greater of acquiring private practice, and increase, on the contrary, as the inhabitants belong more to the labouring and lower classes. But it is to be apprehended, that so long as the medical officer has to depend for his pay upon the chance amount of contributions, and to court subscribers, so long will he be disposed to consult the convenience of the rich before the necessities of the poor; that so long as he is unworthily paid, so long will the duty be inefficiently performed, and the charity more or less inoperative to all good and legitimate purposes.

Upon the whole, the dispensaries were well supplied with medicines of a good quality, obtained from druggists of established character, and judiciously selected. As much cannot be said as to the supply of surgical instruments, splints, bandages, &c. What few instruments there were belonging to the institutions, were often unserviceable through rust, and the other things were not uniformly provided as they should have been in case of accident.

I had occasion to remark that those dispensaries were furnished with but a moderate and scanty supply of drugs, in which it was the custom, after defraying their cost, to hand over the surplus funds to the medical officer in the shape of salary. If, however, the salary was fixed at a low amount, then medicines would be provided in a sufficient, nay, sometimes in a superfluous quantity. They became in such instances a heavy item in the expenditure for the year; but since vouchers for the payment of the druggists' bills were not always producible, having been either wilfully destroyed, or lost through carelessness, it could not be ascertained whether the entire sum had been applied to the purchase of medicines. Occasionally the medical officer was allowed to charge a round sum for supplying medicines; a bad plan, as it gave him the opportunity (if disposed to make use of it) of substituting inferior articles, and so gaining the difference in cost between good and bad. Sometimes there was not any distinction made between the stock of private medicines for sale, and those belonging to the institution,‡ or the latter sort were stowed away in a slovenly manner in the corner of a shop, kept by the medical officer, while those he had upon his own account were well appointed and arranged, and ostentatiously displayed, which led to the impression, among the poor applicants, that they had better pay a something for a good article than put up with a one. But not only was the trick resorted to, of giving the public clearly to understand, from appearances, that, if they wanted good medicines they must purchase them at the shop, but the fraud was committed of selling the medicines belonging to the dispensary, without putting the money thus obtained to the credit of the charity. I mention this fraud as having been detected, although but in a very few instances; I by no means wish to imply that it was common, or to cast any imputation of the kind upon the medical attendants

Pharmacy.

* Dingle.
0.5.

† Tralée, Bantry, Kinsale, &c.

‡ Ardfer, Passage or Monkstown.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

ants in general; and I wish as much to be understood, when I state, there was, at times, strong reason to suspect that the pharmacy had been dressed up for the occasion of the visit of the assistant commissioners, and drugs procured for exhibition, but which did not belong to the dispensary. Sometimes* little else was to be seen in the shape of medicine than a large cask of Glauber Salts, or numerous bottles of Castor Oil, the latter being much in vogue with the people: or there was a very scanty store in hand, not more than what could be contained in a small cupboard or press, and the nature of the establishment was only made apparent by a board stating the days of attendance, posted up over the door or the window. The more delicate medicinal preparations recently brought into use, were met with in some places, but not generally. Indeed on account of their concentrated form and drastic power, they are not well adapted to dispensary practice: persons taking them require to be constantly seen by the medical attendant.

There is still another point connected with the pharmacy; I mean the deterioration of drugs, from want of proper care and keeping. At Freemount, Maynooth and Elphin, the medicines were spoiling from damp; and in a few instances, not only were no pains taken to preserve the medicines, but the room was kept in the most dirty and slovenly state, or the building was in a ruinous condition. This was the case at Tusk dispensary, where, owing to the wet dropping from the rotten thatch, or driving in through the gaping chinks in the mud walls, and the wretched condition of the interior, the few ordinary drugs which were found jumbled together in the drawers of a musty press, proved upon inspection damp and damaged. At Oysterhaven, the filthy outhouse which was used for the dispensary, contained scarcely a pound's worth of medicine.

Registration.

Much useful information in regard to the statistics and sanitary condition of the districts might be furnished by a register, to be kept at each medical station, accurately and fully drawn up, recording the number of cases admitted, with the names and residences of the patients, the nature of the diseases, the treatment, and the result. A document of this kind was insisted upon, but with a different intention, by the grand jury of the county of Cork, for each dispensary. It was thought it would prove a check upon the medical officer, and afford some clue to the amount of relief compared with the cost of medicine. But it was alleged by the medical men that it was next to impossible, in the press of persons sometimes attending at the dispensaries, to enter the required particulars, and they were in general content with putting down a certain number of cases, when their duty was done, according to the best of their recollection. Moreover, as tickets were not constantly demanded, nor when presented, regularly filed and kept, the vouchers were wanting to count and compare with the entries, or there were not the proper means of verification, or of testing the truth of what appeared on the face of the books. But little dependence, therefore, could be placed upon the register, which was, to my mind, neither a check upon the occurrence of an abuse, nor a criterion of the utility of the institution.

Who entitled to Relief.

One of the chief abuses of the present system is the diversion of the funds of the charity from its proper objects. When sickness and poverty combine in an individual, the joint affliction fulfils the condition requisite to entitle him to claim relief. But it is not the sick poor alone who obtain aid from the dispensaries. It is a very common notion with servants in many places, that their masters subscribe on their account, and as far as the lower class of servants is concerned, perhaps little objection can be made; but the case is different with upper servants. At Castletown Roche I was told of housekeepers and ladies' maids being driven up to the dispensary, and substantial yeomen riding up booted and spurred, and demanding relief in the names of their landlords, whose displeasure and the withdrawal of whose subscriptions they threatened if their applications were not attended to. "I was sent for," said the assistant medical officer of the Kilworth Dispensary, "to attend the wife of a nobleman's shepherd, who has a salary of 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year. She was in labour of her first child. I remained in attendance the greater part of two days, and made first and last a dozen visits. No pay was offered, on the ground that if they had asked for a ticket of the secretary or the agent, they could have obtained it." "This," he added, "occurred five months ago, and I was called only last week into the country, a distance of nine miles, to visit a dispensary patient, who rented a snug farm of about 40 acres, and was well able to pay." He also stated a third instance, in which a respectable farmer, seven miles off, was visited twice by himself and thrice by his colleague on an order of his landlord upon the dispensary. Similar instances of gratuitous relief improperly procured will be found, upon reference to the medical evidence, to be by no means uncommon.

It is absolutely essential to the right working of dispensaries that this abuse should be done away with. It is one of the very worst features of the present system. It has been carried to such an extent, that subscribers have been supplied, through fear of disobliging them, with medicines for their dogs, horses, and even private families, at the expense of the charity. They have even gone further, and procured medical advice for themselves as well as medicines gratis.† True it is, that the poor have access to the dispensaries, but it is equally true that others, as in the cases just cited, assert their claim to assistance who are anything but proper objects for it, and thus these charities must in some degree be considered as established, not solely with a view to affording medicine and medical relief to the sick poor, but also for

* Tralee, Newbridge, Boyle, Lecarrow.

† Thus I was told of a medical man being sent for to the house of a subscriber to see a servant, whom he found in bed, but ailing nothing; he was requested, on leaving the house, "just to look at one of the children who was slightly indisposed." The child was seriously ill, and he gave his advice, but his dispensary salary was considered to be the proper fund for remuneration.

securing professional attendance for the domestic servants, tenants and dependents of all kinds, of the gentlemen who contribute to their support. The subscribers cannot lay claim therefore to credit in all cases on the score of having been influenced by charitable motives alone; they must be regarded in the light of mutual insurers, or contributors to their own convenience and advantage. But besides being an abuse in itself, this kind of imposition upon the charity presses very hard upon the industrious and independent practitioner of medicine. If he resist it, on the one hand, he runs the risk of giving offence to the subscribers, whose good opinion he is of course anxious to conciliate; while if he yield on the other, it makes him the *drudge* of the place, debars him from acquiring private practice;—and for what? for a yearly stipend of a few pounds; and entails upon him at the same time a most laborious, troublesome and thankless office.

In general it was necessary to obtain an order for the aid of the institution. This is required On obtaining an with the view of inducing persons to become subscribers, by making it their privilege alone to Order for the Insti- recommend to the charity: and sometimes as a further inducement to raise the subscription, the tution. number of orders allowed is made proportionate to the sum subscribed. But such a plan is open to objection. It sometimes happens that medical help is quickly wanted, and there is no subscriber at hand; or if the number of tickets is limited, he may have already distributed as many as he is entitled to; or there may be an unwillingness on his part to assist the applicant, or what is more probable, he may not like the trouble of it. In places* where there was only one subscriber resident on the spot, he has been known to be called upon to issue more than 50 tickets in a morning. And as such a system opens the door to annoyance, so also a market is sometimes made of the patronage incidental to the subscription. If the subscriber is a shopkeeper, he may turn it to account by stipulating that all those to whom he gives tickets, should deal with him; and in other cases a like advantage may be secured. Hence it would be well to consider whether the formality of obtaining an order, which may thus be made a means of abuse, may not be entirely abolished.

In that case the dispensary would be left open to all the sick poor belonging to the district, and they would have free access to it, and be able to get relief upon their own application, leaving a discretionary power with the medical officer to withhold it from such as he conceives to be improper objects for the charity. Such a plan should, however, be subject to the control of the managing committee, with whom the adjudication of all matters in dispute should vest. If the case be a doubtful one, assistance might at once be given, and information as to the condition of the person required for the purpose of being laid before the committee for their future decision. It would not be long before the medical officer would learn to discriminate between the deserving poor and those who are not in necessitous circumstances. Still it would be necessary for the protection of the poor patients that the medical officer should at all times be responsible to the managing committee for the proper discharge of his duties.

Domiciliary attendance is an essential point to be provided for in a well-regulated dispensary; but it would be much too onerous a task for the medical officer, if he is to be at the beck of every applicant who may not like to take the trouble of waiting upon him. The plan of visiting out-patients can only be recommended under certain limitations. A visiting ticket might be required, the issuing of which should remain with the subscribers or the committee, and be confined to such patients as they believe to be unable to attend at the dispensary.

The possession of this privilege, in addition to their vote in the election of officers, might be a stimulus with some persons to subscribe; and it would not entail any unreasonable degree of trouble upon the medical attendant, if at the same time a small ward were annexed to his dispensary, to which he could transport the worst cases; an accommodation which I would strongly recommend,† where there is not an hospital near enough to be of service, taking care that when a visiting order is presented the case be properly attended to.

With reference to vaccination, I found that, although its protecting influence upon the constitution was a principle acknowledged by the medical men whom I saw, and who were almost unanimous in declaring that it seldom failed to modify and mitigate an attack of small-pox, even in those cases in which it did not succeed in preventing it, the practice was but little in accordance with such views. Vaccination was seldom regularly performed, owing, as it was said, to the strong prejudices of the people against it, and the difficulty which was found in keeping up a supply of vaccine lymph, and in the neglect of the mothers to bring the children back for medical inspection at the proper time, after they had allowed them to be vaccinated. But the means taken to counteract the prevailing notion against vaccination were not likely to have any effect.‡ In general it was discontinued, or it was left to the apothecary to vaccinate, and he made a charge for doing it.

The trade carried on by professed inoculators was another great drawback to the introduction of the cow-pock. These men perambulate the country, carrying with them a supply of the infectious matter of small-pox, and ready to inoculate even for the price of a meal. The magistrates sometimes interfered to put a stop to a practice so replete with danger to the community, but could not succeed in suppressing it. Generally it passed unnoticed and uncontrolled; it had even the sanction of medical authority in one or two instances which fell under my notice. At Aghada Dispensary the medical officer was accustomed himself to inoculate

with

* Roscommon, Cloyne.
† See latter end of Report upon Dispensaries, where this recommendation is given.
‡ Ardfert, Dingle, Listowel, &c.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
—
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.
—

with small-pox, which he declared he had done successfully, as he called it, meaning that he had had the good fortune not to lose a case. But at Doneraile several children died the preceding year, the subject of small-pox, artificially produced, not by itinerant inoculators alone, but also by the apothecary of the town. And the servant attached to the French Park Dispensary (whose handyworks I have had occasion to notice under a former head) told me he had under his care, at the time of my visit, between 40 and 50 children, in town and country, whom he had inoculated with small-pox; so that he kept the disease for ever rife in the place and neighbourhood. No objection to his doing it was taken by the medical officer or the subscribers, and no attempt made to introduce the cow-pock. I went with my informant to visit two little patients whom he had inoculated the preceding week. One took the disease mildly, the other was alarmingly ill. He was at a loss what to make of this case. "He had never," he said, "known one take on so before; he was always lucky." It is bad enough, when low and ignorant individuals are allowed to take advantage of the prejudices of the people, and turn them to their own account; but how much worse when it is done by paid and accredited persons connected with public charities? It were much better that such institutions should cease to exist, than that existing they should work evil instead of good to the community.

Midwifery.

In several instances which came under my notice, on inquiring into the qualifications possessed by those who held dispensary appointments, I found that they had not attended to the study of midwifery; and yet, notwithstanding their neglect of this important branch of medical education, and their incompetency, they were sometimes obliged, from the force of circumstances, to undertake the practice of it, when settled in remote rural districts, and being perhaps the only medical men in the way. Sometimes, but rarely, it was represented to be a line of practice which they did not choose to follow; when, of course, the usefulness of the dispensary was much abridged, by its not possessing the means of rendering any assistance to puerperal women. It was the custom, however, and in general incumbent upon the medical officers, to attend in all cases of difficult and dangerous labour; but it was a common complaint that they were not applied to till it was frequently too late to be of service. This they ascribed to the ignorance of the female midwives, who are not sensible of the alarming condition of their patient, or are too jealous of the medical practitioner to call him in to their cases.

Man-midwifery is advocated by the profession and sanctioned by the public, upon the ground that by superior skill and management of women, both during and after labour, much of the actual pain and peril of parturition is spared, and the occurrence of many complaints altogether prevented. Since, however, a great proportion of midwifery, as a matter of necessity, falls into the hands of women, and particularly among the poorer classes both in town and country, the competency of midwives in general to discharge their duty is a matter of the first importance to the public.

There were only a few certificated midwives in the districts which I visited; they had been sent to the Lying-in Hospital at Dublin, at the expense of the county; but the greater part had copied errors of practice from one another, or commencing as nurses, had boldly entered upon the province of midwifery. Repeated instances were adduced in the course of my inquiry, of severe injuries both to mother and child, and permanent disabilities, which had been occasioned by their ignorance and want of skill, or their meddling and mischievous practices.

Impressed myself with the necessity of providing against an evil so generally deplored, and yet so prevalent, I would suggest that all persons should be prohibited from engaging in the practice of midwifery, who do not hold a certificate signed by a lecturer on midwifery in a medical school, or a medical superintendent in a lying-in charity, and countersigned by a magistrate or some other public functionary.

Nourishment.

In Ireland, where the means of the poorer classes are so miserably low, that they cannot at times procure the common necessities of life, it is highly desirable that nourishment, as well as medicine, should be supplied during sickness and convalescence. The expense and abuse, which seem almost inseparable from such a system, are the chief objections; but they are more than counterbalanced by the certain amount of good which would flow from the introduction of this great auxiliary means of affording relief in the administration of dispensaries.

Sickness may be simulated, and an attempt made to get alleviation for the cravings of nature, by pleading its infirmities; but besides that where proper vigilance is used the imposition is easy of detection, it would be a sufficient check against the abuse to withhold in a suspected case other aid than that of medicine.

Neither would the relief which it is proposed to give in the way of sustenance be attended with a heavy expense. Any undue excess in the distribution of it might be controlled by the committee, and it should be confined to certain particulars of diet, as diluent and demulcent drinks, broths, wine, &c., which form part of the medical treatment, and are essential to its success. Medicine, without adjuvants of this kind, is of doubtful advantage; and although prodigally administered under the present dispensary system, and sought for with avidity by the lower classes, among whom a taste for physic has been created by the ready opportunity of getting it, drugs constitute of themselves but a slender means of real relief. Their remedial effects are counteracted by the unfavourable circumstances of the patient, especially in regard to diet. Potatoes, the staple food of the Irish people, are highly injurious in dyspeptic complaints, of which they are indeed a chief exciting cause,* and

* See latter part of the Report upon the Nature and Causes of Disease.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

and in all cases attended with vomitings; and yet the poor, whether ill or well, are obliged to have recourse to them. Many diseases, which would be made light of in the house of a rich man, prove on this account fatal among the poor; while the period of convalescence is prolonged, and the proneness to relapse increased tenfold, by the want of suitable and nutritious support. If this description of relief came within the scope of a dispensary, if part of the money, which is now sometimes extravagantly applied to the purchase of medicines, were laid out in supplying oatmeal, pearl-barley, rice, &c., or if there were any charitable society in the place, for the distribution of such nutritious articles, with power to the medical officer to give an order, how much his means of doing good, in the exercise of his vocation, would be increased, and the chance of recovery improved in numerous cases. A charity of this kind was established at Bantry, by a benevolent individual who was struck with the sight of a sick poor man lying near the chapel, unable to purchase even a little drink. Its first object is to relieve those who are labouring under sickness, and, if the funds allow it, the aged and infirm come in next for a share.

The dispensaries are supported by voluntary contributions, and by assessment upon the county, upon the principle of making private charity indispensable, in order to obtain a public grant; but however excellent in theory such a plan may appear to be, it has not well succeeded in practice.

Indeed the collecting of private subscriptions seems generally to fail in Ireland. The higher orders, for the most part, enter but little into the feelings of the poor, and the appeal of suffering humanity to private benevolence is too frequently made in vain. There are, of course, many most exemplary acts of generosity on the part of the rich; but, while there are some who invariably give, there are others who invariably refuse; and persons who have been employed to collect subscriptions in the times of distress, or for the support of charitable institutions, know full well those who will assist and those who will not. "It is hardly," they will tell you, "worth while to apply to the latter class, so systematically and pertinaciously do they refuse all petitions, and yet they are the persons best able to give." The medical gentlemen who attend at the dispensary at Tralee give their services gratuitously, and yet the gentry will not subscribe money enough to pay for medicines. In almost a total absence of subscriptions last year, the players kindly came forward and offered the proceeds of a night's performance in aid of the dispensary, and 13*l.* was thus raised, to which the Board of Health added 10*l.*; and then the grand jury were called upon to contribute a donation equal to the amount thus procured.

There is a like dearth of subscriptions towards the fever hospital and infirmary at Tralee, almost the entire support of which is borne by the county. At Bantry, Kilworth, Kenmare and other places, it was stated there were gentlemen possessed of from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year in the neighbourhood, who refused to subscribe to the dispensary, although its operations were crippled for want of funds. At Castletown Roche the names of as many as 15 persons were given, enjoying incomes from landed property in the neighbourhood, of 500*l.* to 5,000*l.* per annum, who contributed nothing to the support of the dispensary, but left their dependants to get relieved upon the orders of others. Even with actual subscribers, the contributions do not bear that proportion to their respective means and resources which might in fairness be expected from them. At Ballylongford there were eight large landed proprietors in the district, whose united subscriptions amounted only to 12*l.* Men possessing some thousands a year give but an annual guinea, as that sum entitles them to as many tickets as they want; while those who do not subscribe at all, insist on the needlessness of becoming subscribers, when their dependants can easily procure tickets in some other quarter.

The above are not extraordinary instances; the indisposition to subscribe is general, but it has its exceptions, as I have already stated, and these sometimes very splendid ones. Nevertheless the charitable purposes of the subscribers, who contribute liberally for the support of the dispensaries, are too often abused. Most of those who are living upon their estates, whether proper or improper objects, consider they have a right to be supplied with medicine and medical attendance, so that in such a case more than the full worth is had for the money subscribed. Hence it is that virtually the public institutions are made subservient to private ends, by the very means which are ostensibly for the public interest.

Although it is forbid, on the one hand, to grant assistance from the public funds, where there are no local private contributions, that assistance is made absolute upon the other, on the amount of subscription being certified. The law, in its present state, affords an opportunity to any person or number of persons to get up a dispensary, whether it be for his or their accommodation, or for that of the public. Whether it be paid by the medical man who wants an appointment, or by a gentleman who is desirous to establish a medical practitioner in the neighbourhood, to attend upon his own family or his tenants, if only a certain sum be raised by private resources, to be applied for the maintenance of a dispensary, and its receipt be declared on oath, it is obligatory upon the grand jury to present a corresponding sum, or at least a sum proportionate to it. In the first case which is here supposed, the medical practitioner may or may not be a proper person; but whatever may be the sum contributed from his own purse, or is above *bonâ fide* subscriptions, it follows that the county is assessed to the same amount, or nearly so, in violation of the statute. In the second case, it is probable the person so selected will be duly qualified; but whether competent or incompetent, in either case the formation of the institution may be unnecessary, from its proximity to a similar one; or again, even if necessary, there is no sufficient check

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Amount of Pre-
sentment.

to compel the medical officer to attend to his duty to the poor, especially when other than humane considerations have led to his appointment. Several instances were given, in which the relief of the sick poor seemed to be held of inferior moment, and others in which it was grossly neglected. For these reasons it would seem that the principle is objectionable, which makes the presentment necessarily consequent upon a certain sum being subscribed, as well as in the first instance to depend entirely upon it. With or without subscription, it should be granted if required, and only in such cases as required; and the power of subscribers to establish dispensaries should be restricted. The next point for consideration is the amount of the sum to be presented.

The ambiguous expression which is used in the Act (45 Geo. 3), viz. "That it shall be lawful for the grand jury to present a sum equal to the amount of private subscriptions," has led to a different practice under the law in different counties. In Roscommon it was the custom to present a sum equal to that subscribed; in Cork and Kerry the presentment was to a less amount. The grand jury had here availed themselves of a late construction put upon the Act, which declared the sum presentable to be at their discretion; but this deviation from the ordinary practice of granting pound for pound, in proportion to the money subscribed, was much complained of. It was felt as an encroachment upon the funds, which in their low state they were little able to bear; and great dissatisfaction was expressed, that the grand jury should cease to fulfil what has hitherto been presumed to have been the intention of the Legislature, because it was now decided not to be binding upon them, according to the strict letter of the law. The reluctance on the part of the grand juries to present, as they were wont to do, arose from the heavy expense which had been entailed by the system upon the county, and the embarrassed condition of the occupying tenants, upon whom the tax was laid. It had the effect, however, of raising an objection to subscribe in the minds of many, for it had become quite a matter of uncertainty of what amount the county grant would be, which might, after all, depend more upon the degree of influence which the superintendent officers happened to possess with the grand jurors, than upon the sum actually subscribed.

Thus the subscriptions falling off, and the presentments being curtailed at the same time, the resources of the dispensaries had so materially declined, that their continuance was in some places brought into great jeopardy. In one or two instances, on the contrary, the reduction of the presentment was to be approved of. There were ample funds belonging to the charity, which had been allowed to accumulate from year to year, while its immediate wants remained unsupplied. This was the case at Killarney, and here the permission given to the grand jury, of presenting at their discretion, or even withholding the presentment, was very properly taken advantage of. Hence it is clear they ought not to be called upon to assess a sum in all cases equal to the subscriptions certified, but only such a sum as may be equal to the necessity of the case. A supplemental assessment, however, should always be made compulsory, such as would be sufficient to meet the existing exigencies of the institution. If the subscriptions decline, the presentment should be increased, and *vice versa*, by which plan the funds would always be kept to a certain amount, not carried beyond, nor sinking below, what is deemed necessary for effectually providing for the relief of the sick poor.

If it be objected that this mode of supplying the deficiency of subscriptions by assessment will have a tendency to diminish, or even to extinguish private charity, it should be borne in mind, that although every encouragement is given to the present plan, it is attended with very imperfect success; indeed the low amount of subscriptions is scarcely worth considering, when the selfish stipulations are taken into account, with which the contributions are too often accompanied. The privilege of being an administrator of the affairs of the charity, of having in return a vote and a right to issue visiting tickets, would still be continued under the proposed plan, as an inducement to persons to subscribe; while the unfeeling would be forced to contribute, and the expense not fall upon the benevolent alone. But it may be asked, upon whom should the assessment be levied? Not upon the struggling shopkeeper, or the occupying tenant, who barely exists after paying a rent which absorbs all his profits; not upon those who are but one degree removed above the lower classes, and who are in many cases paupers themselves. Any increase of the county grant, under the existing circumstances, would only impose an additional burden upon the poor. But the evil would be in a great measure corrected, if the taxation were borne by the landlord, payable however in the first instance by the tenant. To whatever amount the occupier of the soil might be assessed, it should be taken in lieu of so much rent paid to the proprietor, or the money required for the support of the medical institutions might be supplied from a general rate.

Management.
to annex a Ward
to certain Dispen-
saries.

The entire management rests with the subscribers. They make bye-laws, elect medical superintendent and committee, appoint treasurer, &c.; and as they are unrestricted by the law, and independent of the control of the grand jury, in several important matters connected with the establishment and practical operation of the dispensaries, they differ widely in their mode of conducting them. The principal differences have been explained in detail, and various irregularities and inconsistencies noticed under the respective heads into which the subject is divided: and hence it may be gathered how much more it would be for the advantage of the public, if, instead of being left to the arbitrary direction of the subscribers, an uniform plan of management were established in every instance.

But to whom can the administration of the affairs of a charity be so well entrusted as to those who chiefly contribute to its support? With whom can there be so strong a motive as with

with those who have raised the funds, to take care that they are economically and legitimately applied? They are, besides, best fitted, by their local knowledge, to undertake the trust, and if it were withdrawn from them, it is to be feared they would cease to subscribe. On such grounds it would be advisable, without doubt, to leave the management entirely in the hands of the subscribers, *provided* it were really found that they ably conducted it. But the fact is otherwise. Of course I state the general impression made upon my mind, by the result of my inquiry in those parts of the country which I visited. The particular instances which I met with of well-regulated institutions, should rather be adduced to the credit of the individual managers and the officers themselves, than in favour of the system which is usually pursued. The only security under the existing law for the proper management of a dispensary, is to be found in the combination of gentlemen who subscribe to it. But they are in general content with paying their money, and do not consider that they are bound to do more. They seldom visit the institution, or take part personally in the regulation of its affairs. Even the committee they elect is merely nominal; no minutes kept of their proceedings; no meetings held; but every thing left to the medical officer or to the treasurer, who is probably his friend; and it is not to be expected, that in such a case, without the corrective influence of an active and intelligent superintendence on the one side and a sense of responsibility on the other, the charity to which they belong should fulfil its legitimate ends. One or other of the following evils is liable to arise; either a falling off in the activity of the charity, or an inert and inefficient state; an irregular performance of duty, or even palpable neglect; a growing or total indifference to the wants of the poor; a waste of the funds or an undue diversion of them, and relief improperly bestowed. Lastly, instances of peculation and jobbing with the funds may be added to these and other abuses, which I have had occasion to notice in the course of my remarks. Thus, in May 1833, the treasurer of the Charleville Dispensary died in debt above 300*l.* to the charity. He had returned to the committee, *as paid*, the druggist's bills, the salaries of the surgeon and apothecary, and other items, which all remained due at the time of his decease. The funds of the Cork General Dispensary had also been considerably embarrassed by a defalcation to the amount of upwards of 700*l.* on the part of the late treasurer, who, it should be observed, was still kept as accountant to the dispensary, at a salary of 20*l.* per annum. To meet the deficiency he had given up a deed, secured upon house property, and producing 50*l.* per annum, to be held by the institution, till the debt he had incurred shall be paid off; but no interest is accruing to the funds of the charity; and it was necessary, in consequence of their low state, to apply a legacy of 500*l.* to the liquidation of unpaid debts, the interest of which sum is lost also.* It is clear, however, from the cases of flagrant abuse just given, that some better regulations are required in respect to the office of treasurer. Either he should be obliged to give security, or the money, instead of being left to his keeping, be deposited in savings banks, but not in the name of the treasurer only.

By making the law precise in the several particulars to which I have alluded, the enormities and abuses incidental to the present system, and the defects arising out of its imperfect organization, would be in a great measure obviated. Still some expedient is required beyond an alteration of the law, some amendment in the mode of conducting the dispensaries, so that their actual management may be in strict conformity with the law. With this view I would suggest that clergymen of every denomination should be associated with the subscribers in the administration of the affairs of the charity; and that they and the treasurer, in virtue of his office, whether they subscribe or not, belong to the Committee. By putting such persons on the direction, and in full possession of such privileges as are enjoyed by the subscribers, they would feel that a certain responsibility attached to them, which would ensure their attending regularly at the meetings, and duly discharging the duties committed to them. As a further check against mismanagement, the plan has been suggested and partly acted upon in the county of Cork, of appointing a Board of Superintendence from among the grand jury. They would represent the interests of the landed proprietors, upon whom it has been proposed to levy the rate, and who ought to have the power of protecting themselves against any misapplication or useless expenditure of the funds by a strict surveillance over the charity. Such a Board is appointed for the superintendence of gaols, and might be extended to the medical institutions. Its object would be to audit and certify the accounts, examine the reports, inspect the establishment; not however to interfere with the internal management so much as to exercise a controlling power over it. But besides visiting the charities themselves, the grand jurors should appoint a local medical inspector. This they already do for the gaols; and at all events a medical man is best fitted, whether it be for the inspection of the gaols or the medical institutions, and he could undertake the duties of both offices at the same or a small additional salary.

There is still another expedient to which I must direct attention before I conclude this part of my subject; I mean the annexation of a ward with a few beds to certain dispensaries.

It is objected that this appurtenance or appendage would tend to a permanent heavy increase of expense, the beds being always filled, or nominally so, with one or other description of patients; but it should be considered whether the advantages resulting from such a plan would not be more than commensurate with the expense attending it. A great deal of the

Improvements in
the Management
suggested.

Recommendation
to annex a Ward
to certain Dispensaries.

* For further proof of abuse in the fiscal management, see account of the North Cork Charitable Infirmary, in the second part of my Report.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

the distress among the poorer classes is, beyond a doubt, to be ascribed to the inadequacy of medical relief, especially to the want of hospital accommodation. The second part of my Report will embrace this division of the subject, but it may be here remarked that painful instances were stated in the course of my inquiry to have occurred of late, in which persons seized with fever or cholera, or to whom an accident had befallen, were obliged to be abandoned to their fate, left under a hedge, or in a ditch or pit by the road-side to perish, because there was no place to take them to. If a wandering beggar were taken sick, he had no alternative, in several places, but to lie in the open air; sometimes the poor would build a hut over him. This had been done in the case of a wretched object whom I found by the road-side between Portumna and Eyrecourt (county Galway). A man seized with cholera at Bantry, after lying all day in a boat, was put into a store, where he died. A woman attacked in the same way had expired in a ditch. At Kenmare similar instances were adduced. Also in the evidence upon Athlone Dispensary (Westmeath side) the case is mentioned of some unfortunate persons being ill of fever, who were turned out of their lodgings, and could find no shelter; two of them died.

Besides the sacrifice of life there are other evils resulting from this exclusion; it tends much to the extension of pauperism. The external assistance afforded by the dispensary does not relieve the poor man from the expense attending sickness. His capital is consumed in procuring drinks, sustenance and other necessities to alleviate the sufferings of the sick bed; his clothes and furniture are pledged to supply his wants in the course of a protracted illness, and when at length he recovers, he finds himself and his family reduced to beggary.

However, to avoid expense, it is not proposed to connect more than from five to ten beds with each dispensary, and only in those medical stations where the distance of the county infirmary is so great that although taxed for its support, the inhabitants of the district cannot have recourse to it. To give an idea of the permanent expense of such an establishment, beyond the first outlay for fitting up, furnishing, &c., it may be stated that each bed, if constantly occupied throughout the year, would cost about 15*l.*, taking one case with another, which would include the maintenance of the patient, with medicine and nurse-tenders. There need be no additional expense for medical attendance.

County Infirmarys and Fever Hospitals.

County Infirmarys.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES have been established in Ireland under 5, 45, 47 Geo. 3, and various other Statutes, with an especial view to the treatment of accidents, casualties and surgical cases of all sorts. There is one Infirmary for each county, and funds are provided by voluntary contributions and by a cess levied upon the county at large, but which must not exceed 600*l.*, the largest sum allowed by Act of Parliament. Notwithstanding the small amount of this limit, it is chiefly by means of the cess that the Infirmarys are supported. Such at least was the case with those which I inspected. They were possessed of little or no property of any description; the subscriptions amounted only to a small sum, and the fines from petty sessions, as well as the grant from the Treasury, are scarcely worth taking into account. Thus it appears that the main charge is borne by the county.

There are several points of objection to the present law, and to the practice under it, for the regulation of the Infirmarys. First, as only one Infirmary is contemplated by law, or has, with very few exceptions, been established for each county, without reference to its size, the provision thus made for the relief of the sick poor, whatever may be its other defects, is wholly inadequate to the wants of a large and extensive population. Secondly, as a tax is raised off the land for the support of each Infirmary, and made payable throughout the county, a great portion of the expense, particularly in the large counties, falls upon persons who live in rateable districts, but at too great a distance to avail themselves of the institution. And hence the inmates of the Hospitals which I visited were generally confined to the immediate neighbourhood. Either means were wanting to transport patients from a distance, or there was no subscriber in the way from whom to procure an order for the Infirmary. Great inconvenience was felt under the present practice of allowing to subscribers alone the privilege of ordering admissions, nor had this restriction had the desired effect of increasing the number of those contributing to the support of the charity. Further, a subscriber's order being made absolute, the medical attendant was left without any discretionary power, and he might thus be obliged to reject urgent cases in order to make room for others of comparatively little importance, but in which the applicants were furnished with tickets. Whence it sometimes occurred to those who had been at the pains of sending a poor man to the county Infirmary, to be further called upon for the cost of supporting him in lodgings in the town until such time as he could be received in the Hospital. In the Roscommon Infirmary any expense thus incurred is defrayed by the institution.

Not only great expense is incurred, but great injury may result from the removing of patients, and the delay which is thereby occasioned before remedial measures can be had recourse to, if the distance be considerable. How frequently does the chance of recovery depend upon procuring assistance at the time and on the spot? In bad accidents, and certain cases requiring operation, life itself is risked by delay or removal.

The last but not the least objection, which I shall here notice, is grounded upon the exclusiveness of the cases admissible into the Infirmarys. I frequently met with persons labouring

under disease, of an acute as well as lingering character, in the towns where the Infirmaries are situate, who were refused admission by the existing regulations, although suffering for the want of proper treatment, which could only be had where Hospital accommodation was provided. For these reasons it had become a very general opinion in the parts of the country where I went in the course of my inquiry, that it would be much more for the public benefit to establish District Hospitals, upon a smaller scale and for general purposes, in situations properly selected throughout the county, in preference to any single institution, of whatever size and however well conducted, which bore an exclusive character; for such an institution could at best effect only a local or partial good, for which it was considered hard, nay unjust, to impose a tax upon the entire county.

The town of Mallow afforded a striking exemplification of the truth of the foregoing remarks. Although possessed of a County Infirmary, and favoured, it would naturally be presumed, over other places on this account, instead of gaining by this circumstance, it seemed to be really upon the whole the worse off for it. In no town, which I visited did the sick indigent inhabitants stand more in need of medical aid; while, as far as the county was concerned, such cures as were undertaken at the Infirmary could only be appreciable at furthest to a very limited extent in the midst of so large and populous a community.

Three or four sheds placed against a wall, a mere temporary arrangement for the reception of cholera cases, low, narrow and ill-ventilated, crowded with beds touching along the sides, and barely leaving space enough to pass down the middle; such a mean and wretched contrivance was the only kind of accommodation for the treatment of fever for the town and neighbourhood of Mallow, distinguished as being the resort of numerous strangers and the residence of an opulent gentry. The calamitous consequence was, that by far the greater number of such cases were entirely unrelieved and unattended to, while the few which could be received into the cholera or fever-sheds were placed under such disadvantageous circumstances as very materially to diminish the chance of cure. Not only febrile affections, but all internal complaints, in fact the bulk of diseases with which humanity is afflicted, are inadmissible into this Infirmary, which is appropriated to the treatment of cases purely surgical; whence it happens that the beds are sometimes occupied by patients with old ulcers on their legs, eruptions on their skin, with ophthalmic, syphilitic and various chronic ailments of a mild and simple character, which might be treated for the most part quite as well if they only attended as externs once or twice a week at the Dispensary.

This anomaly, if so it can be termed, is not chargeable upon the medical officers appointed to the Infirmary. It is incumbent upon them to admit such cases as the above, in turn, when provided with a subscriber's order, and there was no lack of attention on their part to a proper discharge of their duties. It is not therefore to them that I impute the least blame, but it is to the principle that I object which obtains in the management of all these establishments; for of a truth that system must be bad which goes to provide intern accommodation in cases where it might without any injury be dispensed with, and leaves others at the same time to perish for the very want of it.

Instead of being an infirmary for the treatment of certain forms of disease only, and these neither the most common nor in general of the most distressing nature, it would be much more serviceable if converted into a general hospital, and thrown open for the reception of medical as well as surgical cases. Physicians and surgeons should then be alike appointed, and the beds distributed between them, and all truly necessitous persons admitted, if seriously ill, even without the form of a recommendation, giving a preference always to accidents and fever cases. There need be no fear of infection, if only the proper precautions be taken, if the ventilation be good, fumigation used, and a due regard had to cleanliness. This is well known to be the case by what is seen every day in the London hospitals, where no evil arises from the admixture of fever with other cases. But, if most approved of, one ward or more might be given up to those who are suffering from fever, and they might thus be kept strictly separate from the rest of the patients. In order to promote its usefulness, a dispensary ought to be attached to each hospital, either on the ground floor, but having no communication with the interior of the building, or a little apart from it, as at the lodge by the entrance of the Roscommon Infirmary. The same medical officers might take the charge of this department also; or if the hospital be large, others might be appointed whose duty it would be to make domiciliary visits to the sick poor, besides attending regularly at the dispensary, in the way I have already recommended when treating of this class of institutions. An hospital conducted upon a plan of this description could not fail to be of real service. It would provide intern accommodation for such cases, whether surgical or medical, acute or chronic, as stood in need of it, and for such cases only; and further, instead of their having to seek recourse at a great distance, as they are too frequently obliged to do under the present system, it would be within the reach of all persons living in the district allotted to it, where the rate is payable, and thus no one having a just claim to relief need go without it.

Tralee contains a fever hospital as well as a county infirmary; but upon the principle just explained, viz. that of establishing a general hospital, instead of hospitals for the relief of the poor being affected with fever or other particular forms of disease, which are not to be recommended except in large towns, I would suggest the propriety of consolidating the two institutions, and carrying them on together in the fever hospital building. This is a neat commodious edifice, capable of containing a hundred beds, and has recently been erected at a considerable expense to the county. It is well placed contiguous to the town, in an

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Mallow.

Plan of a General
Hospital recom-
mended.

Tralee.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

open plot of ground of about an acre. Thus it is exceedingly well adapted for an hospital, much more so than the infirmary, where the accommodation only admits of twenty-three beds; the rooms are small, and the site not so eligible. But on inspecting the fever hospital, I found that, owing to the scarcity of funds, it was made but little use of. It contained but 20 patients, and about twice that number of beds, and such wards as were occupied presented a comfortless appearance, being almost destitute of furniture, and not kept in a neat and cleanly manner.

As a fever hospital exclusively, so large a building is not required at ordinary times, and when fever prevails epidemically, it would not of itself prove sufficient. Temporary accommodation must then be provided, and a barn, house or other empty tenement be applied to the reception of fever cases. Ample powers are given by Act of Parliament (59 Geo. 3.) to meet an emergency of this sort. By this statute, parishes are enabled to elect boards of health, to remove nuisances, establish hospitals, and adopt such measures for precaution and cure as become necessary by the occurrence of the calamity; the expense of all such proceedings to be defrayed by a parochial rate. The provisions of this statute are well adapted to the exigencies of the case, if they be only acted up to, and officers of health appointed as the Act directs, but which I did not find sufficiently attended to.

A stronger argument may be adduced in favour of uniting the two establishments than that which I have grounded on the fitness of the Fever Hospital building for a general hospital, and the little need there is of it for its present purpose. From a return of the expenditure, which is given in the local report, and comparing it with the estimated expenditure for one hospital with as many beds as the two contain together, it will be seen that a considerable saving of expense may be effected by their consolidation; at the same time the efficiency of each may be increased and secured by an improved management. Instead of appointing a mere nominal committee, certain *ex officio* governors and subscribers as committee-men, who did not attend to their duties, but left every thing to the medical officers and treasurers, an active and vigilant supervision is required for the better administration of the affairs of the two institutions. Much complaint was made of the low state of the funds, and yet it was not usual for articles to be supplied by contract, and a heavy expense was sometimes incurred where it might certainly have been avoided. Thus in the account of the expenditure of the Fever Hospital for 1833, furnished me at my request by the treasurer, but not satisfactorily drawn up, I find an item of 70 *l.* set down for leeches. The number of patients as returned in the hospital that year was 225; in 1831, the number was 443, or nearly double, and charge for leeches, 36 *l.* 10 *s.* In 1832, the number was 291, and charge for leeches, 28 *l.* 15 *s.* The total expense for medicines for the three years was only 87 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.* Upon inquiry, I learnt that the leeches were supplied by the apothecary to the institution at a charge of 1 *s.* each. The same charge was made at the infirmary, where the average yearly cost of leeches was stated to be about 25 *l.*

If leeches can only be obtained at so high a price, the obvious remedy would be to substitute cupping, or other depletory measures, as I found the medical attendants of other fever hospitals were in the habit of doing. I do not mean to prefer any charge against the medical officer; but I would observe, that the fact of these leeches being supplied by the apothecary, who was allowed, in some instances, if I mistake not, to prescribe himself, gives an opportunity for the imputation of bad management or jobbing, which ought not to be permitted in the economy of a public institution.

Roscommon.

The management of the Roscommon Infirmary, I found, was in like manner, left to the medical attendant and the acting or under treasurer. Here, however, I am happy to be able to state, that the very strictest economy was observed. Public notice was given of such articles as were required for the use of the institution, and every thing obtained upon the most reasonable terms. The medical duties were carefully performed, and great credit is due to the benevolent individual who took charge of the accounts, for the care he had bestowed on the subject, and for the zeal he evinced in the furtherance of this and various other charitable objects.

Qualification and
Payment of the
Medical Officers.

The other statutory provisions for the regulation of the county infirmaries refer to the qualification of the medical officer, and the amount of his salary. The salary is fixed at 100 *l.*, Irish currency, or 89 *l.*; and no person is eligible to the appointment, except he be a member or licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons in Ireland. (7 Geo. 3.)

The clause containing this restriction (invidious as it may now appear, but necessary at the time) was no doubt introduced into the Act for the purpose of securing the services of a skilful and efficient surgeon to the institution. The members of the Irish College of Surgeons are at great pains and expense to acquire sound professional knowledge and experience, and are subjected to a very strict ordeal before entering upon practice; and hence they are entitled to preference as a general rule. Still, the reasons just assigned do not constitute sufficient ground for keeping up a species of monopoly, which is objectionable at the present day; nor is it any longer desirable to adhere to a rule which excludes from the county infirmaries, graduates of the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Colleges, or other persons duly qualified, who shall have obtained a liberal professional education, and have been examined and certified accordingly, in some other accredited school. It would also tend to the advancement of surgical science, and to the benefit of the public, if the number of the medical officers to each infirmary were increased, as well as the distinction in question done away with.

I have already explained, under the head of salary, in the first part of my Report, the general

general principle which ought to be followed out in awarding pay to medical practitioners, in the discharge of public duties. For services of a higher order the rate of remuneration should be increased. Still the infirmaries being situate in towns, where there is opportunity and field for acquiring private practice, pecuniary compensation is not so much an object to the medical attendant, as it is in the country villages, where he depends for his livelihood, chiefly, if not altogether, upon the emoluments of office.

By the 47 Geo. 3. Grand Juries were empowered to raise certain sums for the support of FEVER HOSPITALS: but after the contagious fever of 1817, additional facilities were given, by advances from the Government, for their erection, repayable by instalments, and authorising Grand Jury Presentments for sums not exceeding double the amount of private subscriptions. (See 58 Geo. 3.)

Under these statutes, fever hospitals have been very generally established in the county of Cork. It was only in one or two instances that I could hear of the Grand Jury having shown any indisposition to grant assistance, when the expediency of the case had been fairly made out. At Bantry, however, in 1831, the clergy of the town raised a subscription of 78*l.*, and offered it to the Grand Jury to build a fever hospital with; but the application was refused, on what ground I could not understand, since there is an extreme want of hospital accommodation at this place, which I have elsewhere pointed out. At Kilworth, owing to its vicinity to Fermoy, the like necessity does not exist; but here, after a nobleman had expended 300*l.* in building an hospital, he could not make it available for want of funds. This was owing, however, to the gentlemen of the neighbourhood refusing to subscribe, rather than to the Grand Jury refusing to present. In Kerry only two fever hospitals* have been established; in Roscommon, none. It becomes, therefore, a question, whether their establishment under certain given circumstances shall not be made compulsory.

The principal fever hospital in Kerry, is that at Tralee, which I have already noticed. At Killarney, the funds of the hospital were in a flourishing state at the time of my visit. They had been recruited by means of contested elections for the appointment of physician, and were husbanded by the treasurer, doubtless with the best intentions, but not with the happiest effect. The furniture of the hospital was scanty; the bedding in a bad state; the pharmacy poorly supplied, and the wards in need of painting, cleaning and repair. The salaries of the physicians were low, and the apothecary paid by a paltry stipend of 15*l.* per annum, although daily employed at the institution. There was, however, every disposition, on the part of the treasurer, and the gentlemen subscribing to the institution, to make such arrangements as seemed best calculated to restore it to an efficient state. Meetings of the subscribers were summoned with this view, at which the assistant commissioners were invited to attend, and several regulations passed at their suggestion.

At Youghal and Kinsale the managing officers had done all that lay in their power to render the medical charities serviceable to the public. The physicians were in the habit of seeing poor patients at the hospitals and at their own houses, and of attending them when called upon, putting compensation out of the question: but their meritorious services were too often frustrated from want of sufficient funds and proper intern hospital accommodation.

At Bandon, a few years ago, the resident medical practitioners, five in number, offered to take charge of the hospital; but the committee declined their offer of gratuitous attendance, preferring to have a physician attached to the institution, who should be a paid and responsible agent. No fault could be found with the way in which the medical duties were performed by this gentleman; still it would have facilitated the means of procuring relief, if the committee had adopted the plan subsequently proposed, which was to allow each physician a share of pay, and so to enlist them all in the cause of the poor; but they over-ruled this plan also. At Fermoy and Cove there was no lack of attention on the part of the medical officers belonging to the fever hospitals; and indeed, generally speaking, these charities, too numerous too particularize, were well conducted. In all, however, so great was the necessity felt of accommodation for surgical cases, that either a wing was added to the hospital, or certain wards appropriated for that purpose. It was a common remark in all these cases with medical men, who did not live in its immediate vicinity, that as far as they were concerned there might as well be no County Infirmery at all in existence.

The medical institutions at Cork are the North and South Charitable Infirmaries, the House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, the hospital attached to the House of Industry, the Dispensary or Humane Society, and the Lunatic Asylum. From the enumeration of these establishments it would seem that the sick poor of Cork are well off for medical succour; but the fact is far otherwise. When it is stated that there are but sixteen beds, in the aggregate, for the reception of medical cases (not febrile), and less than three times that number for surgical cases and casualties of all sorts, it is plain that with such very limited means but little can be done for the alleviation and cure of disease in a city with a population of more than 100,000. This very defective provision in point of intern accommodation in the two infirmaries has contributed to the extension of pauperism in a very remarkable degree. It is become the common expedient with the poor, in the absence of all other means, to apply as

A small but very neat hospital had just been built at Cahir through the generous aid of the landed proprietary; but it had not come into operation at the time that I inspected it.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Killarney.

Youghal. Kinsale.

Bandon.

Fermoy, Cove, &c.

Cork.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Hospital of the
House of Industry.House of Recovery,
Cork.North Charitable
Infirmery, Cork.

as paupers to the House of Industry; where they are no sooner received than they complain of being ill, and so contrive to get passed into the hospital belonging to it. Here however when once admitted they are sure of being well attended to. It was most gratifying to remark how an institution which had sprung up under such extraordinary circumstances, and full even to excess, could be so well sustained by such slender means. Nothing could surpass the neatness and order conspicuous throughout, or the attention paid by the medical officers to the cases committed to their care and skill.

A like tribute of praise is due to the physicians and others concerned in the management of the House of Recovery: a more excellent establishment of the sort there cannot be; and it is only just to the medical gentlemen attached to the two Infirmaries to state that they discharged their duties with ability and zeal, receiving little or no compensation for their arduous services. That the charities, however, in the cause of which they were respectively engaged, did not prosper as they might have done, even with the very limited resources of which they were possessed, up to the date of my visit in the one instance, and in the other only till within late years—may be ascribed to the faulty, if not fraudulent, practices which obtained in the management, in spite of remonstrance on the part of the medical attendants, and through the neglect of the trustees. In proof of this I shall extract largely from the medical evidence upon the North Charitable Infirmery, and allow the facts there recorded, which were only elicited after a lengthened and searching investigation, to speak for themselves.

On referring to the book of proceedings, it appears that scarcely any regular meeting of the governors has been held for the last forty years to elect trustees according to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of 1744: and although this Act requires that the accounts should be examined every month by five trustees, they seem for many months together to have been entered in the book at the same time, and frequently in the presence of only one and seldom more than two trustees. Indeed no other signature is to be found in the account-book for several years in succession than that of the late surgeon, who was also a trustee.

Having understood that a meeting of the trustees of the North Infirmery was fixed for August 5th, the assistant commissioners determined upon being there. After waiting for an hour beyond the appointed time, the son-in-law of the apothecary to the establishment made his appearance, but with this exception the meeting passed unattended. It may be taken as a specimen of the generality of the annual meetings, at which the attendance had so much fallen off, that the apothecary stated he was desired by one of the only two gentlemen who were present on the last occasion to re-appoint the same persons as trustees for the year following. The assistant commissioners attended also at the infirmery on August 6th, which was the day fixed for a monthly meeting; but no accounts were prepared, nor any trustee present. The treasurer did not attend either this or the former meeting, although he had fixed to do so.

At present it appears the whole business of the charity has been allowed to pass into the hands of the apothecary, who constitutes in himself the board of management; and besides being the apothecary to the institution, is the druggist, steward, accountant and collector, purveyor of stores of all kinds, whether food, fuel, medicine, furniture, or clothing. He finds the charity with every thing, and on his own terms, as nothing is obtained by contract.

As apothecary he receives a salary of 52*l.* 12*s.* per annum; but he has ceased to reside since 1832, when the hospital was given up for the reception of cholera cases. He has an assistant, however, at a salary of 37*l.*, who is provided with lodgings in the establishment. This assistant apothecary, as he is termed, is a young man and apprentice to the apothecary. He is totally incompetent to take the charge of the hospital, which is left to him in the absence of the attending medical officers; and there is no record of his appointment by the trustees or governors upon the books of the institution.

The medicines are all supplied by the apothecary, who keeps a large druggist's establishment in the city. Their cost appears to have been unreasonably high until lately, when the apothecary consented to charge the North Infirmery at the same rate that medicines were supplied by tender to the South Infirmery. On this account the bill for medicines has diminished of late years, although twice as many external patients have been prescribed for and supplied with medicine at the hospital: and although the number of beds has been increased by one-third since 1829, the annual expenditure is much the same as before that time. The same number of beds is, however, still maintained at even a considerably less expense at the South Infirmery.

The servants are all appointed and paid by the apothecary, and liable to be discharged at his pleasure. The number returned seems to be unnecessarily large for an establishment containing only 30 beds, or thereabouts. They consist of a door-keeper, a matron, two nurses, two kitchen-maids and an assistant kitchen-maid, as they were designated. It did not appear that there was any occasion for two of these servants, or, if in the house, that they were occupied in the service of the charity: and the washerwoman acknowledged that she had been employed for the last twenty years in washing for the apothecary and his family; and that articles were regularly sent from his private residence and made up at the institution, and no other work done by her, although everything was paid and found out of the funds of the charity.

The system of account-keeping—if system it can be called—which is also conducted by the apothecary, reflects anything but credit either on those who made up the accounts, or those who audited and passed them: and it really is matter of astonishment that a more clear, explicit and satisfactory statement of the expenditure of the public money should never have

have been required by those who were appointed trustees to the charity for the express purpose of being guardians of the public purse. It would scarcely be supposed that the heaviest charges on the list, frequently exceeding fifty, and amounting occasionally to one hundred pounds and upwards, recurring monthly or nearly so, should be entered under the very vague and general head of "sundries." Under this head are included coals, chandlery, grocery, spirits, and repairs of all kinds, &c. &c.; and on examining the steward's, or rather the apothecary's private book to ascertain the average annual cost of such articles, it was found that they varied in a most remarkable degree, and yet they ought to have been pretty constant, seeing that the number of patients was for the most part the same. Many bills had been allowed to run on from year to year, and the charge for coals, soap, candles, grocery, &c. was most extravagant.

In the year 1832 a report was presented to the trustees by the physicians and surgeons of the infirmary, recommending the appointment of a monthly committee, who, in conjunction with them, should provide for the internal management and economy of the hospital. They urged the necessity of establishing a regular dietary, whereby there could be a daily check upon the consumption and cost, and also suggested that all articles should be supplied by contract after public advertisement. Their recommendation was referred to a committee, who never reported at all upon it, and things were allowed to go on as before.

The only person besides the apothecary, who seems to take any part in the management of the North Infirmary, is the treasurer. He acts without a salary; but he gives no security for the money placed in his hands, nor can he be said to account to the governors, as they scarcely ever hold a meeting. In 1832, a legacy of 500*l.* was left to the charity, and an order made by the board to have it lodged in the savings bank. This order bears the date of May 7th, 1832, but it had not been complied with in the summer of 1834, at the time of the visit of the assistant commissioners: and they were told that repeated individual applications had been made to the treasurer to have the money so lodged, but without effect. It is expedient that the money should not be thus left at the entire disposal of any treasurer, as in the time of the last treasurer there seems to have been a good deal of misapplication and trafficking with the funds. Various sums of money belonging to the charity had been lent to different persons for their own uses at different times, without, it would seem, any order of the board or the sanction of the trustees. Two large sums, one 646*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, and the other 369*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, were returned as still due, together with interest, which had accrued upon the latter sum to as much or even more than the original debt. And at this time there is a Chancery suit pending, in which the charity is concerned, a bill having been filed against the trustees to recover a property mortgaged to them for a sum of money lent by them to one of their own body. If the trustees be not personally liable, the expense of litigation must fall heavily upon the funds, and if the decision be unfavourable to the charity, it will be reduced to almost a state of insolvency.

Thus charged with debt, involved in litigation, the remnant of its property imperfectly secured, its income small and diminishing, (the number of subscribers being reduced to nearly the number of trustees appointed by the Act, and being for the most part personal friends of the officers), this institution seems to be fast approaching to a critical period, beyond which it is doubtful whether it can continue to exist. The establishment itself is as worn-out as its resources. Only 17 out of 34 beds were kept up at the time of my visit, and the furniture, sacks for straw bedding, sheets, blankets, domestic and pharmaceutical utensils, &c., whether from decay or dirt, were scarcely fit for use. Admitting that this in a great measure might be owing to the expectation of moving shortly out of the old building into the new one, still it is clear that the new infirmary cannot by any possibility be made available for any useful purpose, unless there be a total change in the system, unless each department be remodelled, except that of the physicians and surgeons, and above all, the Act of Incorporation be done away with, under which the North Infirmary has been mismanaged for so many years, and dwindled down into a mere family concern, while ostensibly existing as a public charity.

There is only one point to which I shall refer in the past management of the South Charitable Infirmary. It will be a much more agreeable and useful task to describe the praiseworthy manner in which it is at present conducted. The late treasurer, it appears, who continued to act even after he removed to Dublin, was in the habit of paying the debts of the institution by notes of hand or bills, and articles were declared paid for while in fact the payment was not effected till some time after. This serves as an additional illustration to the instances already given* of the faulty manner in which the funds of public charities are liable to be administered, even when entrusted to individuals of the highest respectability. At present the funds are very properly placed in the savings bank; and thus, besides being better secured, they are made to bear interest. A further improvement would be if they were so placed in the name of more than one individual.

The trustees of the South Infirmary, anxious to diminish as far as possible the great disproportion of hospital accommodation to the wants of the poor of so large a city, made in 1831, at the recommendation of the physicians and surgeons, an entire change in the management of the establishment. Since that period they have thrown open to free competition the supply of medicines, provisions, coals, and in fact every article which could be thus obtained on better terms. Contracts are also made every half year for particular articles when any advantage can be gained by it. They at the same time adopted the military system of diet-rolls, tabular extracts of expenditure, &c., with such modifications

as

* See also under head "Management" in the first part of Report.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Hospital of the
House of Industry

House of Recovery
Cork.

South Charitable
Infirmary, Cork.

Report on

MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

as were applicable to the institution. From these and other regulations they are now enabled to ascertain at any period not only the actual rate of gross expenditure, but also the most minute details of each article of consumption; and experience has fully warranted the confident opinion expressed by the medical officers in their recommendation, that the advantage of system and regularity thus introduced would be still less than its economy. This will be readily seen by comparing the average outlay and amount of relief of two years before, and two years after the adoption of these measures.

Admitted on the books—

In 1828, Interns	- - - - -	295	Externs	- - - - -	8,558
In 1829, Interns	- - - - -	332	Externs	- - - - -	8,442
Average Interns, 313;			Externs, 8,500.		Total, 8,813.
Average Expenditure,	- - - - -			- - - - -	£. 832. 6. 0½.
Admitted in 1832, Interns	- - - - -	339	Externs	- - - - -	10,004
in 1833, Interns	- - - - -	358	Externs	- - - - -	12,248
Average Interns, 348;			Externs, 11,126.		Total, 11,474.
Average Expenditure	- - - - -			- - - - -	£. 686. 6. 2¼.

Thus we have, on comparing the two periods, an *actual saving* of 145*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, with a *mean increase* of 35 Interns, 2,626 Externs, or 2,661 in the total number of patients: and this, notwithstanding a deduction which should be made for repairs in the latter period, added to the disadvantage of another circumstance which is not taken into account, that in the two former years, the lock wards being then open, nearly one-half the diets consisted of bread and milk.*

When retrenchments upon so large a scale (which allowed the opening of additional beds) could thus be effected by the adoption of a better system of management in the South Infirmary, it must be matter of surprise to all, as well as of reproach to the governing body of the North Infirmary, that they should persist up to the last in the old system, uninfluenced and unreclaimed by the good example set by their sister institution.

The new building for the North Infirmary has been raised by a fund of 3,300*l.* derived chiefly from a legacy which was left for the promotion of some charitable object, and applied in this way, and added to by subscriptions. It stands upon a piece of ground which was formerly the garden to the old Infirmary, in an elevated position, but hemmed in on all sides by houses of the poorest description. A lot of tenements in front of it, and much wanted for an approach, were offered for sale at a low price not long since, but as the trustees never held a meeting, nothing could be done in the matter. These dwellings have since been put in thorough repair, and of course cannot now be purchased, but at a considerable additional expense. The new hospital is substantially and neatly built, and well planned in the interior. It contains two large wards, several smaller ones, and apartments for officers and servants. It offers good accommodation for 140 patients; but when finished and paid for, the annual income will be under 500*l.*; a sum which is only sufficient to provide a fourth part of the number of beds it could be made to contain.† Unless, therefore, some means be found for supplying this deficiency, much money will have been expended to very little purpose, and the advantages of excellent intern accommodation which this building is capable of affording, and of which Cork is so much in need, will be in a great measure lost to the public. To obviate so deplorable a result it was proposed, in the absence of better means, to unite the funds of the two infirmaries for the support of the new hospital. It was shown that a considerable saving might be thus effected, that the number of beds might be doubled without adding to the expenditure, by only consolidating the establishments; and an Act of Parliament was at length obtained for this end at an expense of 600*l.*, which was taken out of the fund for the new building. It is certainly most desirable that this plan should now be carried into full effect, if sufficient funds can be paid for the support of only one infirmary. It would be worse than folly in such a case to attempt to evade the Act, and renounce the power thus afforded, after having been at so much pains and cost to obtain it, of extending hospital accommodation to double its present amount. In the event of a union, the medical staffs of both the North and South Infirmaries might be retained, and discharge alternate duty every month, or for six months at a time, until reduced to the required number by resignation or otherwise. But who can doubt that the *two* Infirmaries are indispensable? Reckoning 60 beds

* According to a calculation made by Dr. Harvey, the cost of a milk diet is only 3½*d.*, a low diet, 3*d.*, and a full diet, 4*d.*, at the contract prices of the South Infirmary. The average cost of one diet was about 5*d.* at other hospitals.

† The annual expense of an hospital establishment, containing 140 beds, may be estimated at £. 1,800, or at most at £. 2,000. Thus, —

	£.	s.	d.
140 Patients, (diet 5 <i>d.</i> a day, or £. 7. 12. 1. a year) - - - - -	1,064	11	8
1 Porter and 4 Nurses, at £. 20 each, and 6 assistant ditto, at £. 15 each - - - - -	190	-	-
Resident Apothecary, £. 80; Steward, £. 65; Matron, £ 50 - - - - -	195	-	-
Medicines, £. 100; Coals (100 tons), &c. £. 75 - - - - -	175	-	-
Soap, Candles, &c. £. 50; Wine, Grocery, &c. £. 50 - - - - -	100	-	-
	1,724	11	8
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	75	8	4
TOTAL - - - - -	£. 1,800	-	-

60 beds to the South* Infirmary and 140 to the North Infirmary, what are 200 beds among a population exceeding 100,000, for medical and surgical cases, and casualties of all sorts, omitting fever cases, which are sent to the House of Recovery? In so large and opulent a city, considerable aid ought to be derived from private contribution. The feelings of humanity and a due and enlightened sense of what is owing to society, must ensure the accomplishment of so useful an object. But if this resource prove unavailing, so great are the exigencies of the case, that it should be done at the public expense, and a rate levied upon the town to the amount required. And should the plan of establishing district hospitals be adopted, one of them might most advantageously be placed in the city of Cork, and 40 beds appropriated for this purpose at the new infirmary; the expense of which, of course, would be borne by the county. If this proposition be carried into effect for the two Infirmarys, and the Fever Hospital be maintained on its present efficient footing, a great advance will be made in this place towards providing effectual medical relief for the sick poor; and it may be further increased by remodelling the Dispensary with branch stations in different parts of the city and the suburbs, so as to comprise the separate establishments at Douglas and the Strand Road. The officers of the Dispensary may thus be enabled to transmit into the Hospitals cases of acute and severe disease, whether medical or surgical, or of febrile form, as soon as they shall be duly reported. But at present there is no co-operation or understanding between the charities, and much mischief arises, together with waste of means, from the poor attending the Infirmarys and Dispensary all at the same time, taking the physic given at each upon the calculation, that if one be good, three must be better. This one of the medical gentlemen in the town assured me was a constant practice.

The Cork Lunatic Asylum is intended for the protection and treatment of the destitute idiots and insane of the county and city of Cork, who are received upon the certificate of two magistrates.† It is under the direction of the governors of the House of Industry, but with distinct funds, obtained by grand jury presentments, on the certificate of the physician (who is the chief officer of the establishment) as to the probable amount required. The expenditure of the governors is controlled by the grand juries at each assizes; but it is important to add that the single clause of 27 Geo. 3, under which the asylum is conducted, provides no mode of check or system of government, although it gives an unlimited power of obtaining money on presentment.

Cork Lunatic
Asylum.

The asylum consists of 197 cells, 10 feet by 6, and of fifteen other sleeping apartments from 50 feet by 20, to 14 feet square, with eating rooms or day-halls for each ward. It contained 353 patients at the time of my visit, 177 being males, and 176 females. It was stated that an excess of males invariably came from the country, and of females from the city. The annual expenditure upon the average of the last four years was upwards of four thousand pounds (4,098*l.*).‡

From the great size of the county as well as the city, and the indiscriminate admission of all classes of the insane, the pressure of cases is always heavy, and the number constantly accumulating in the house, for which there is no vent but death;—such are congenital idiots and confirmed epileptics, of which there were as many as 88, and other incurable cases of the like kind. Thus the institution had become crowded far beyond the proper means of accommodation. No less than 40 of the inmates were huddled together every night into one apartment, littered down with straw, a practice which had led to the most disgusting consequences. In the yards too by day it was almost impossible to preserve order and quiet in such a promiscuous assemblage of persons in every stage and variety of lunacy. Neither was the want of a proper separation the chief evil; for although it cannot be denied that occupation of some kind or other is of the very first importance in the successful treatment of insanity, yet the lunatics were left in general with little or nothing to do, which could serve to engage their attention. Some sat moping about the day-rooms or in the corners, disgusting, drivelling objects, who had survived the loss of every sense; but the greater part collected in the open yards, mere idle spectators of the follies and ravings, which were being enacted before them by chattering, grinning idiots, or their more turbulent and contumacious brethren, who, although harmless from being confined in strait waistcoats, would still be threatening and vociferating. Thus it appeared that even those which were favourable cases for a cure, were placed under circumstances which could not but militate against their recovery.

To the present physician, however, even under the existing arrangements, imperfect as they unquestionably are (which as I have remarked, is chiefly owing to the excess of patients) the establishment is nevertheless much indebted. Before his appointment, as I was informed, no kind of classification had been attempted: idiots were mixed with maniacs, and these with convalescents, to their mutual torment and danger. From the inadequacy of attendants, 80 patients out of 287 had been for months confined to their cells, many of them crippled in consequence, and male keepers were in charge of female wards. Through his exertions additional wards have been built, and an hospital for invalids was being erected at the time of my visit. A kind of fourfold distribution of the patients had also been effected, and other judicious regulations introduced for their better management and treatment. The keepers had been doubled in each ward and yard, by which excitement was abated and confinement

* In the South Infirmary there is at present accommodation for this number, and it might be increased even to 100, at a small expense, if necessary.

† A medical certificate is not required, which appears to be a great omission.

‡ Further particulars are given in the local report.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W. P. Borrett, esq. M. D.

ment and personal restraint dispensed with in many instances; and at the same time female delicacy was respected and preserved by the exclusion of male keepers from the female wards. Something too had been done with the view of finding employment for the lunatic patients. The cooking, washing, and the needle-work which used to be attended to in the House of Industry, are now performed in the asylum, together with the painting, gardening, scouring and cleaning; and the lunatic patients are in some cases induced to work by promising them a small gratuity, to be laid out in clothes or hoarded for them for the season of their discharge, to supply them with the means of returning to the distant parts of the extensive county. In addition, it may be stated that the greatest possible cleanliness was observable in the cells, wards and yards, and indeed in every part of the establishment.

That the principles of forbearance and conciliation direct the treatment of this asylum, may fairly be inferred from the little restraint which was to be witnessed, and the very few cases under confinement. One case, however, I shall particularly allude to, as a circumstance occurred during the visit of the assistant commissioners which was at the time made the ground for a report prejudicial to the character of the medical and other officers belonging to the establishment. It was the case of a maniac, of a hopeless and intractable nature. Upon going to his cell we found him with his hands tied and his feet secured to the bedstead, crouching under the straw, with scarcely any clothes about him; and anxious to ascertain whether he had been crippled or injured in any way by the coercive measures which it became necessary to resort to from the violent and outrageous bearing of the patient, we desired that his handcuffs should be removed, but the keeper was unable to loose them. He succeeded, however, after a time, by means of assistance which he had procured; and it was then found that the difficulty had arisen from the lock being stopped up with plastering off the wall, which had been driven in by the maniac striking his arms against the wall of the cell, as he was constantly doing. When released I examined him with care, but did not detect any bruises or marks of violence upon the wrists or other parts of his person. Understanding likewise that he had been visited from time to time during his confinement, I did not consider that a case had been made out, implying a want of proper attention or humanity on the part of the attendants; on the contrary, I looked upon it as an accident, which might have occurred in any asylum however well regulated.*

Some idea of the degree of success obtained by the physician, since his appointment, may be gathered from his reports, printed and published annually, from which it appears that the average annual admissions exceed a hundred for the last eight years, and that those cured or so relieved as to be removed by friends, amount to two-thirds, and the deaths to one-fifth, or nearly so, of the whole number. But even if this be a very favourable result, which beyond a doubt it is, it must still be presumed that the amount of success would be further increased, if the treatment were conducted under less adverse circumstances; if the institution was less crowded, employment found for the patients, curables and incurables less blended together, and that space which is now appropriated to the safe custody of incurable lunatics, was more usefully employed in the treatment of cases in which the probabilities of recovery still exist.

The physician enjoys a salary of 175*l.*; 100*l.* on account of the county, and 75*l.* for the city; but his duties are onerous; in fact he may be said to have the entire charge of the establishment; the moral governor, as he is called, being only a subordinate officer, and the surgeon admitted only when his particular skill is required. Whatever of success, therefore, there may be (and I have shown it is not a little, due consideration being had to all the circumstances), is fairly to be ascribed to the ability, attention and method of cure of the superintending physician. How far it may be requisite for him to undertake the financial and general, as well as the medical management of the asylum, I do not pretend to say; but there can be no error in placing a professional gentleman of liberal education at the head of the affairs of such an establishment, in conformity with "the principle, which has of late been fully acknowledged in the treatment of mental alienation, that in all attempts to benefit and cure insane persons, they should be assigned to the care of the physician, and treated in all respects with an especial regard to cerebral disease."

In conclusion, I may observe that the Cork Lunatic Asylum was the only establishment of the kind which it came within the scope of my instructions to visit. I cannot, therefore, offer any opinion as to the propriety of converting it into a district lunatic asylum. For information in regard to the new district asylums, I beg to refer to the joint report of my "*collaborateurs*," the late Sir David Barry and Dr. Corrie.

Supplementary Remarks upon the sanitary state of the Districts visited.

Having thus completed my account of the different medical institutions which came under my observation, having noticed their constitution, management and control, their practical operation, and the defects and abuses to which they are severally liable, I might at once bring my Report to a close, as having satisfied the points of inquiry to which I was especially directed. But having been at some pains to make myself acquainted with the actual condition of the poorest classes, by personal inspection, and having with this intention visited the sick and indigent at their own dwellings, in company with the medical and other gentlemen who attended at our examinations, I shall better, I think, attain the object proposed to

* The poor maniac, of whom I have spoken, was carried off soon after by a diarrhoea. In consequence of his death, and statements reported to have been made about him, the Lunatic Committee instituted a full inquiry into his case, taking the testimony of the different persons concerned in the management of the asylum; the perusal of which cannot fail to remove any unfavourable impression, if, indeed, such a feeling should anywhere exist, after the explanation already given.

to me by the Board, if, before I conclude, I allude briefly to the sanitary state of the districts which I traversed, and the amount, as well as the nature and cause of the diseases which were prevalent; for the proper and effectual treatment of which the medical institutions have been established. But so much has already been laid before the public, in reference to these matters, through the labours of commissions, through Parliamentary investigations, and various official documents and returns, that it is unnecessary for me to go into lengthened details; and further, I have already adverted to them in the first part of my Report, under some of the heads into which the subject of the dispensaries is divided.

It cannot be a question with those who are at all conversant with the description of hospital patients, such as they are met with in the two countries, that there is not only a greater amount of disease, but that it is of a more aggravated and malignant character in Ireland, generally speaking, than in England, in Dublin than in London; and the cause must be as evident to an unprejudiced observer as the fact itself. It is to be attributed to the greater destitution and distress of the Irish than the English people, to their being worse lodged, clothed and fed, and the more general and excessive use amongst them of spirituous liquors. To point, as some persons are wont to do, to a few sturdy and robust individuals, whose stamina and natural powers have been proof against the debilitating circumstances of their condition, and to argue thence for the general excellence of their physical state, for the wholesomeness of their food, and in favour of their mode of life and habits, is to make the exception the rule. Those who have really mixed with the lowest classes in Ireland, whether in town or country, know full well how much more frequent are wan and haggard countenances, shattered constitutions, and the signs of a premature old age; and will recollect how often they have turned in pity and disgust from the painful and sickening scenes presented to them by squalid human objects, disfigured by disease, or a complication of abject penury and disease.

In the rural districts, and in the outskirts of towns, the poor Irish live in huts or cabins of mud or loose stones. Each hut consists of but a single apartment, and nothing is to be seen within but a pot to boil potatoes with, and a truss or wad of dirty straw, and some rags for a coverlid, under which the different members of the family creep at night, herding together for the sake of animal warmth, and often in a state approaching to nudity. The straw is not changed for six months together, although a few pence would purchase enough for a bed. Sometimes a table or a couple of stools may be seen, and a dresser with some crockery ware, but these and other common articles of furniture are for the most part wanting. The pig is invariably found in the same apartment; he has his corner assigned to him, and is considered to have the best right to be accommodated, as he furnishes the means of paying the rent. The muck-heap, next to the pig, is an object of especial care. The children are employed in scraping up dung off the roads and collecting materials of filth and ordure from all parts. Unless they can accumulate sufficient manure for the patch of potato ground, the crop, or in other words the very means of subsistence, would fail. A lane or alley is made up of rows of cabins of this kind, each cabin having its dung-heap treasured up under the window, if there be one, or by the door, with its constant accompaniment of a pool of stagnant water, each cabin being occupied by one or two families, with from four to six individuals in each family, so that the lanes are floating in filth, stopped up with rubbish, poisoned with noxious effluvia, and at the same time swarming with inhabitants. If the poor dwell in houses instead of hovels, it is surprising how many a house is made to contain. Partitions are run across each room for the accommodation of two or more families. The landlord never repairs, but leaves the houses to crumble about the heads of the tenants. The rent is about 12*d.* a week for a whole room, or 8*d.* for half, so that a small house of four or six rooms will bring in a yearly rent of 12*l.* or 15*l.*

When visiting these cabins I have found the inmates so destitute of clothes that they were unable to leave their homes, and they had often parted with everything, even to the rags upon their backs. The Catholic clergymen told me it was a common thing for them to stop away from chapel for want of clothes. I recollect upon going to visit a sick patient with the medical attendant to the dispensary at Athlone (Westmeath side), that I saw a grown-up girl skulking in the corner of the cabin, who was ashamed to be seen, and unable to go out in search of employment, because she had no decent clothes to put on. But it would be impossible to enumerate the various instances of utter destitution and distress of this kind which came before me. Those alone which I saw at Cork in company with the Rev. Mr. O'Connor would suffice to fill a volume, and the picture of extreme misery bore the same revolting character, although it might be shadowed out a little more darkly in one place, than in another, whether in Bantry or Kinsale, Kenmare or Killarney, Strokestown, or elsewhere in the three counties where I went in the course of my inquiry.

To the want of clothing and exposure to wet and cold, it was usual for medical men to refer the great prevalence of pulmonary affections. Coughs, colds, rheumatic pains, together with consumptions in those who were predisposed by constitutional taint or the combining influence of impoverished food, were caught by lying on the damp straw or the earth floor, broken up and holding pools of water. Bowel and stomach complaints, and innumerable cases of a dyspeptic form, were ascribed to the potato diet, or rather to the poor partaking of the potato when unfit for use, either from decay or its being unripe or imperfectly cooked. The coarsest kind of potato, called a "lumper," is preferred from its producing a more exuberant crop and its much larger size. It is eaten when only parboiled, as it goes further in this state; it sits heavier upon the stomach, and prevents a feeling of inanition for a longer time. In most places it forms the only kind of food for the poor, who eat it *dry* morning, noon

Physical state of the lower classes: Habitation, clothing, food, drink, &c. how far the cause of disease; its nature, amount, &c.

Supplementary Remarks upon the sanitary state of the districts visited

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

noon and night, if they can afford three meals a day, or at best with the addition of a little milk or the variety of a salt herring. Wheaten bread, an egg, or piece of bacon are luxuries they never think of. Although it did not seem to be the general opinion of medical men that the constant use of any one article of food, if wholesome, would of itself be productive of disease, still they were agreed that the potato diet, for the reasons just stated, must be more or less injurious to the general health. The food too given to children is by no means adapted to their tender age. Infants of 12 months old are often fed upon fish in maritime towns, and it is a common practice with the wretched mother to sustain her offspring by transferring to it the morsel of potato which she has first prepared by masticating it herself. Such digestible substances as barley, oatmeal and rice, are scarcely attainable on account of their cost, trifling as it is. The season of the year at which the poor are particularly driven to subsist upon bad food is in the interval between the consumption of the old stock of potatoes and the coming in of the new crop; and upon referring to the dispensary books it will be found that there is an increase of gastric and enteric affections, of pyrosis, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. during these months. It is precisely at this period, too, that fever is apt to prevail. The existence of fever in a greater or less degree may be taken as a criterion of the poverty of the people, especially in regard to the supply of food.

The scarcity at this time may be so great that the poorer classes are obliged to have recourse to weeds or to shell fish or what else they can collect along the shore for sustenance. A yellow weed, known by the name of "Prassick" and found everywhere growing among the corn, was pointed out to me as affording a common means of support. During the months of last June and July there was a great dearth of agricultural employment, and so much destitution in consequence that many persons actually perished from want. The truth of this statement was attested in particular by the medical attendant of the Dispensary at Kildorrery, by the Roman Catholic clergyman of the same place, and the gentlemen present at the examination. "It was not," they remarked, "from the scarcity of potatoes, and their consequent high price, that this took place, for potatoes were selling at 6*d.* per weight of 21 pounds during the whole time, but solely and entirely from the utter inability on the part of the poor to buy them at all." "If potatoes," they continued, "had been only 2*d.* or 3*d.* per weight, they would have been alike beyond their means. It was no uncommon occurrence at the time for labourers to work merely for their daily food, and while they were receiving it at the farmer's houses their wives and families went entirely unprovided for. Nor was this state of distress confined to the labouring classes alone; several instances occurred where gentlemen became security to millers for sacks of flour in favour of respectable farmers who were unable to purchase themselves. No relief was obtained from Government, and the only aid which the poor received consisted of about 15*l.* collected at the Roman Catholic chapel, and laid out in purchasing meal, which was distributed daily to some hundred individuals. The parish priest stated that Government advanced some money to one or two of the neighbouring parishes, but he was not acquainted with the circumstance at the time, otherwise he would have made application on behalf of his own flock. Before quitting Kildorrery I went with the medical officer to see a poor woman who had been recently delivered of twins. I found her in a wretched hovel and in a state of utter destitution, as she had been obliged to dispose of her crop of growing potatoes during the prevalence of the distress, which has been detailed above. "Her husband," she said, "was out at work, but received no pay for his labour, as he was only employed to work out some assistance which had been rendered to him at the time of the general pressure."

Subject to a periodically occurring scarcity, and wretchedly fed at other times; exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate, to wet and cold; to the pernicious influences of bad habitation and clothing; exhausted by task-work or toil undergone for a stipulated wage, or desponding for want of employment; distressed by so many combining causes of a moral and physical kind, constantly warring against their health and predisposed by their debilitated state;—where is the wonder that the Irish poor are peculiarly liable to disease; that fever, dysentery and other contingently contagious complaints become rife at particular seasons, and spread with a frightful violence through entire districts, sweeping off the inhabitants by large numbers at a time? In 1817 it appears from a report published upon the subject of the contagion, that, upon a moderate calculation, one million and a half of persons suffered from fever, and of this number at least 65,000 died. Although since that time there has been no epidemic attack, still cases of fever have constantly occurred. I saw several of a bad typhoid form when I visited the fever hospitals in the latter part of the summer of 1834. Of late years the ravages of a contagious fever had been superseded by the terrible scourge of cholera, which seemed to have the power of converting other forms of disease to its own type. It was observed by medical men that fevers and other complaints had materially declined since this epidemic appeared. It ravaged Ireland in 1832, 1833 and 1834, and attacked several places twice, and a few even three times, as Bantry, Tralee, &c. In general, through the active interposition of the better classes on behalf of the sick poor—whether as an act of charity or of self-defence, it matters not—through the adoption of proper precautionary means, a check was put to the progress of the pestilence, and the proportionate number of deaths did not exceed those which occurred in other countries afflicted by the same visitation, although from the more wretched condition of the people a greater mortality was to be feared. Those who were better off exerted themselves to meet the public calamity, and administered the money which was raised by public subscription and advanced by the Government in the best possible way. Streets were swept, manure and filth removed, lime thrown into the sewers, cabins whitewashed and supplied with clean straw, clothes and bedding

bedding fumigated, hospital accommodation provided, and the services of medical men secured. A perfect confidence prevailed among all classes, and none of the sick refused to enter the hospitals, with the exception of a few places only where some disturbances occurred at the first outbreaking of the disease, as at Athlone, &c.

But the above wise and humane regulations were not always carried into effect. Through their entire neglect at Strokestown, upon the second irruption of the cholera, the worst consequences ensued. At the examination held by the assistant commissioners in that place, to inquire into the affairs of the dispensary, the names of as many as sixty persons or more who fell victims to the cholera were given in, and a melancholy description furnished by those who were eye-witnesses of the ravages of the pestilence, and of the utter abandonment and distress of the people. The Roman Catholic clergyman stated that he went about from house to house attended by one or two of the gentlemen present at the examination, to try to collect a few shillings to pay for nurse-tenders and coffins. He found the doors of the dwellings of the poor in many instances open, and the wretched inmates lying about the apartment, ill and unable to help themselves, and so crowded together that he was obliged to step over them in order to get to the side of those who stood most in need of his services. There was no one to be found to render any assistance, or even to remove the dead. Those who were well off had fled at the first report of the return of the disease, and for several weeks the place was deserted; no markets were held, no business transacted of any kind. On the first visitation of the cholera the usual means were had recourse to to meet the calamity; but nothing was done the second time. No board of health was appointed, no medical men engaged, no money raised by subscription, and even the house was withheld which had served as an hospital before, although 30*l.* had been expended out of the general fund belonging to the town, in raising it one story, roofing it with slate and putting it in complete repair. It was therefore considered a hardship, and indeed unjust, that the use of this house should not have been allowed to the inhabitants on the recurrence of the disease, or at least that some other was not offered in lieu of it. It may be added, that the whole town and neighbourhood belong to a nobleman who is an absentee for ten months out of the twelve, and that no information could be obtained of the agent, either in regard to the grievance just cited, or the funds of the dispensary to which he was treasurer, since he declined forming one of the meeting, upon the ground that he did not see what good would result from the inquiry.

The demoralizing tendency of dram-drinking, and the hideous amount of poverty and disease which the habitual indulgence of this vile passion has produced among the lower classes, are too well known to need additional notice or confirmation; yet it is an evil of such a magnitude, that it cannot be passed over in any inquiry relating to the moral or physical condition of the Irish Poor.

Use and abuse of
Spirituous Liquors.

Owing to the great cheapness of whisky, and the extraordinary facilities and encouragement which are given to its sale, its use even to excess has become universal, and almost attained to a maximum consumption, having reference to the amount of population. In a few places perhaps its use had declined; a fact to be rather ascribed to the actual inability of the people to purchase it, than to the operation of habits of sobriety and the influence of any moral principle. In general, however great the distress of the poor, they contrive to find means for the gratification of this favourite passion. Misfortune seldom fails to make the sufferer a drunkard, even if he happen not to be already addicted to spirituous drinking. The small farmer, who, if his own statement can be believed, is unable for want of capital to till his land to the most advantage, never concludes a bargain except over drink, and rarely leaves the market sober. The mechanic, while he deplures that he has no means to purchase tools, gets the more intemperate the less he earns; and the labourer who goes without the common necessities of life and is covered with rags, consumes his fair-days, holidays and Sundays in drink. Perhaps fishermen are the most improvident of all classes, their occupation being a kind of lottery, and their gains most precariously and irregularly made. They receive a portion of the sales of the fish they catch in lieu of wages, and these they expend in whisky, making no reservation against the future. At sea they drink to keep out wet and cold, and on shore they plead as an excuse for drinking the hardships they undergo, in being exposed nights and days in open boats at sea. Sunday being a day for recreation and rest, it is the chosen time for tippling. The laws for shutting up public houses are not enforced, nor is it usual with magistrates to fine or punish for drunkenness. In towns, where they still commit for this offence, the gaols are crowded. The mode of licensing public-houses, by which they have been prodigiously multiplied of late years, as well as the exceeding cheapness of whiskey, must contribute to its inordinate consumption. A spirit license, which used to cost 25*l.* and was afterwards reduced to 13*l.*, may now be obtained for 2*l.* 10*s.* on a 10*l.* house, and application may be made at any town where petty sessions are held; the effect of which has been to open the most wretched and fulsome abodes for the sale of spirit. These abodes become the haunts of persons of the lowest description and the worst of characters. The maintenance of so many dram-shops is chiefly owing to the ejected and broken-down farmers, who, unable to turn their time and labour to better account, dispose of whatever is left to them in the purchase of a stock of whisky, trusting for a market to country acquaintances and friends.

Various restrictions and regulations have been suggested to me with the view of limiting the sale of whisky. Its sale in grocery shops was particularly objected to, as, by being removed from the fear of detection, female servants who are sent to these shops become initiated into the

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

habit of drinking spirits. The reduction of the price of tea and coffee was also recommended, as well as the introduction of a wholesome cheap malt liquor, a change which had indeed been effected with success in a few places. But although it was felt that the substitution of beer for ardent spirits would conduce materially to the improvement of the health and comfort of the labouring classes, it had not been generally attempted, or it had fallen into disuse upon the vague supposition that it tended to disagree with the ordinary potato diet of the people. The plea was, that potatoes required a more stimulating beverage, and whisky, if taken in moderation, is useful in rousing the stomach and promoting digestion. The damp state of the climate was another equally erroneous excuse for preferring spirituous drink to malt liquor; and generally the poor have recourse to whisky as a medicine in case of illness, and it is very difficult to persuade them of the mischief of such a practice. It is only the *bad liquor*, in their opinion, which can do harm*. By *bad liquor* is meant the adulteration of whisky with deleterious substances, of which I was told a remarkable instance at Athlone in the case of a boy, the son of a publican, who was destroyed by vitriol, which he had got at in the absence of his father. The publican acknowledged he kept it in the house for the purpose of mixing with the whisky.

It is the common custom for a man to take his "Morning," as it is termed, or glass of whiskey, before he goes to his daily labour. He feels disinclined, and indeed unfit, to work till he has removed the vapidness and yearning of his stomach by a spirituous potation. The stimulus passing off after a while, recourse is had to a second and a third dram, to appease the sensation of craving, which is as constantly returning. In this way it is not long before the brain is made to feel the intoxicating effects of the spirit which has been imbibed in an empty state of the stomach, and a delirious excitement is produced. The constitutional susceptibility to this species of delirium is increased by the frequent habit of exciting it, and becoming at length confirmed, the patient is affected with a peculiar disease, which I cannot so well describe as by quoting the words of a surgeon of Dublin, through whose kindness I learned many interesting facts relating to this particular form of disease, and other effects which he had observed produced by whisky upon the general health and constitution of the poor of that city.

"Some abstain from whisky for months together, and during this period they make a great sacrifice of comfort, and suffer the greatest privation in their own minds. They compensate themselves at the end of the fixed time by drinking for several days successively, or, as they say themselves, *successfully*. They thus produce a peculiar state of constitution, which makes them a prey to a species of delirium or fever, which in this country is well known by the name of whisky fever. This is characterized by the greatest vivacity of mind and disposition. The patient sings and talks the whole day and night without intermission, says the most amusing things, betrays every secret he has, imagines he is riding or driving through the country, that he is pursued, or pursuing some ideal object. This state will last two or three days, during which the patient neither eats nor sleeps; he suffers no pain, even when he has met with an accident, such as broken ribs; he will, regardless of any species of motion, (which, when free from this peculiar state, would cause him pain, as if he were stabbed with a poignard)—he will persevere in loud singing and vociferations; even when the subject of a compound fracture, he will get up and stagger across the ward while the broken leg is dangling about. At the end of two or three days it is usual for him to fall into a deep sleep, which lasts for 12, 16 or 20 hours, and then to awake well, but very weak. During the whole progress of this case, real debility, but apparent strength, characterise the complaint. There are nervous tremblings all over, cold clammy perspirations, and weak pulse. Whisky punch and opium, in various forms, are the proper remedies. A large bleeding had recourse to, so as to induce fainting, has in sundry cases produced death. The disease in general is got under for a time, and again recurs; sometimes, instead of sleep, after the excitement, as described above, has continued more or less time, the case terminates in convulsions, coma and death.

"This nervous delirium, or whisky fever, as we call it, is not confined to us. It is called 'Vinomania' in France, and known by the name of 'Delirium Tremens' in other countries. Sometimes it is induced by a wound or accident of some kind, but it very frequently comes on without such an exciting cause. What we term the predisposing cause is an habitual indulgence to excess in ardent spirits. Men are generally the subjects of it, more rarely women; but even children are liable to it. I have been assured by one medical friend, that he has seen a child under ten years old affected by it.

"The effects of whisky on the *idle* seem very fatal; the working man bears a large quantity better. I have frequently known very laborious, yet whisky-drinking men, earn by honest industry some little capital, and by such means become enabled to set up in business for themselves; and now, continuing their former habit of drinking, while they cease to work as they were wont, they soon fall into ill health; lose all appetite for every thing else, and live on whisky alone. They usually die of diseased liver, consumption, or whisky fever. The small shrivelled-up hardened liver, called the schirrous liver, or whisky liver

* In proof of this I may state what occurred to a medical officer at one of the Dublin hospitals. While dissuading some persons from dram-drinking over the body of one of their friends who had fallen a victim to the cholera, he was interrupted in the midst of his exhortation by an old woman exclaiming, 'There, don't be blaming the whiskey; why sure it's the *bad liquor* that is doing it.' The cry was caught up, and it was quite vain for him to attempt to say another syllable. It became a very general notion that whisky, so far from being provocative of the cholera, was the best preservative against it, and drunkenness was never more prevalent than during the time the pestilence was raging.

liver, is generally found associated with dropsy. Organic diseases of the stomach and liver are the well-known consequences of dram-drinking in all countries.

"Immediate death is sometimes the consequence of a large potation at once of whisky. Such cases as the following have been admitted into Jervis-street Hospital. A man gets astride on a barrel; say at the Custom-house stores or docks, and by means of a straw inserted into the cask, sucks up whisky in such a quantity, that he falls down intoxicated, and soon becomes perfectly insensible, quite in an apoplectic state. If the tube of the stomach pump be speedily introduced, and the whisky drawn off, and aperient medicine sent down without withdrawing the tube, the patient recovers his consciousness and rallies, if his case be judiciously managed. Frequently, however, such patients die, either from the want of due care, or expeditious means being resorted to, to get rid of the whisky.

"By far the greater number of accidents admitted into Jervis-street Hospital are either directly or indirectly the effects of whisky-drinking. Drunken broils, domestic quarrels, while under the influence of spirituous liquors, are so frequent as scarcely to be worth mentioning. On Monday morning, at the Dispensary, women very commonly attend with cut heads, bruised faces, eyes encircled with black blood marks. A very common accompaniment to these are broken ribs. They are blooded, bandaged, and get some medicine, and return to their families, forgiving their husbands, at whose hands, in general, they have received the injury. *If the husbands were drunk*, they consider it an apology. Occasionally the women themselves are in fault, and men come to complain of having been beaten by their wives or other women. Injuries, however, of a much more serious nature, which have been caused by drunken quarrels, are frequently taken into the hospital. Thus there have been four cases of fatal stabbing within a short period. One of these, a wife stabbed her husband (by whom she had four children) in the abdomen, with a knife. The intestines protruded, and although the best advice was immediately procured, the wounded man died of inflammation. In another case, two brothers grown up, and nearly of the same age, after drinking six days together, finished by quarrelling. One stabbed the other in the stomach; he vomited blood and died in two days, although the best attendance was given him. Besides these cases, there have been others of a fatal character from rupture of the intestines and bladder. They commonly occur in drunken broils, ending in a wrestling or boxing match between two of the party, when on falling, the knee or elbow of the one does the injury which proves fatal to the other. I may add, that during all holiday times, and about Christmas, the time of the fairs in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the resident apothecary must be on the alert, and have his means in readiness for all accidents, as military surgeons make ready upon the eve of a battle."

Wm. Penrice Borrett, M. D.

Report on
MEDICAL RELIEF.

W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

SUPPLEMENT, PART I. - - - - - p. [1

SUPPLEMENT, PART II. - - - - - p. 175

APPENDIX (B.)

(PART I.)

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

DISPENSARIES.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Major BLAKE, Castlebar.—CHARLES FILGATE, esq.—Mr. LYONS KERANS.—Rev. Mr. O'CONNOR, parish priest.—The Medical Attendant.

Ahascragh
Dispensary.

THE Assistant Commissioners could not learn the amount of population, but were informed that the most distant place the surgeon of this institution is liable to visit is seven miles off, and the only medical institutions within six miles are those at Ballinasloe. The medical institutions in the country are well placed with regard to population, and are not too numerous. It would confer a great benefit on the community if a small ward could be attached to the dispensary for bad accidents.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The dispensary is held at a conveniently situated house, in which there is a good waiting-room for patients. It is held at will, at a rent of 7 l. per annum; but it was thought that it would be better if the house were the property of the charity.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

A member of the College of Surgeons in London, who studied midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, is a master apothecary, and resides next door to the institution; is the sole medical officer. He was appointed in March 1826, immediately after having completed his studies, and has no other appointment. There has been no case of illness or temporary absence on his part since his appointment, but should such absence be necessary, leave should be obtained. The committee of governors have borne annual testimony of their perfect satisfaction, with the zeal and efficiency of the medical officer. There has always been an unpaid assistant at this dispensary, a brother of the medical attendant.

Medical Officers.

The surgeon is the sole paid officer of the institution; he receives 100 l. per annum from the general funds, without additional allowance of any kind. There seems to exist no sufficient guarantee against a person combining with some friends to raise an institution for the sake of obtaining the medical appointment, such an abuse having been known to exist, though not in the instance of this institution.

Payment.

The medical officer is elected by subscribers of a guinea and upwards. There were a great many candidates, and care was taken to secure competition, and several applicants came forward on the occasion of the last election, but no notice of election is sent to the grand jury. It would appear that this neighbourhood is not sufficient to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument, and no other, besides the dispensary physician, is resident in the district. The poor are fully aware that they can apply for redress to any of the subscribers, in case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical officer.

Election.

The room in which the medicines are kept was very neatly and well arranged, and contained a good supply of medicines, including those of the most delicate description, which are all purchased of a druggist in Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer's draft on the bank; the medicines were under the care of the medical officer, and those which belong to the dispensary are never sold, but are kept in a separate house from those which he uses in his private practice.

Pharmacy.

The instruments belonging to the institution, as appeared by a list furnished the Assistant Commissioners, are not sufficient, and are used by the surgeon in private practice. Leeches are supplied and are brought from the Dublin druggist as required.

Expense of medicine for

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 50	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	4	9
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	10	6
							3)	151	15 3
Average annual cost	-						£. 50	11	9

Number of patients attended—

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,018
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,040
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,001
							3)	6,059
Average annual number	-						-	2,019

Average expense per head, 6 d.
0.5.

B

There

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ahascragh
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.
Attendant.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Custody of Funds.
Expenditure.

There is no vaccine matter kept at the dispensary to be given to neighbouring surgeons, and the medical officer does not, nor would he, inoculate with small-pock.

A very regular register is kept, distinguishing the number, age, name, disease, residence, recommender, treatment and results which, with vouchers, is laid before the grand jury by the medical man himself. This register appeared to be correct, so far as regards the tickets; but it was said many obtained advice and medicine without a ticket; the number of those, however, the Assistant Commissioners had reason to believe, was very small. Many mid-wifery cases were attended from this dispensary, but the exact number was not known.

All sick strangers and travellers who are not known, and who do not belong to the district, are entitled to advice and medicine, but the tenant of a *non-subscriber*, though living in the district, would be refused. The servants of subscribers of 2*l.* 2*s.* are considered entitled to attendance. Instances were known of the charity being abused, by persons not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance obtaining relief, although a ticket, signed by one subscriber, is necessary, and there is no limit to the number of such tickets issued by a single subscriber; there are none of the poorer classes in the list of subscribers.

Extern patients only are seen at the institution, the remaining sick poor are attended at their own dwellings at any period of the day or night, and in any part of the district. The dispensary is supplied with fracture-boxes and splints, to be used in cases of accidents; but no neighbouring practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the institution. The poor are attended by very unskilful midwives, and accidents frequently occur from their ignorance; but the medical attendant attends lying-in cases whenever he is informed that a difficulty exists. Although vaccination is not regularly performed, it is always done if required, and is found to be decidedly favourable in its results. Small-pox is frequent in the neighbourhood, and the pauper poor are much prejudiced against vaccination.

The medical attendant was allowed to give an order for wine on the different landlords in the district, but there is no regular charity on which an order can be given.

The subscribers meet once a year to pass the accounts, and five at least are always present, but no minutes of the proceedings at these meetings are kept, nor is any person *ex officio* in the principal direction of the institution.

The sole officer not medical was the treasurer.

There was no attendant.

There are no printed rules or reports. The neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor.

If one or two families should withdraw their subscriptions, the dispensary would cease to exist, but this is not likely to occur.

The funds lie in the treasurer's hands till wanted. The income during the past three years was as follows:

Y E A R	Subscriptions.	Granted by Grand Jury.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832 - - -	82 - -	82 - -	164 - -
1833 - - -	75 11 -	75 11 -	151 2 -
1834 - - -	89 15 -	89 15 -	179 10 -

Accounts.

The principal heads of expenditure are—

Surgeon's salary - - - - -	£. 100 - -
Medicine - - - - -	50 - -
Rent - - - - -	7 - -

Persons who attended the Examination.

Ardrahan and Gort
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. BAKER.—Captain JOHN BARNES.—BERNARD BUTLER.—W. COFFEY, esq.—Rev. Mr. DUFFEY.—EDWARD B. EYRE, esq.—Lord GORT.—JAMES KILKELLY, esq.—JAMES LAHIFF, esq.—WALTER ROSEIGRAM, esq.—CHARLES WALLACE, esq.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district could not be ascertained; it extends into the parishes of Baher, Kilmacdough, Killartan, Kilbaconty, Kilthomas, Kiline, Kinvarry, Killinavary, Feakle, Ardrahan, Kilkeady, Killinadima and Kilcolgan, and is estimated at 25 miles long and 28 broad, being regulated by the situation of the properties of the subscribers. Curranrue, in the county Clare, is also included in the district visited by the medical officer of this institution. It would be a great benefit to establish an adequate hospital for fevers and accidents, the infirmary at Galway being of no value to the inhabitants of Gort.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is held at a house in the market-place at Gort, in which there are three rooms; viz. a shop, a prescribing room and a store room. The yearly rent is 11*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* The Ardrahan branch is held at the lodge gate to the rectory at Ardrahan. The "Ardrahan and Gort Dispensary" is the legal name of this charity; efforts were, however, made to fix the impression on the minds of the Assistant Commissioners that "Gort and Ardrahan" was strictly

strictly the name, probably to account for the residence of both the medical officers at Gort, with salaries respectively of 100*l.* and of 30*l.* per annum, and that the state of the dispensing room at Ardrahan might be less noticed. There is no rent paid for the house which is used is the dispensary at Ardrahan.

The chief medical officer is an A.M. and B.M. of Dublin, a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and licensed practitioner from the Lying-in hospital, Dublin. He is about 38 years of age, resides at Gort: was appointed in 1830, previously to which he had been practising in Dublin and at Gort. He has no other appointment of any kind, except that he attends the troops. The days on which he attends at Gort are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; at Ardrahan on Mondays and Fridays. The duty is never done by proxy. The apothecary is a master apothecary, about 36 years of age, who attends on the same days as the chief medical officer. Both stations are closed, except on the respective days of attendance. The medicines are dispensed by the apothecary.

The salaries paid to the medical officers, during the past three years, were

Y E A R	To the Surgeon.			To the Apothecary.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1832	100	-	-	30	-	-
1833	100	-	-	30	-	-
1834	91	-	-	26	13	6

The medical officer's salary is fixed at 100*l.*, and the apothecary's at 30*l.*; but owing to want of funds, it has been usual to give the medical officer the balance remaining, after all payments of the year, without any additional perquisite.

At the last election of a medical officer, there was no public notice given in the papers. There are two eligible medical men unattached to any dispensary, and resident in Gort. One of these gentlemen, however, was not resident in March 1834.

The shop at the Gort station is well and properly supplied with medicine, and is neatly and properly arranged. At Ardrahan, on the contrary, every thing is managed in the most slovenly manner, there being but very little medicine, and that little is kept in bottles without stoppers, in paper or in dirty drawers; nor are there either scales, weights or measures.

The Ardrahan dispensary (properly so called) is kept in the gate-house or lodge of the Protestant clergyman of the parish, who gives the gate-house and three guineas annually, on condition of being considered a five guinea subscriber.

The crowd of applicants present at the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners was so great, that it would be impossible for any one person to attend to them.

Two or three persons (one an old woman) had nine miles to walk home, and were not served at half-past two o'clock, P. M.

There were 13 new tickets, and 55 repetitions this day.

The Assistant Commissioners saw and examined the greater part of them; and on their pointing out to a young surgeon who attended for the medical officer, a man who evidently required bleeding, he replied that they were seldom if ever bled at the dispensary, on account of the distance of the patient from his home, and they do not give leeches. The medicines, which are ordered and paid for by the medical officer, are chiefly supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, and cost in

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.77	9	7½
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	7	6
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	19	10

Additional miscellaneous expenses for drugs purchased in Gort could not be given with accuracy, but bills for sundries to the following amount had been paid:

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.24	9	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	1½

the greater portion of these sums was for drugs.

There are no medicines sold at the dispensary, and the apothecary keeps those which he has for private sale in a different part of the town. Vaccine matter is kept here. The medical officer peremptorily refuses to inoculate for small-pox.

A register is kept, which distinguishes, 1st. patient's name; 2d. age; 3d. disease; 4th. name of recommender; 5th. treatment; and 6th. observations. There were a great many patients in attendance, both at Gort and Ardrahan, on the days of the Assistant Commissioners' visit. Several capital operations have been performed on patients who were lodged in private houses, from private subscription, independent of the dispensary funds.

The register, for both branches of this institution, shows the number of patients attended in—

1832	-	-	3,917.	On the books from the previous year,	323.
1833	-	-	4,637.	- ditto -	495.
1834	-	-	6,121.	- ditto -	655.

All poor persons applying at the dispensary are entitled to advice and medicine.

But the Who entitled to medical Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ardrahan and Gort
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

Medical.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES. medical officer says that many persons not in circumstances to require dispensary assistance are in the habit of applying for advice and medicine, and that he cannot prevent the imposition. Subscribers have tickets, but they are not required of patients.

Connaught.
County Galway. The surgeon is liable to be called by a subscriber to any part of the district, at any time; but it is not the custom to send for him at night, except in cases of great urgency. No neighbouring practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary, nor is the medical officer bound to attend lying-in cases, but he never refuses to do so. The usual prescriptions are entered. Vaccination is performed here, and is found to be most favourable in its results, inasmuch as small-pox has greatly decreased; and yet the poor in general have no confidence in this operation.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ardrahan and Gort
Dispensary. No wine or other extras are afforded from the funds of this institution, nor does there exist any charity here on which an order for these can be given.

Nourishment. The managers meet once a year to inspect the accounts; there are generally about 20 in attendance, and minutes of the proceedings are kept.

General Management. There is a managing committee, but it does not meet.

Officers not medical. The only officers not medical are the treasurer and the secretary; and there are no attendants.

Rules. There are many written, but no printed rules.

Reports. There is no report made up, but a summary is laid before the subscribers.

Collection and Custody. The medical officer collects the subscriptions, and occasionally advances 20 l. or 30 l. for defaulters. The sum of 15 l. was acknowledged to be thus actually due to him at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners.

Accounts. The income and expenditure for the past three years appear to be:—

— 1 8 3 2. —														
				£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.	
Subscriptions	-	-	-	123	3	-	Surgeon's Salary	-	-	-	100	-	-	
County Grant	-	-	-	123	3	-	Apothecary's Salary	-	-	-	30	-	-	
							Druggist's Bill	-	-	-	77	9	7½	
							Sundries	-	-	-	24	9	-	
							Rent	-	-	-	11	1	6½	
							Balance	-	-	-	3	5	10	
				£.	246	6					£.	246	6	-

— 1 8 3 3. —														
				£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.	
Balance	-	-	-	3	5	10	Surgeon's Salary	-	-	-	100	-	-	
Subscriptions	-	-	-	123	6	-	Apothecary's Salary	-	-	-	30	-	-	
County Grant	-	-	-	123	6	-	Druggist's Bill	-	-	-	84	7	6	
							Sundries	-	-	-	8	1	1	
							Rent	-	-	-	11	1	6½	
							Balance	-	-	-	16	7	8½	
				£.	249	17					£.	249	17	10

— 1 8 3 4. —														
				£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.	
Balance of last April	-	-	-	16	7	8½	Surgeon's Salary	-	-	-	91	-	-	
Subscriptions	-	-	-	107	6	-	Apothecary's Salary	-	-	-	26	13	6	
County Grant	-	-	-	107	6	-	Druggist's Bill	-	-	-	74	19	10	
							Sundries	-	-	-	10	17	10	
							Rent	-	-	-	11	1	6½	
							Balance	-	-	-	16	7	-	
				£.	230	19					£.	230	19	8½

1835.—Balance in treasurer's hands, 16 l. 7 s.

The apothecary keeps the accounts of this charity: he signs a written statement "that the druggist's invoices and receipts, and all other vouchers, are handed in to the grand jury annually, and never returned to the officers of the dispensary." The medical officer wrote and signed the following declaration:—"I cannot really say where all or any of the accounts or vouchers are for the last year, as they never were looked after until this year."

Persons who attended the Examination.

WALTER M'DONOUGH, esq —The Medical Attendant.

THE fair of Ballinasloe being held at the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, there was at first no one to meet them at the dispensary, except the medical officer, whose replies to their queries were so indefinite and contradictory that they did not consider it expedient to go into a detailed examination of the institution with him.

They, however, found that the dispensary was held at the house of the medical officer, an apothecary's shop, in the principal street in the town; to which there is attached no board or inscription to distinguish it as a public dispensary. It appeared that the institution was only held temporarily in this shop, a new building for that purpose being in course of erection, and nearly finished, on the site of the former one; which consisted of two rooms, a waiting room and shop. The medical attendant was allowed 10*l.* per annum house-rent.

The sole medical officer first stated that he held a degree in medicine from the University in Edinburgh, which he afterwards contradicted. It appeared, however, that he was a member of the College of Surgeons, London, possessing a diploma from the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, and also a certificate from the Apothecaries' Hall there. He resides in the town, where, before his appointment, he was engaged in private practice, which was still not interfered with by his dispensary avocations. He also acted as medical attendant to the Ballinasloe Fever Hospital, for which he received no salary.

The salary of the medical officer is 80 *l.* per annum, with an allowance of 10 *l.* for a house, but he is not provided with either board, lodging, or any other perquisite.

There has been no vacancy for the appointment of a medical officer since the original formation of this institution, when the present attendant was elected.

At the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, a room was about being provided for dispensary purposes. The medicines belonging to the institution were at that time, however, kept partly in a separate room, and a quantity, to meet immediate demands, in the shop of the medical attendant; which last place was in a dirty and slovenly state. The medicines were stated to be purchased from a druggist in Dublin, on the order of the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer; but the latter officer informed the Assistant Commissioners that he paid the medical officer 60 *l.* per annum on account of medicine, but that he never saw or heard of bills or invoices, and the treasurer's account showed that such was the case. As far as the Assistant Commissioners could discern, there was no distinction made between the stock of medicines for sale and those belonging to the dispensary, and, on minute inquiry, they could discover no traces of any stock of medicine which belonged to the dispensary, nor could the medical attendant produce either bills, invoices or any other document to show that any medicine had ever been purchased for the benefit of the institution.

There existed no register; a number of tickets of recommendation were filed, but it was stated that many receive advice and medicine of whom no account was kept. A document, indeed, was furnished by the medical attendant, which purported to be a copy of a return made to the grand jury in 1829, and which stated that three were on the books.

On the 1st January in that year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Cases admitted during the subsequent 18 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,391
									3,544
Of these cured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,786
Relieved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
									3,397
On the books 1st July 1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
									3,544

The return of the number of patients who received relief was calculated by counting the tickets, and there was no other document whatsoever from which the statement above shown could be deduced; these tickets were few in number, and the Assistant Commissioners were not shown any document on which the number who attended without tickets was registered.

There are no committee meetings connected with the general management of this dispensary, which is almost entirely left to the medical officer.

The only officer not medical, connected with this charity, is the treasurer.

The continuance of the institution appeared to depend mainly on the bounty of three or four principal subscribers, amongst whom was a nobleman (a large proprietor in this neighbourhood) whose annual subscription amounted to upwards of 64 *l.*

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Ballinasloe
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Registration.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.
Funds, &c.

The

DISPENSARIES.

The receipts and expenditure for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, appeared to be—

Connaught. County Galway.		In 1831.									
		£.	s.	d.							
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.	Subscriptions	-	-	77	2	-	Salary of Medical Attendant	-	100	-	-
	County Grant	-	-	77	2	-	Medicine	-	60	-	-
	Balance due to Treasurer	-	-	5	16	-					
		£. 160			-	-	£. 160			-	-
Ballinasloe Dispensary.											
Expenditure.		In 1832.									
		£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.	
	Subscriptions	-	-	77	-	-	Balance due to Treasurer	-	5	16	-
	County Grant	-	-	77	-	-	Salary of Medical Attendant	-	100	-	-
	Balance due to Treasurer	-	-	11	16	-	Medicines	-	60	-	-
		£. 165			16	-	£. 165			16	-
		In 1833.									
		£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.	
	Subscriptions	-	-	76	4	7	Balance due to Treasurer	-	11	16	-
	County Grant	-	-	76	4	7	Salary to Medical Attendant	-	100	-	-
	Balance due to Treasurer	-	-	19	12	10	Medicines	-	60	-	-
		£. 172			2	-	Stamp	-	-	6	-
		£. 172			2	-	£. 172			2	-

Persons who attended the Examination.

Ballygar
Dispensary.Rev. PATRICK BRENNAN, P. P.—Rev. ARMSTRONG KELLY.—DENIS KELLY, esq., Castle Kelly.—
The Medical Attendant.Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district to which this dispensary is intended to afford relief is estimated at full 8,000, and extends over about 9,000 acres, there being no other medical institution within six miles. There are still parts of the country very far remote from any medical aid; six miles in diameter being considered quite a sufficiently extensive district for one dispensary. The want of intern accommodation is not felt here, as the Roscommon Infirmary is only eight miles distant.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.
Medical Officers.

The dispensary is held in a very comfortable room. There is also a sufficient space for the patients to remain while waiting to be attended.

A licentiate of the apothecaries' company, about 32 years of age, is the sole medical officer, who resides at Roscommon, about eight miles off, where he had been practising previous to his appointment to this institution by the subscribers. His duty is never done by proxy; but the dispensary is closed on all but one day in the week, when the medicines are dispensed by the medical officer, who receives a salary of 30*l.* per annum, without other allowances of any kind.

Payment.

Election.

The medical officer is appointed chiefly by the resident proprietor of this neighbourhood, on whose subscription the continuance of this institution mainly depends.

Pharmacy.

The medicines are properly and neatly kept, are in sufficient quantity, and of good quality. The more delicate medicines are also here to be used when required. They are paid for by the treasurer, and supplied by druggists in Dublin. They are never allowed to be sold at the dispensary. Leeches are supplied by the principal subscriber before alluded to, at his own expense; vaccine matter is not kept here.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

A register is kept, which distinguishes the name and age of the patient, the date of relief and the person by whom recommended, which is laid before the grand jury.

Who entitled to
Relief.

All the poor who apply are attended to, if they bring a subscriber's ticket, which is never refused. Such an abuse as persons not in circumstances, requiring gratuitous assistance, participating in the benefits of this charity, is never attempted, as it is always requisite to have a subscriber's order before any person can receive the aid of the institution.

Extern Patients.

All extern patients are attended at the institution, and visited at their homes when required; but accidents of a serious nature are sent to Roscommon infirmary. No neighbouring practitioner is entitled to have his prescriptions made up at this dispensary, nor are his own prescriptions entered in a book by the medical attendant.

Nourishment.

Difficult cases of parturition only are attended from the dispensary. The midwives who attend the poor in ordinary cases are generally very unskilful. There is amongst the poorer classes a carelessness about being vaccinated, as they place no confidence in it.

General Manage-
ment.

Wine, and many other articles of comfort are supplied to the poor by the resident proprietor before alluded to, when an order is given by the medical attendant.

The general management of the affairs of this institution appears to occupy the constant care of the gentleman on whose bounty it may be said to exist.

The

The treasurer is the only officer not medical, and as he was not at home at the time of the Assistant Commissioners' visit, but little could be ascertained as to the state of the funds and accounts of the charity. It appeared, however, that the dispensary is supported, on the one hand, by the resident proprietor, and four or five other lesser subscribers; and on the other, by a county grant of an equivalent sum,—there being very few persons residing in this district who could afford to subscribe to any charity. The whole income is 50*l.* 8*s.*, which is lodged by the treasurer in the bank at Galway.

The principal heads of expenditure are, salary of the medical officer (30*l.* per annum), and costs of medicines, which latter, by a return furnished for three years, appeared to

amount in 1831 to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.21	3	-
in 1832 to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	9
in 1833 to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	12	6
								3)	74	14 3
Making an average cost for three years of								-	£.24	18 1

There were relieved in 1832	-	-	-	-	1,546
in 1833	-	-	-	-	1,378
in 1834	-	-	-	-	2,080
					3) 5,004
Showing an average for the three years of					- - 1,668

Average annual expense, per head, in medicine, rather more than 3½*d.*

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. JOHN BURKE, vicar of Kilcolgan.—THOMAS LYNCH, esq.—A. ST. GEORGE, esq., Tyrone House.—MATTHEW ST. GEORGE, esq.—The Medical Attendant.

THE population could not be given, but the district extends over six parishes; viz. Kilcolgan, Stradbally, Killely, Drumacod, Killineen and Ballymacooly, and part of Oranmore. The greatest distance to which the medical officer is liable to be called is nine miles. The only medical institution within six miles is the Ardrahan dispensary.

The dispensary is held in a very comfortable house, close to the road side, having a proper waiting-room for patients, it is held at will, at the rent of 3*l.* per annum; but it was thought that, as a principle, it would be better that the dispensary house should, in all cases, belong to the charity.

The sole medical officer is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, a licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, and a member of the Lying-in hospital, Dublin: he is about 33 years of age, resides at Oranmore, three miles distant from the institution, to which he was appointed at its establishment: he had been previously pursuing his studies in Dublin, and formerly held the Ardrahan and Gort dispensary for a period of five years. He has no other appointment whatever, but is allowed private practice. The days of attendance are twice a week, Mondays and Fridays, as required by the rules; but the present medical officer is in the habit of attending oftener. There is no pupil or other person capable of affording immediate assistance in cases of accident on the spot, and the house is always closed in the absence of the medical attendant.

The surgeon's salary is not fixed, but is paid from the general funds of the charity last year, which was the first of the establishment; he received 78*l.* without perquisites of any sort or kind.

There is no medical man residing in this neighbourhood but the one attached to this dispensary, who is known to have acquired the approbation of the governors, who consider him a skilful and humane man.

The pharmacy is neatly and properly arranged, containing an ample supply of medicines, which appear to be of good quality; the more delicate medicines are kept and used here. Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, supplied the medicines, and their bill, amounting to 35*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for last year, was paid by the treasurer. No medicines are kept for private practice; nor are there any surgical instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches are not supplied to patients. Vaccine matter is kept here; and although not prevented, the medical officer does not, nor does he approve of, inoculation with small-pox.

A register is kept, which distinguishes, under separate heads, 1st. number; 2d. patient's name; 3d. residence; 4th. disease; 5th. name of recommender; 6th. date of recommendation; 7th. date of registration; 8th. date of discharges; and, 9th. observations. The number of prescriptions for last year was 2,290, the number of patients unknown. No capital operations appear as yet to have been performed. In midwifery cases, difficult ones only are attended.

All who bring tickets, and any others whom the medical officer knows to be, from their poverty, fit objects, are considered entitled to advice and medicine. A participation in the

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught,
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Ballygar
Dispensary.

Accounts.
Receipts.
Custody.
Expenditure.

Claren-bridge and
Kilcolgan
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

The chief medical officer is a physician of Edinburgh and a surgeon, possessing also a midwifery certificate from the Lying-in Hospital at Dublin; he resides at Tuam, eight miles from the dispensary, to which he was appointed 14 years since; he does not hold any other appointment, but is allowed private practice. The times of attendance are on Mondays from 12 to 6; but those days are sometimes omitted, though the medical attendant said he was quite sure he had attended 52 times within the last year. The Assistant Commissioners were informed on the spot that the dispensary was always shut from Monday to Monday, and that in the interval neither advice or medicine can be obtained unless purchased at the shop of the assistant.

In the absence of the medical attendant the duty is done by his assistant, who never passed any examination, and did not even serve his time to any regular apothecary, has never been in the Dublin or any other university to attend lectures, and has no ostensible qualifications; this person is always supposed to be on the spot, and by him the medicines are dispensed.

The chief medical officer receives 100*l.* a year, without any additional allowance, and his assistant 30*l.* a year, with an allowance of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a servant, and 5*l.* for firing for the shop, which, at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, was so exceedingly damp that the medicines were spoiling, and from the appearance of the grate, it evidently had not been used for a fire for a very long time; he has also an allowance for horse hire, which amounted in 1832 to 8*l.* 12*s.*, in 1833 to 7*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1834 to 5*l.* 12*s.*

The assistant was appointed by the chief surgeon. There are not individuals in this immediate neighbourhood capable of paying for advice sufficient in number to induce a medical man to reside, independent of the dispensary.

The room in which the medicines are kept was damp, dirty and slovenly in the extreme, and contained a very miserable supply of medicine; in fact, there was not three pounds worth of medicine there, if a large cask of Glauber salts, and a quarter cask, said to contain molasses, be excepted; there was some quinine, but no opium or tincture of any kind; the drawers were without either labels or numbers, and contained only rubbish; many of the labelled bottles were empty, and some without label or stopper contained destructive and poisonous drugs, such as sulphuric acid and corrosive sublimate. The few medicines in the pharmacy were spoiling from damp, yet, as before stated, there evidently had been no fire there for months past, although "turf and lard" were charged 6*l.* 10*s.* for last year; and as to lard, there was not a particle of ointment of any kind to be seen. The medical officer's assistant keeps a miserable little shop in another room of the dispensary house, in which he sells medicine for his own profit; he was absent at the fair of Ballinasloe at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, and the medical officer thought he recognized in his shop the tincture of opium bottle which ought to have been in the dispensary, but remarked, that as the assistant had his private medicines from the dispensary druggist, he could not be sure of the fact. The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin, and are paid for by the medical officer; they are placed under the care of the assistant, who is responsible for them, and on no account allowed to sell them, those kept by him for sale being placed in an adjoining apartment. There had been a pretty fair supply of surgical instruments, but the amputating case was nearly if not utterly unserviceable from rust, from the effects of damp and want of care. Leeches are not afforded to patients, nor is there any stock of vaccine matter kept. The surgeon does not, and would not, inoculate with small-pox matter. On the whole, it would be difficult to form an idea of a medical establishment more miserably provided, or kept in a more slovenly manner.

There is no register which could be depended upon, and the final statements as to results, deaths, diseases, &c. have no document to certify them, or any data from which they could be deduced. There is indeed a book kept as a register of patients, disease, &c. and at the end of each year a summary is made out, such as the following:—

Number cured -	-	-	-	-	725
relieved -	-	-	-	-	940
Results unknown -	-	-	-	-	195
Deaths -	-	-	-	-	45
Remaining on books -	-	-	-	-	130
TOTAL -					2,035*

After a most diligent search, the surgeon could not point out any note or observation from which the elements of this summary could have been collected; the numbers set down therefore appeared to have been purely arbitrary, but so arranged as to form a total equal to the number of names in the book for the year; there were no dates either of months, weeks or days. Midwifery cases are not attended to.

The rule is, that all poor persons who apply shall receive advice and medicine, and the institution possesses the means of affording assistance in cases of accident; there is not any practitioner authorized to have his prescriptions made up at this institution. Poor lying-in women

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Dunmore
Dispensary.

Other medical
Officers.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Extern Patients.

* This number does not correspond with the written replies sent by the medical officers in answer to the queries of the Commission.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught,
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

Dunmore
Dispensary.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Funds and
Accounts.

Expenditure.

women are attended by country midwives, nevertheless accidents are seldom heard of. Vaccination is not performed at this dispensary, and the poor have but little confidence in its efficacy. Small-pox, however, does not much prevail in this neighbourhood.

Wine and other extras are afforded, at the discretion of either the medical man or his assistant, and when required are purchased from any neighbouring dealer; there is no charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given.

The surgeon mentioned the lodging of patients upon whom surgical operations are performed in the village as an item of expenditure, but could not recollect one patient under such circumstances within the last two years, and people resident on the spot said they never heard of such a thing, and the surgeon afterwards acknowledged he had committed "a mistake" in having mentioned this.

The general management of the institution is left entirely to the surgeon, without rules or regulations or meetings of governors, in whom every thing connected with the charity appeared to centre; who was in himself chief medical officer, collector of subscriptions, and treasurer.

The only officer, not medical, is the treasurer; and religious belief does not exclude a person from becoming an officer.

There is an allowance of 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. for an attendant, without board or lodging.

The subscriptions to this charity were stated by the surgeon to have been, for each of the last three years, 110 l. 10 s., one item ("subscriptions") to that amount being entered in the treasurer's book for each of these years. The treasurer, as the Assistant Commissioners were informed, has hitherto made the usual oath or declaration to be laid before the grand jury, as to the correctness of these accounts, and an equivalent has been regularly granted thereupon in aid of this dispensary, making the annual income of the charity for the years stated, 221 l.; the sum of the annual subscriptions, it will be seen, has been exactly the same, yet several of the subscribers (as the surgeon afterwards stated) had been defaulters, and that he had not received more than 30 l. or 40 l. of the nominal annual subscription of 110 l., and that, of the whole list of 40 subscribers, not more than four or five individuals pay. The surgeon also stated, that he had been in the habit of making up these deficiencies, whatever they may amount to, from his own purse, and that he always takes care that the treasurer shall receive the full amount specified in the declaration, taking upon himself the risk of being repaid his advances by the defaulting subscribers. There was no official list of subscribers or governors in the treasurer's book, nor could the surgeon furnish any original list. He produced one, however, which he said was authentic, and upon going over it with him, name by name (amongst which were those of two of his brothers, and his own), he acknowledged that the deficiencies of payment last year amounted to more than 30 l. It follows, therefore, that the county Galway was assessed last year, in aid of this charity, in at least 30 l. more than the nominal subscribers contributed to its funds.

The book in which the accounts of the charity were kept, called the treasurer's book, is never out of the possession of the medical officer or his assistant; the entries were made in the handwriting of the latter, but are sometimes altered by the former, after the balance had been struck; nevertheless, at the foot of the only account where an instance of such an alteration was observed (and which account is manifestly wrong, independently of larger sums being substituted for smaller) there is a certificate, said to be in the handwriting of the treasurer, certifying, that the account had been examined and found correct; the charges, entered in this book, appeared to be shaped to square with the apparent income; thus, "carriage of medicine," is charged for the two years ended in June 1832 and 1833, 12 l. 9 s. 6 d., which, at the rate of 3 s. per cwt. (the rate paid, according to one carman's receipt, for carriage of 9 cwt., produced), would show that four tons and two cwt. of drugs had been received at this dispensary within the two years mentioned.

The following are correct copies of statements of expenditure for the three past years, furnished to the Assistant Commissioners.

—1832.—

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
To amount of County Grants	-	110	10	-	To Physician's Salary	-	100
					Apothecary's do.	-	30
To amount of Subscriptions	-	110	10	-	Medicine Bill	-	42
					Carriage of do.	-	5 12
		221	-		House Rent	-	18
					Lard and Turf	-	3 6
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	11	-	7	Porter's Hire	-	4 6 8
					Printing Notices	-	5
					Mr. Kelly's Bill for Calico, Wine, &c.	-	7
					Postage and Stamps	-	17
					Horse Hire	-	8 12
							219 19 8
					Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	12 - 11
							£. 232 - 7
							£. 232 - 7

1833.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Dunmore
Dispensary.

			—1833.—					
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
To amount of County Grants	110	10	—	Physician's Salary	—	100	—	—
To amount of Subscriptions	110	10	—	Apothecary's do.	—	30	—	—
Balance in Treasurer's hands	12	—	11	Medicine Bill	—	59	2	—
	233	—	11	Carriage of do.	—	6	17	6
Balance	3	11	1½	Rent of House	—	18	—	—
	£.236	12	—½	Porter's Wages	—	4	6	8
				Lard and Turf	—	3	8	—
				Printing Notices	—	—	5	—
				Amount of Kelly's Bill, Calico, Wine, } Vinegar	—	6	8	4
				Postage and Stamps	—	14	6	—
				Horse Hire	—	7	10	—
						£.236	12	—½

—1834.—

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
To amount of County Grants	110	10	—	By Balance due Treasurer on last ac-	—	3	11	1½
To amount of Subscriptions	110	10	—	count	—	—	—	—
				Physician's Salary	—	100	—	—
				Apothecary's do.	—	30	—	—
				Medicine Bill	—	41	12	2
				Carriage of do.	—	3	7	9
				House Rent	—	18	—	—
				Porter	—	4	6	8
				Amount of Kelly's Bill for Calico, } &c.	—	1	13	1½
				Turf and Lard	—	6	10	—
				Postage and Stamps	—	1	1	10
				Horse Hire	—	5	12	—
						215	14	8
				Balance remaining in Treasurer's	—	5	5	4
				hands	—	—	—	—
	£.221	—	—			£.221	—	—

In this county (Galway), as the Assistant Commissioners were informed by a grand juror, the money, purporting to be the amount of subscriptions for the year, whether these subscriptions be *bonâ fide* contributed by the subscribers whose names are given in as such, or made up by an individual interested in the concern, must be lodged, with the equivalent given by the grand jury, in the bank at Galway, payable to the order of the respective dispensary committees, and not to the order of the treasurer only; but this measure of precaution affords but little or no security against the abuses described in the foregoing report, which have been so clearly proved, and so fully confirmed, by the admissions of the chief medical officer, that they leave so little doubt that they have, and still do, exist in the administration of this charity, that the Assistant Commissioners feel compelled to report them, although the task is rendered exceedingly painful to them, because the conclusions resulting from these facts bear heavily upon individual character.

Persons who attended the Examination.

THOMAS BERMINGHAM, esq.—Rev. Mr. EYRE, rector.—MONTGOMERY, esq.—The Medical Attendant.

Eyre court
Dispensary.

On this dispensary there are seven parishes depending; the amount of population of this large district could not be given; it is, however, very great. There is no medical institution* within six miles, and the medical attendant is liable to be summoned to a distance of seven miles. The establishment of medical districts, to each of which might be attached a hospital

Population and
Extent of Country.

* A private dispensary has just been built by the agent, and at the expense of a nobleman, who is a large landed proprietor in this county, for the use of the tenantry on an estate lately purchased by him, and it is to open after the ensuing spring assizes.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Eyrecourt
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

pital for the accommodation of fever cases or bad accidents, would confer a great benefit on the poor.

The dispensary is kept in a small house in one of the streets of the town of Eyrecourt, which is held at an annual rent of 4*l.* 4*s.*; it comprises two rooms, one serving as a waiting room, the other as a shop, which are found sufficiently convenient for the purpose.

The chief officer, a gentleman about 27 years of age, is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and a licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; he was appointed at the establishment of the institution in 1832, previous to which period he was pursuing his professional studies in London; he holds no other appointment, but attends the military who are quartered in the district; he is allowed private practice; the days of attendance at the dispensary are Mondays and Fridays; he is not a master apothecary, but keeps an apothecary's shop in the town. There is no one resident on the spot to afford immediate relief in case of accident; the medicines are usually dispensed by an assistant, who is an apprentice to the chief medical officer.

The chief medical officer receives 80*l.* per annum from the general funds of the charity, without allowances of any kind; his assistant has a yearly salary of 10*l.* from the same funds.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed is neatly and properly arranged, the medicines are in sufficient quantity, and appeared to be of good quality; those also of a more expensive and delicate nature are employed: they are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, and cost

in 1832	-	-	-	-	£.27	17	3
in 1833	-	-	-	-	24	-	4

The medicine room is locked, and the key is in the possession of the chief medical officer during his absence from the dispensary. No medicines are sold under any circumstances at the dispensary, such as are intended for private practice being kept at the house or shop of the medical officer; the accounts were, however, examined, and found not to tally with the very imperfect series of invoices, said to be the only ones preserved; and it appeared that there was no entry of Epsom or Glauber salts in any invoice shown for these years, and that there were none then actually in the pharmacy, although it had been just stated by the medical officer that the annual consumption of that article in this dispensary was more than two cwt.; search was then made by the medical officer in his own shop, and an invoice was discovered for July of that year, for that quantity of salts, and he then admitted that the salts belonging to the dispensary were kept, and then actually were, in his own private shop. Whilst making the above observations, the Assistant Commissioners do not mean to prefer any charge against the medical officer, but the remark is almost unavoidable, that the vouchers for the expenditure of money, contributed by charitable individuals, and that also which is assessed upon the county for the relief of the sick poor, ought to be considered of too much importance to be wilfully destroyed or allowed to perish from neglect. Leeches are not supplied to patients from this dispensary. Vaccine matter may be obtained of the medical officer, who does not inoculate with small-pox, nor does he approve of its being practised.

Patients' Registration.

A register of the patient's name, disease and residence, with the name of recommender, appears to be correctly kept by the medical officer; and is itself periodically laid before the grand jury. No capital operations have been performed at this dispensary, and midwifery cases are not attended.

Who entitled to Relief.

All poor persons, with or without a subscriber's ticket, are considered entitled to advice and medicine, but no subscribers are ever attended, their subscriptions being paid without any contract or stipulation whatever; however, the abuse of persons not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, participating in the benefits of this charity, does exist, to a certain extent.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the institution on the days of attendance, and are also visited in any part of the district, at any hour of the day or night. The prescriptions used at this dispensary are not entered in any book, nor are neighbouring practitioners allowed to have theirs made up here. In lying-in cases the poor are generally attended by midwives, who have no education whatever, but possess some little skill.

The medical officer vaccinates all the poor who apply, and they attend in considerable numbers for this purpose; the results are favourable, though there is a good deal of small-pox in the neighbourhood, and cases of secondary small-pox are known to occur.

Nourishment.

Wine and other extras are not afforded by this institution, nor is there any charity in this district on which an order for such could be given.

General Management.

The general management of the affairs of this institution is vested in the subscribers of one guinea and upwards, exclusively of the medical or salaried officers; nor is there any person, *ex officio*, in the principal direction.

Managing Committee.

There is a managing committee, composed of five subscribers, who meet once in the year to pass the accounts.

Officers, not medical.

The sole officer, not medical, is the treasurer.

Attendants.

There is an attendant in the house, who has the lodging rent-free for taking care of the building.

The

The only printed rules in existence were the resolutions passed at the original formation of the charity, namely, first recognizing the necessity of establishing a dispensary, appointing "a regular surgeon" to it, and soliciting subscriptions "for carrying same into effect;" secondly, that this "dispensary be under the control of a committee of the neighbouring gentlemen, to be elected annually, and that a treasurer and secretary be also appointed;" and thirdly, the appointment of a treasurer and a secretary accordingly. This district affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

A list of subscribers was shown to the Assistant Commissioners, by which it appeared that the existence of this charity does not depend on any one or two principal subscribers or families.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and then deposited in the bank of Galway.

The expenditure for the years 1832 and 1833 was stated to be as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1832: Salary to Surgeon - - - - -	80	-	-
Dispensary Furniture - - - - -	3	13	11 ½
Medicines - - - - -	23	17	7
Printing and Stamp - - - - -	1	10	-
Postage and Freight - - - - -	-	5	6
Half-year's salary to Assistant - - - - -	5	-	-
	£.	114	7 - ½

	£.	s.	d.
1833: Medical Attendant - - - - -	80	-	-
Compounder - - - - -	10	-	-
Medicines and Carriage - - - - -	25	-	4
Postage - - - - -	-	3	-
Stamp for Presentment - - - - -	-	5	-
Balance due Treasurer on last account - - - - -	7	7	-
	£.	122	15 4

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dr. BODKIN.—R. BURGE, esq.—Very Rev. WARDEN DALY.—Rev. JOHN D'ARCY.—JOHN IRELAND, esq.—MARTIN KENEÖY, esq.—P. M. LYNCH, esq.—LACHLIN M'LACHLIN, esq.—L. REILLY, esq.—Rev. P. J. ROCHE, P. P. St. Nicholas.—The Medical Attendant.

THE population of the county of the town and town of Galway amounts to 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, and the medical attendant is liable to visit at a distance of five miles: the only medical institutions within six miles are the Galway Fever Hospital and the Galway Infirmary; previous to the establishment of this dispensary there was no provision for visiting sick poor in their own homes. There is no intern accommodation (except in cases of fever) for the sick poor of the county of the town and the town of Galway, they cannot, even when meeting with an accident, be admitted, by right, into the Galway County Hospital, and in fact they are not taken there; it would be better to place local hospitals in properly selected situations in different parts of the counties, than to have one hospital, be it ever so large, in any one place.

The dispensary is held in one of the principal streets, and is very central. There is a good shop and waiting-room. The house is rented at will for 20*l.* per annum. The furniture of the board room and of the shop only belongs to the charity, and is quite sufficient. There is no intern accommodation for the patients.

The chief medical officer appeared to be a well-educated and talented young man, and conducts the laborious duties of his situation with great zeal, kindness and method: he is about 27 years of age, a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, also possessing a midwifery certificate from the College of Surgeons, and from the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He resides close to the dispensary, to which he was appointed in July last, having been previously residing and practising in the town. He is allowed private practice, and attends at the dispensary four days in the week; viz. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Patients are also visited at their homes every day in the week. The apothecary is about 40 years of age, a member of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. He does not keep an apothecaries' shop, or sell medicines on his own account; but resides at the dispensary, and consequently is always on the spot to prepare and dispense the medicines.

The chief medical officer is paid 70*l.* per annum from the general funds of the charity, without additional allowances or perquisites of any sort or kind. The apothecary is paid 40*l.*, and has likewise a free residence at the dispensary house.

At the last election advertisements were put into the papers, and testimonials were required from the candidates, of whom there were three on the occasion of the last vacancy.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Eyre court
Dispensary.

Funds, Accounts,
Receipts.

Collection, Custody.

Expenditure.

Galway Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Cortie, esq., M.D.

Galway
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

There are nine medical men resident in Galway eligible to this dispensary. The poor know well that they can complain to a subscriber in case the medical attendant should be harsh or negligent.

The room in which the medicines are kept is neatly and properly arranged. The medicines appeared to be of good quality, and in sufficient quantity, including the more delicate sorts. They are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, are ordered by the apothecary, under whose care they are placed, and paid for by the treasurer. There is no guarantee, but the character of the medical men, that inferior medicines are not introduced. A striking instance was brought under the notice of the Assistant Commissioners, by the treasurer, of the danger of permitting medicines, or materials for preparing them, to be purchased occasionally on the spot. The late apothecary brought in the following charges for one year; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Medicines purchased in Galway	33	18	3
Lard to make ointment	19	6	6
Spirits (whiskey) for tinctures	9	14	4
TOTAL	62	19	1

The above charges were entirely unconnected with the Dublin druggist's bill, which was also large. The committee resisted the payment of such portion of the above charges as were not directly authorized by the physician. No medicine is kept for private practice. A list of surgical instruments belonging to the dispensary was shown to the Assistant Commissioners, and appeared to contain all that are considered sufficient for the wants of the institution.

The instruments would be lent in case of any emergency; but leeches are not afforded. There was, at the period of the examination, a supply of vaccine matter at this establishment, and any neighbouring surgeon, if he required it, might be supplied. The medical officer does not himself inoculate, nor does he approve of inoculation with small-pox.

The present chief medical officer received no books or documents from his predecessor, but he has begun, and now keeps, with great precision and fidelity, a register, which distinguishes, under separate headings, first, number of dispensations; second, name of patient; third, age; fourth, residence; fifth, name of recommender; sixth, date of admission; seventh, visits at their houses; eighth, results; ninth, disease; tenth, treatment; eleventh, remarks; from which the following is extracted:

First, admissions during the past three weeks	747
Of the above there were, who had no tickets	91
Numbers of dispensations of medicine	1,331

Difficult cases only of midwifery are attended.

All poor are entitled to be attended, provided they get a ticket, or are considered sick by the surgeon; domestic servants are not in the habit of having tickets, and it is contrary to rule. The abuse of persons getting gratuitous relief who are not in circumstances to require it, does exist, but is guarded against as much as possible; it is not absolutely requisite that a ticket should be produced to obtain aid, and in all cases one signature is sufficient; the limitation as to the number of tickets allowed to each subscriber of a guinea is 32 per annum, by rule, but this is not strictly adhered to in practice. The medical officer does not attend cases of fever, all such being handed over to the Fever Hospital.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and visited as often as requisite at their homes. The institution possesses splints and bandages, but no other means of affording assistance in cases of accident. The usual prescriptions are entered in the book, and those of neighbouring practitioners are authorized to be made up here. All prescriptions for the poor by the recognized physicians and surgeons of the town are made gratuitously at the pharmacy of this dispensary, but these prescriptions are said to be few in number. There are only one or two midwives at all educated in this town. Vaccination is only beginning to be used here; the medical men have a good opinion of vaccination: small-pox always exists, more or less, in the neighbourhood; the poor have no confidence in vaccination. A physician present said, he has been in the habit of using vaccine matter from both London and Dublin, and has an equally good opinion of both.

Wine and other extras, such as diet, and even lodging, are afforded in extreme cases, under the special sanction of a committee summoned for the purpose, but there is no charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given for such relief; a nurse tender is also occasionally provided. The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, vicar of St. Nicholas, one of the committee of governors of this institution, a gentleman who is most active in all the benevolent charities of the town, stated to the Assistant Commissioners a fact which he had himself witnessed in June 1822, affording a melancholy illustration of the dreadful sufferings to which the poor in this country are exposed from the occasional failure of their precarious and perishable food, the potato, and the almost inevitable consequences, famine and pestilence. He met a wretchedly emaciated pauper in the street, who had wandered in delirium or fled from the house of fever and death; he followed the wretched being, and was conducted to a dwelling, where he found fourteen dead bodies, three of which were in one bed, and one of these last putrid, all at the time unknown to the existing authorities.

This institution has been but lately rescued and thoroughly regenerated from a state of great confusion and abuse into which it had fallen during the administration of the late apothecary. It was found at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners to be

well

well looked after by the governors, and conducted in a most satisfactory manner. The general management rests with the guinea and upwards subscribers; salaried officers not being governors, and the institution has not been left essentially to the management of the surgeon, nor is any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. An annual general meeting of the subscribers is held for the purpose of passing the accounts, electing officers, and appointing a managing committee, but no vote is allowed by proxy; at these meetings 40 or 50 generally attend.

There is a managing committee annually elected, which consisted at the period of this examination of six gentlemen chosen from the list of subscribers, and certain others, being trustees for the funded property of the charity, are also, *ex officio*, on the committee.

The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are the officers not medical. Minutes of the proceedings at the meetings of the committee are kept. An instance has occurred of the removal of a physician and of an apothecary.

There is one attendant connected with the institution.

Reports are annually printed. This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

Reports for the years 1827 and 1828 were furnished the Assistant Commissioners, but none of a more recent date. By the list of subscribers, it appeared that this charity does not depend on any one or two principal subscribers, and is not likely to cease to exist; a sum of 500*l.* is invested in government security, in the names of certain trustees, members of the managing committee of and for the benefit of this charity.

The funds required for annual use are in the custody of the treasurer.

There is no medical or surgical instruction afforded at this institution.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught,
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Galway
Dispensary.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Custody.

Medical and sur-
gical instruction.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BURKE, parish priest.—Mr. WELCH.—The Medical Attendant.

Glennamadda
Dispensary.

THE population of this district cannot be given; the medical attendant resides at Tuam, 14 miles distant from the dispensary, and as the district includes a radius of eight miles, he is liable to be summoned 22 miles from his own residence, which would sometimes give him 44 Irish miles to travel for one dispensary patient. The assistant, who resides at the dispensary, may be called on at any moment to a distance of seven or eight miles; there is no other medical establishment within six miles.* If a hospital for the reception of bad accidents and cases of fever were established, it would be very beneficial on the poor of the district.

The dispensary is held in a decent house by the side of the road; there is some little space allotted to patients while waiting for advice; the room in which the medicines are kept is a bed-room belonging to the family who occupy the house.

For the house, to which a stable is attached, and the ground, an annual rent of 7*l.* is paid by the institution.

The principal medical attendant is about 50 years of age, a master apothecary and accoucheur of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, who resides at Tuam, distant 14 miles from the dispensary, where he practises his profession, and did so previously to his appointment to the institution, which took place at its establishment in the year 1829; he attends once in the week, and holds no other appointment.

His assistant, aged about 28 years, was an apprentice at Fermoy, in the county of Cork, but has not passed an examination for any description of medical certificate or degree; but the Rev. Mr. Burke, P. P., who lives close by, and devotes some attention to the working of the charity, assures us that this assistant gives great satisfaction, and does much good amongst the poor; the medical officer assured the Assistant Commissioners that a qualified man could not be induced to reside in the district for the whole amount of the income of the charity; and there was no medical man resident nearer than seven or eight miles; he dispenses the medicines, and is expected to be constantly at the dispensary-house, in which he has lodgings.

The chief medical officer's salary is the balance of the dispensary funds, after all the expenses have been defrayed, it varies, consequently; in 1832, he received 70*l.*, in 1833, 75*l.* The assistant is paid a sum of 25*l.* per annum, with lodgings free in the dispensary-house, together with about an acre and a half of land attached.

The chief medical officer was appointed by the subscribers at large, at the first formation of the institution; the assistant by the medical officer, but with the consent and approbation of the committee.

The medicines are kept in a press neatly arranged, in the assistant's bed-room; the bottles &c., were in good order; the medicines, which appeared to be of a good description, are supplied by Messrs. Lightfoot & Co., Dublin, they cost about 27*l.* per annum, which is paid by the

Population and
Extent of Country.
Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Other medical
Officers.

Payments.

Election.

Pharmacy.

* There is a purely private dispensary, maintained solely at the expense of the Protestant clergyman of the united parish, who pays a medical gentleman for coming once or twice a week from Tuam.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Glennamadda
Dispensary.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Property.

Expenditure.

the treasurer; no medicines belonging to the dispensary are sold, such as are intended for sale being kept in a separate shop; those of a delicate and expensive nature are not much used. The institution possesses no other instruments than dentist's and a small pocket case. Leeches are supplied, when required, at an average expense of 30s. annually; vaccine matter is kept at the institution, but not given away; the operation is not performed, as the people have no confidence in it; the medical attendant does not, and will not, inoculate with small-pox.

There were no documents of any kind connected with this dispensary produced to the Assistant Commissioners, except a register, specifying the patient's name, age, name of recommender and treatment, as well as the result of each case, which register is laid before the grand jury. There have been no capital operations performed within the last three years, and but few cases of midwifery attended; the females in this district having a decided objection to a male practitioner.

Any poor person residing in the district is entitled to relief on presenting a ticket, which is, however, easily obtained, as the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, and the number which each can issue unlimited.

The domestic servants in the neighbourhood are not attended from the charity, nor do any persons attempt to participate in its advantages whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief.

Extern patients only are attended, and are to be visited in any part of the district at any hour of the day or night. In cases of fractured limbs or other accidents, this institution does not possess the necessary instruments for affording relief. No prescriptions are written, nor any neighbouring practitioner authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the dispensary.

Wine, or any other extra, is never supplied from the funds of this charity, and there is not in the district any institution on which the medical officers can give an order for food, clothing or fuel.

This charity has not been left essentially under the management of the surgeon. Its managers generally are the subscribers of one guinea and upwards, and there is no person, *ex officio*, in its principal direction.

It has a committee of seven or eight, who meet once a year to inspect and pass the accounts; minutes of their meetings and proceedings are kept, and a written report of the admissions, discharges, relief, rate of mortality, &c., and of the average expense of each patient is made to them at their annual meeting.

The only officer, not medical, is the treasurer, in consequence of whose absence no statement of items of expenditure, or other book or account belonging to the charity, with the exception of the register, could be seen.

No particular religious creed or persuasion excludes any person from being an officer.

Reports are made, as already stated, once in the year to the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Bourke, P. P., states that he does not think that persons can be found in this district to inquire into and attend to the wants of the poor, for that in the year of scarcity, 1831, he experienced the greatest difficulty in forming a committee for the distribution of the English subscription; that charity, he thinks, demoralized the people, by lowering their spirit of independence; and he has been long since endeavouring to collect 20*l*. by subscription, to entitle his parish to the usual grant for building a national school, but that he has not yet been able to accomplish so large a collection.

Particulars relative to the items of expenditure could not be given in the absence of the treasurer, who resides 15 miles from the dispensary; even the invoices of medicines had from the druggists were said to be in his hands. The medical officer stated the income for the present year, 1834, to be

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	71	4	—
County Grant	71	4	—
	£. 142	8	—

The principal items of expenditure are—

	£.	s.	d.
Medicines, about	27	—	—
Assistant's Salary	25	—	—
House Rent	7	—	—
	£. 59	—	—

The balance, after payment of all expenses, is received, in lieu of salary, by the chief medical officer.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN KIRWAN, esq., Castlebackett.—GEORGE LYNCH, esq.—JAMES D. LYNCH, esq. postmaster.—
Rev. Mr. MEARA, rector.—Mr. OBEN, apothecary.—BERNARD O'FLAHERTY.—JOHN O'FLA-
HERTY, esq.—R. J. M. ST. GEORGE, esq.—The Medical Attendant.

It is thought there are from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants in this district, the entire poor of whom are dependent for medical relief solely on the Headford dispensary; the extent to which the medical attendant is liable to be called was stated to be a distance of six miles in any direction. Although the dispensaries in this county are tolerably numerous, yet it is thought they are not judiciously placed, as there are still large districts far distant from any medical relief; and the opinion is, that a district of 10 miles diameter, having such a population as above mentioned, would be a reasonable space to place under the care of one medical gentleman, and that it would confer a great benefit on the poor if an adequate hospital were established here and in each such district, with intern accommodation for fevers and bad accidents.

The proprietor of the town and chief benefactor of this dispensary has given the house rent-free in which it is held, and which is also the dwelling of the medical attendant. The house is commodious and conveniently situated; the shop for dispensing the medicines neatly kept and in good repair, and an excellent waiting room adjoining. The gentlemen present at the examination were of opinion that, as a principle, it may perhaps be better that dispensary buildings should be held on lease, so long as these charities depend on subscriptions.

The chief medical officer is about 31 years of age, and resides at the house wherein the dispensary is held. He holds a midwifery certificate from the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, and has gone through all the preliminaries to entitle him to be examined to obtain a license from the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and a degree from Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed to this dispensary at its establishment; he had been for six or seven years previously assistant to the medical officer at the Tuam dispensary. He holds no other appointment at present, but is allowed private practice. The stipulated days for his attendance are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from nine o'clock in the morning until all patients who attend have been seen and prescribed for; his duty is not done by proxy, but he has an assistant, who is a master apothecary and attends on the above three days in the week a sufficient time to make up and dispense the medicines prescribed.

The chief medical officer is paid 100*l.* annual salary. The apothecary 15*l.* from the general funds of the charity. Neither have any perquisite or allowance, with the exception of the occupation of the dispensary-house as a residence, which is allowed to the chief medical officer, by the proprietor, at his private expense. The apportioning of salaries and allowances rests with the subscribers, without reference to the grand jury, who now have very little control, in consideration of the county grant, not even sufficient to prevent an abuse of the charity, if at any time extravagant or unnecessary allowances were acquiesced in by the subscribers, or the abuse of a man combining with a few friends to raise an institution for the sake of a medical appointment.

The present medical officer was, and should a vacancy occur, the successful candidate would be, elected by the subscribers.

In case of any neglect or harshness to the patients, or other misconduct on the part of the medical attendants, the poor are quite aware that they have the privilege of bringing their complaint before any subscriber, and thus obtaining redress.

The room wherein the medicines are kept is neatly and properly arranged, and contains all the requisite medicines in sufficient quantity, and of good quality, with a supply of the more delicate and expensive kinds.

These medicines are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin. They are ordered by the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer, with the sanction of the committee. Leeches are not afforded to the patients. The chief medical officer does not keep or supply medicines in his private practice, and the apothecary keeps a shop in another part of the town, free from any contact or interference with the dispensary medicines. From February 1833 to February 1834, the medicines cost 63*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*; and within that period, 5,658 patients were attended, and 13,668 dispensations of medicine made, *i. e.* at a cost of less than 2½ per patient.

A register is kept of all who attend at the dispensary, distinguishing the name of patient, age, disease, recommender and medicine prescribed, and this book is laid before the grand jury periodically. An abstract of the general medical report shows that between the 1st February 1833 and 1st February 1834, there were four amputations performed, and 25 difficult cases of parturition attended from this dispensary.

Any poor person applying would get medical relief at the dispensary; but the rule is, that each person should bring a ticket, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, and there is no limitation to the number, under which circumstances, coupled with the non-observance of the rule, no really poor person requiring medical aid would fail in obtaining it, and attempts at imposing on the charity are seldom made. There are no poor subscribers, and the servants of the contributors are not in the habit of getting tickets.

All who are able must attend at the dispensary, but those who are too ill to do so are visited at their own homes, on which duty the chief medical officer is liable to be called to any

DISPENSARIES.

Connought.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Headford
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients,

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Headford
Dispensary.

point within a radius of five miles, and at any hour of day or night. In cases of accident, there are all necessary requisites at the dispensary for affording immediate relief; but no neighbouring practitioner is permitted to send prescriptions to be compounded there. All difficult cases of childbirth are attended on application. The poor women are generally attended by midwives, a class of persons who here possess no skill whatever, and accidents are frequently heard of from their ignorance. On inspection of the register, the prescriptions entered appeared to be the usual remedies applicable to the cases. Vaccine matter is always kept at the dispensary, and can be had by any medical practitioner; but the confidence of the poor in the efficacy of vaccination is so slight, that very few children are brought to be infected; and the consequence is, that small-pox is now much in the neighbourhood. The medical officer does not, nor would he use small-pox matter.

Some vaccine matter, procured from Dublin, failed in a few instances, where the influence of the resident gentry prevailed on some of the tenants to use it. This circumstance had a pernicious effect on the minds of the people, by lessening their already slight confidence in the operation.

The medical officer states, that he prefers the vaccine matter procured from London, which he finds more efficacious than any other; and he thinks this arises from the fact, that the matter is sent from London on ivory points. Mr. Lynch mentions an example in his own family, where the Dublin vaccine matter failed, and the London matter succeeded.

Nourishment.

The dispensary does not afford wine or other extras to the patients, nor is there any charity to supply food, fuel or clothing to the sick poor; but a recommendation for wine, &c., given to the patient by the medical officer is always attended to by the neighbouring gentry.

Intern Patients.

There is no intern accommodation in the dispensary, but in some cases of operation the expenses of lodging, &c. for the patient would be defrayed out of the dispensary funds.

General Management.

The general management rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and no person holding office in the institution participates in the principal direction.

Managing Committee

There is a managing committee of twelve, who meet occasionally: these gentlemen examine and sign the treasurer's books each year, but no minutes of their meetings or proceedings are recorded.

Officers not medical.

The sole non-medical officer is the treasurer; with respect to the mode of appointing the non-medical officers, there are no rules printed. Mr. St. George states, that no particular religious belief operates against a candidate as an exclusion from any office; the present medical officer is a Roman Catholic; since the establishment was opened, the apothecary was changed.

Attendants.

There is a porter attached to the institution, whose salary is 5*l.* per annum, without lodging or other perquisites.

Reports.

A summary of the affairs of the dispensary is drawn up annually, and submitted to the subscribers in the form of a medical report.

The gentlemen questioned state, that this a district which affords a sufficient number of competent persons, who would willingly assist in investigating and administering to the wants of the poor, in case it should yet be thought expedient to enlarge the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

The income arises from the subscriptions and the grand jury grant. The charity possesses no other property or source of income (except the house already mentioned, given rent-free, by the proprietor). It would be greatly impaired by one family withdrawing their subscription, but it does not depend entirely on that family, and there is no danger of its ceasing to exist.

Collection and Custody.

The funds are lodged in the Galway Branch Bank, in the name of the treasurer, but cannot be drawn but on a check, signed by the treasurer and five of the committee.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year, from 1st February 1833 to 1st February 1834, appeared by the treasurer's book to amount to 196*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, the principal items being salaries and medicines.

Accounts.

The accounts were thus stated:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	123	5	—	Surgeon's Salary	100	—	—
County Grant	80	17	2	Apothecary's do.	15	—	—
				Porter's do.	5	—	—
				Medicines	58	—	6
				Carriage of do.	3	2	8½
				Turf, Lard, Soap and Stationery	8	10	—
				Sundries	6	17	4
					196	10	6½
				Balance in hand	7	11	7½
					£. 204	2	2
	£. 204	2	2				

The treasurer accounts on oath to the managing committee at a general meeting, and again, if called upon, before the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Killane
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Persons who attended the Examination.

THOMAS BERMINGHAM, esq.—SEYMOUR HARRISON, esq.—Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR.—

The Medical Attendant.

THE population of the district, for the accommodation of which the Killane dispensary was established, is estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, and the extent of the district is about 16 miles by 10. The most distant point to which the medical attendant is liable to visit patients is about eight miles, there being no medical institution within that distance. Mr. Bermingham thinks there is still a want of dispensaries in the county, and that a district of six or eight miles in diameter, with a population, such as this district has, is as much as one person can well attend to; and it was considered that it would be a very beneficial thing to have a small hospital attached to various country districts.

The dispensary is held at a small house, close to the road side, with a small waiting-room, and all in good repair; but there was no board or any mark by which the place could be known to the public to be a dispensary. The house is rented at 5*l.* per annum; but, as a principle, it would be best that the building were the property of the charity.

The sole medical officer is about 29 years of age, and is a member of the College of Surgeons in London, having a midwifery certificate from Dublin; he resides near the institution; previous to his appointment he practised his profession in Ballinasloe, and is still allowed private practice; the days on which he attends at the dispensary are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 o'clock until all applicants are seen. He has no assistant to afford relief in case of accident, but dispenses the medicines himself.

The medical officer's salary is 90*l.*, which is paid from the general funds of the charity; should the subscribers choose to authorize salaries or allowances higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, the grand jury have control by diminishing the grant.

The present surgeon of this dispensary was appointed by the subscribers, and there is no other medical man in the district; it is considered that, independently of the dispensary emolument, this district is not capable of supporting a medical gentleman. The medical officer bears a very high character amongst all those of the surrounding gentry with whom the Assistant Commissioners had an opportunity of conversing, both as an officer of this charity and as a private practitioner.

The room in which the medicines are kept is very small, but rather conveniently arranged, and the quality of the medicines seemed good, and the supply sufficient, but they are not very neatly kept; the more delicate medicines appeared to be used. Whenever medicines are required, the medical officer makes out a list, which he gives to the treasurer, who orders and pays for them. The medicines at present are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin; the cost for medicines for each of the last three years is as follows, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1832	-	-	4
— 1833	-	6	9
— 1834	-	-	10

There are no medicines for private practice kept.

The only surgical instruments belonging to the institution consists of a cupping apparatus and lancets, consequently the surgeon is obliged to use his own instruments; and leeches cannot be afforded.

There is a register kept of the name, age and residence of the patient, the name of the recommender, and the medicines prescribed; but this register is not perfect. No persons are refused advice and medicine at the dispensary. Capital operations are occasionally performed.

Those only who have tickets are entitled by the rules of the institution to advice and medicine; but none are refused assistance whose poverty is known to be such as to require it.

The abuse exists of persons whose circumstances do not require it participating in the benefits of the charity, and it is found to be next to impossible to prevent this imposition.

To obtain the aid of the institution, according to the rules, it is absolutely necessary to be provided with a ticket, to which one signature is sufficient; and the number of such recommendations which each subscriber has is unlimited.

The rule is that the sick poor shall be visited day or night in any part of the district. Neighbouring practitioners are not authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the institution. The medical officer attends difficult cases of child-birth only from the dispensary; the poor women are generally attended by persons calling themselves midwives; these are so very unskilful that accidents occur to the mother and child from their ignorance. The usual prescriptions are entered in the registry book.

There is not any vaccine matter kept here to supply the neighbourhood, yet the medical officer has a good opinion of vaccination, but the confidence of the poor in its efficacy is not great. Small-pox has been a good deal about here. The medical officer does not inoculate with small-pox matter, as he does not approve of it.

There are no wine or other extras allowed from the dispensary, and there is no charity in the neighbourhood for supplying the sick poor with food, clothing or fuel, on which the medical attendant can give an order, but the neighbouring gentry attend to any note from the surgeon recommedatory of a sick patient.

A subscriber, who is resident proprietor in the neighbourhood, looks chiefly to the affairs of the dispensary, but there is no person, *ex officio*, in the principal direction.

The treasurer is the sole officer not medical. The difficulty of finding fit and willing persons

DISPENSARIES.

Commught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Killane
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.

Receipts.

Expenditure.

persons to undertake the duties of the treasurership of a dispensary, and who reside near enough to the institution, particularly in remote districts, to execute their duties efficiently, has rendered that office almost purely nominal or honorary in a great majority of cases in this county. The medical man generally keeps all the accounts himself, and furnishes a copy or abstract to the treasurer, who goes through the necessary forms at the assizes or grand jury meetings.

There are many written rules, but none are printed.

There are no reports in existence, but this district, it is considered (should it hereafter be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries), affords an ample number of persons who are able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor.

The income arises from subscriptions and the county grant; the amount of the former being, for 1834, 74*l.* 12*s.* A list of subscribers for the past year, including the subscription of each, was furnished to the Assistant Commissioners, by which it would appear, that the charity must be considered as chiefly dependant on the bounty of one or two families, as it would be much impaired should they withdraw their subscriptions.

The principal items of expenditure are surgeon's salary and medicines.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, rector.—Rev. Mr. CURRAN, parish priest.—Rev. BARTHOLOMEW FITZPATRICK.—The Medical Attendant.

Killyan
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE Assistant Commissioners were unable to ascertain the population of the district of Killyon, in which the dispensary is the only charitable institution, there being no other within six miles, and at the same time it does not afford any intern accommodation. This want is so severely felt, that arrangements had been made for supplying it by the formation of a small local hospital, and were only stopped in consequence of the inquiry now instituted; the proprietor of Mount Bellew has offered half an acre as a site for an hospital in perpetuity and a handsome donation, and the rector has likewise expressed his anxiety about the matter and his determination to subscribe.

Building.

The dispensary at Mount Bellew is held in the surgeon's nouse, and he is allowed 5*l.* a year, from the funds of the charity, for the room occupied.

Medical Officers.

The only medical officer is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, who, having no other appointment, resides at the institution in Mount Bellew. He is allowed to attend to private practice, but has never been obliged to procure a substitute in the discharge of his duties at the dispensary.

Payment.

His salary is 100*l.* a year, payable out of the general funds of the charity.

Pharmacy.

The Assistant Commissioners first visited the branch station at Carranagappagh, where they found two very good rooms in charge of a family, who stated that they received 4*l.* per annum for taking care of them; but the only medicines discovered consisted of *one pint bottle of castor oil, a few spoonfuls of treacle, and two or three pounds weight of Glauber salts*, the two latter articles in open vessels; the medical officer stated, that the dampness of the place prevented his keeping any medicines at the branch pharmacy, and that on the *one day* in the week on which he attends at this place, he carries some medicines with him from Mount Bellew, but the pharmacy thereto is but poorly supplied, and is kept in a dirty, slovenly manner; it did not appear to contain 5*l.* worth of medicines, nor did the greater number of bottles which held these medicines appear to come from a druggist's shop. All the invoices, except one small one for the current year, were said to be in the hands of the treasurer, who was absent, who had all the druggist's receipts also in his possession, with the exception of those for the last year, amounting to 58*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; but the treasurer's book, in which all entries are made, was produced, and showed that the medicines for the last three years cost 171*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and their carriage from Dublin was charged, for the same period, 6*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*, which at *3*s.* per cwt., would show that *four tons*, at least, of drugs had been used in that time in this dispensary, for there were *certainly* not more than two cwt. remaining at the period of this examination; the medical officer subsequently stated, that he was quite sure the invoices and druggist's receipts were *not* in the hands of the treasurer, but that, being considered of no value after having passed the grand jury, they had been lost. The supply of medical and surgical instruments kept for the use of the poor were also quite insufficient for the ends proposed.

£. s. d.

In 1831, the medicines cost

In 1832

In 1833

Patients' Registra-
tion.

A register is kept, on one page of which there appeared a statement of accounts, signed by five subscribers, and this document is periodically laid before the grand jury.

Who entitled to
Relief.

All the poor tenants of the subscribers are entitled to relief, but the clergyman of the parish never refuses a recommendation to any one, be he whose tenant he may.

Extern Patients.

There are two stations, at which patients are seen and receive medicines. The principal of these

* The carrier's charge per cwt. from Dublin is 2*s.* 10*d.*

these stations is at Mount Bellew; the branch stations at Carranagappagh, two miles distant: lying-in cases are sometimes attended. Some few prescriptions are entered in a book. Vaccination is not regularly performed here, as there is not any provision for a supply of vaccine matter; and further, the poor have not the least confidence in the practice, they prefer inoculation with small-pox, which is performed by itinerant inoculators, who have been instrumental in dispersing the disease very widely in the neighbourhood. The medical officer himself never inoculates, and he disapproves highly of the custom.

The funds of this dispensary do not afford wine or other extras for the sick who are supplied by the charity of individuals, who bestow on the bearer of a recommendation from the medical attendant, whatever he may have suggested.

The charity is no further under the general management of the subscribers, than that a few of them meet once a year to pass the accounts.

There are no persons *ex officio* in the principal direction, to supply this want of attention.

There are a few written resolutions, but not any printed rules.

Reports consist of a written copy of the entry in the register above-mentioned. This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, should such be deemed necessary.

The Assistant Commissioners procured a list of subscribers, by which it will be perceived that the establishment cannot be said to depend on the contribution of one individual; but if the sum annexed to the first name were withdrawn, the efficiency of the dispensary would be materially impaired. The whole income of the charity, as appeared by the treasurer's book, amounted to—

Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 81	-	-
County grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-
							£. 162	-	-

Of this income, which has been almost the same for the past two years, the principal items of expenditure are medical officer's salary 100*l.*, and the amount paid for medicines, which together meet the income as nearly as possible.

The medical officer stated that he attends at the assizes regularly to exhibit his registry and his accounts to the grand jury. And at the foot of the yearly accounts, which were in his own hand-writing, there was an affidavit which he stated he had, at the suggestion of the treasurer, sworn to, at the two past assizes, at which his presentments were granted. This affidavit set forth, that he had "regularly attended the dispensary in his charge three days in each week within the past year, with the exception of a very few days, on the greater number of which he had procured another medical attendant, &c."—a form of oath which, if made indispensable to the obtaining the county grant, the Assistant Commissioners could not but look on as highly vague, and tending to no good purpose, but rather to the contrary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. HUGH COLGAN, P. P.—The Medical Attendant.

The district for which this institution is intended is very irregular, as it entirely depends on the residence of the subscribers, therefore the population which it contains could not be ascertained. The medical officer stated he was liable to be called on to visit a patient at the distance of eleven or twelve miles. The only medical charity within six miles is the Loughrea Dispensary. It was thought that a great benefit would be conferred on the poor by the formation of medical districts, to each of which a dispensary might be attached, capable of receiving a few fever patients, or cases of severe accident requiring constant care and attention. The Rev. Mr. Colgan, P. P., thought that six or eight beds would be sufficient for the purpose.

This dispensary is held in a good sized room, which is used both as a dispensing and waiting room; neither medicines, weights, scales or writing materials, are kept here; but a quantity of medicine, sufficient for immediate use, is brought from Loughrea, by the medical officer, on the days of attendance.

The medical attendant, aged 40, is a graduate in medicine, of the University at Edinburgh, and was formerly an assistant surgeon in the Mayo militia, but at the period of the examination held no other appointment; he resides at Loughrea, four miles distant, where he pursues private practice; the days of attendance at the dispensary are Tuesdays, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but the medical attendant gives advice and medicine daily at his residence, in Loughrea, to those applicants that are entitled to such. The duty of this institution has never been done by proxy. There is an apothecary who dispenses the medicines, for which he receives 10*l.* annually, but was so ill at the time of the Assistant Commissioners' visit, as to be unable to make his appearance. The dispensary remains closed always, except on Tuesdays, the days of attendance.

The physician and the apothecary are the only paid officers connected with the establishment;

DISPENSARIES.

Corrناught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Killyan
Dispensary.

Nourishment.
General Management.
Rules.
Reports.

Receipts.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Kiltolla
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

DISPENSARIES.
Connaught.
County Galway.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Kiltolla
Dispensary.
Election.
Pharmacy.

ment; the amount which the former receives varies inversely with the other dispensary ex-
penses, deviating with the amount of income, having been in the year

	£.	s.	d.
1832	84	19	10
1833	80	-	-
1834	88	-	-

No vacancies have occurred in the medical department since the establishment of the
institution. This neighbourhood does not contain a sufficient number of individuals capable
of paying for advice to support a medical man, independent of the dispensary emolument,
nor is there one living in the district.

It has been already stated that the medicines belonging to the institution were all kept at
the residence of the medical attendant in Loughrea; the annual expenditure for the supply
of medicines during the last three years is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1832	56	8	1
1833	43	3	10
1834	31	6	5

Instruments for cupping were the only surgical ones belonging to the institution. The medical
officer is not bound to supply vaccine matter gratis, there being none kept at the dispensary;
and although not prevented, he does not, nor would he approve of inoculation with small-
pox matter.

Registration.

There is a register kept of some of those who receive advice and medicine, but it is very
imperfect, and without date; difficult cases of labour only are attended when recommended
by a subscriber's ticket.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Those only are entitled to relief who either live on the estates of subscribers or have tickets;
the abuse of persons who are not in circumstances requiring gratuitous relief participating in
the benefits of this charity exists to a great extent, such persons obtaining tickets; it is not
necessary for a very poor person to obtain tickets for advice. This charity does not possess
any means of affording assistance on the spot, in cases of accident. The prescriptions of
authorized practitioners, unconnected with the institution, are never made up here. In ordi-
nary cases of labour the poor are attended by midwives who are very ignorant, the conse-
quences of which are frequent accidents. Vaccination is very seldom performed, the poor
having no confidence in the operation; at the same time the medical attendant, who gets his
vaccine matter from Dublin, has a high opinion of its efficacy.

Nourishment.

There does not exist any charity in this neighbourhood on which the medical attendant
can give an order for food, clothing or fuel, but wine, or some other extra, is sometimes given,
on his order, especially if made on the landlord in favour of the poor tenant.

General Manage-
ment.

A few of the subscribers meet once a year to audit and sanction the accounts, but no
minutes of their proceedings appear on record: the general management of the charity ap-
pears to rest entirely with the medical attendant.

Officers not
medical.

The sole officer not medical connected with the institution is the treasurer, who receives
no remuneration for his services.

Attendants.

The only attendant is a porter, who receives an allowance of 8*d.* per day for each day of
attendance, amounting to about 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

Reports.

There are no rules or reports connected with this charity in existence; the district affords
a sufficient number of persons qualified to assist in a more minute investigation into the
wants of the poor.

Funds.
Accounts.
Receipts.

The existence of this institution does not depend on any one family, nor have the subscrip-
tions materially fallen off, although a portion appears to be in arrear. The receipts and
expenditure for the past three years appear to be as follows:

—1832.—							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	80	2	-	Paid for Medicine	46	2	7
County Presentment	80	2	-	Physician's Salary	84	19	11
				Lard and Tallow	2	16	10
				Sugar, Wine, Spirits and Vinegar	3	17	8
				Turf	2	1	2
				Leather	1	18	-
				Linen, Calico and Towels	1	1	6
				Carriage of Medicine	1	13	-
				Horse-hire for Physician	10	-	-
				Porter at Dispensary	4	6	8
				Stationery	-	18	-
				Sundries	1	8	8
	£. 160	4	-		£. 160	4	-

DISPENSARIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for Medicines	-	-	36 2 3
Physician's Salary	-	-	80 -
Lard, Turf and Tallow	-	-	1 12 -
Sugar, Wine, Spirits and Vinegar	-	-	2 17 7
Turf	-	-	1 10 6
Leather	-	-	2 2 -
Linen, Calico, Flannel and Towels	-	-	14 -
Carriage of Medicine	-	-	15 -
Apothecary's Salary	-	-	10 -
Porter attending Dispensary	-	-	4 6 8
Stationery	-	-	16 -
Sundries	-	-	1 5 -
	£.	141	16 -

Kiltolla
Dispensary.

Subscriptions	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
				67	18	-
County Grant	-	-	-	67	18	-
				£. 135 16 -		

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for Medicines	27	14	5
Stamps	—	4	—
Lard and Tallow	1	8	—
Sugar	2	8	—
Leather	2	4	—
Carriage of Medicines	—	16	—
Apothecary's Salary	10	—	—
Porter attending Dispensary	1	14	8
Sundries	1	6	11
Physician's Salary	88	—	—
	£	125	16

Rev. Mr. CORMATTY, parish priest, Loughrea.—ROBERT DARCY, esq., agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde.—HENRY JOSEPH DOLPHIN, esq., Summer-hill.—LAURANCE FAHEY, esq.—Very Rev. MYLES GARNON, prior of Loughrea convent.—PATRICK KELLY, esq.—Rev. JOHN MACKLIN, Loughrea.—Rev. SAMUEL MEDLICOTT, rector of Loughrea.—JOSEPH HENRY RIDGE, esq., Loughrea.—EDMUND SILK, esq., seneschal of Loughrea.—The Medical Attendant.

Loughrea.
Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

On inquiry as to what control existed, if the subscribers or committee were led to make allowances higher than requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, or to prevent such occurrence as the friends of a medical gentleman getting up an institution merely for the sake of procuring his appointment, the gentlemen present state that in such case the grand jury could refuse or diminish the grant.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Loughrea
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Managing Committee.

Officers not
medical.
Attendants.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

The medical officer was appointed by the subscribers, at the founding of the dispensary, since which time there has been no vacancy.

That this is a neighbourhood capable of supporting a medical gentleman exclusive of the dispensary appointment is evinced by the fact that two medical gentlemen reside in Loughrea besides the medical officer of this institution. It has never occurred here that a medical man has been appointed or retained against the known wishes of the people; on the contrary, the chief medical officer has possessed for many years, and still possesses, although at a very advanced age, the most unbounded confidence and respect of all who know him, for his tried integrity, humanity and skill. The poor look up to him with gratitude for his attention, and every individual, rich and poor, connected with the charity, appears perfectly satisfied with its administration.

The room in which the medicines were kept was nicely and neatly arranged. The medicines appeared to be good, but the supply was nearly exhausted; however, a quantity had been ordered, and was daily expected to arrive. The stock of medicines are ordered by the medical officer, from Messrs. Lightfoot and Co., of Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer. The medicines for the year 1833 cost 68*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*; ditto 1834, 55*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* None of the dispensary medicines are ever sold, nor does the medical officer keep any medicines for his private practice. Leeches are not provided. The medical officer has complete sets of surgical instruments of every description, which he uses for the dispensary purposes when requisite.

A register is kept, specifying the names of patients and medicines prescribed for many, but by no means for all of those who receive advice and medicine. A summary of this register is laid before the grand jury, preparatory to obtaining the county grant.

A subscriber may give away any number of tickets; poor applicants, however, are attended without procuring one, and the medical officer stated, that the imposition of persons in good circumstances applying at the dispensary is not practised here.

The extern patients are seen and prescribed for at the dispensary, but if the illness should be so severe as to prevent their coming, the medical officer would visit them in any part of the district; if accidents or fractures should occur, he has in the dispensary some requisites for rendering immediate assistance.

No medical practitioner unconnected with the dispensary can have his prescriptions made up there.

With respect to lying-in cases, the medical officer is not bound by any rule of the dispensary to attend them; nevertheless, he does attend in difficult cases. The poor women here are attended by midwives, who are without any sort of education, yet accidents are not much heard of.

Vaccination is performed at the dispensary whenever applied for, and matter is kept to be given away to the neighbouring practitioners. The medical attendant is of opinion that the Dublin vaccine matter is deteriorated, and he thinks better of that procured from London, which possesses a superiority, as he considers, arising from its being more frequently renewed from the cow. He does not approve of inoculation with small-pox, but applies it occasionally after vaccination, when particularly requested. There is not much small-pox in the neighbourhood, although the public are less partial to cow-pox than formerly. The medical officer does not think that cow-pox always succeeds; he thinks he recollects as many as 12 cases of failure within the last 50 years, but these were all mild cases of secondary small-pox.

Wine and other extras have been afforded to the sick poor, but in very rare cases. There is no charity on which an order for such, or for food, fuel or clothing can be given; but some of the gentry in the neighbourhood are in the habit of attending to the medical officer's notes or recommendation for such comforts.

The affairs of the institution are managed by the committee, who hold frequent meetings, and minutes are kept of their proceedings. The details of the management are left chiefly to the medical attendant, but no person has a right, by virtue of being an officer, to interfere in the principal direction.

The offices (non-medical) are those of treasurer and of secretary, both gratuitous.

There is a porter, allowed 5*l.* per annum.

Reports are annually made up, printed and laid before the grand jury. These are very succinct statements, merely stating the gross number of patients relieved, and enumerating the various diseases.

The district affords a sufficient number of proper persons who would be willing and fit to form a board of superintendence, and investigate into the wants of the poor, if it should be hereafter thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The income arises from voluntary subscriptions (which amounted in 1834-5 to 89*l.* 15*s.*), and the county grant to an equivalent amount. The subscriptions are not likely to fall off, and the charity is not dependent on the continuance of any one or two subscribers, as it would appear by a list of subscribers furnished the Assistant Commissioners.

The funds are collected by the treasurer and the medical officer, and deposited in the hands of the former.

The principal heads of expenditure are,—

	£.	s.	d.
Medical Officer's Salary	100	—	—
Assistant's	25	—	—
Rent	10	—	—
Porter's Wages	5	—	—

and medicines.

Persons who attended the Examination.

M. B. BERMINGHAM, esq.—Rev. Mr. GARVEY, parish priest.—The Medical Attendant.

THE district is ill defined, and many poor, from a considerable distance, come with tickets from various subscribers; the population, as depending on the charity, cannot, therefore, be given.

The only medical institution within six miles is the dispensary of Dunmore; the want of an hospital for fever and bad accidents is much felt, and its establishment would be productive of much additional comfort to the poor of the district.

The dispensary is held in a small thatched house, for which a rent of 5*l.* is paid; it contains a waiting-room and shop, with a bed-room, for an assistant to occupy.

The house is held at will; but, as a principle, it would be much better if the premises were the property of the institution.

The sole medical officer is about 27 years of age; he has a midwifery certificate from Dublin, besides several certificates of attendance on lectures in Dublin; but possesses no diploma, either as physician, surgeon or apothecary.* He was appointed at the establishment of the institution in 1833, previous to which period he was attending to his professional education; he resides in the village of Miltown, and is allowed private practice. The days and hours of his attendance are Tuesday and Friday, from eleven to about four o'clock; but he is in the habit of seeing and prescribing for dispensary patients any day at his private residence.

The dispensary is closed, except on the specified days' attendance, and the medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant himself.

The medical attendant receives 70*l.* per annum from the general funds of the charity, without additional allowances of any kind. He was appointed to that institution without any public notice, and the neighbourhood of the district is not sufficient to support a medical man independently of the dispensary. The poor of this district to have the fullest confidence in the professional skill of the medical attendant, as well as in his kindness of manner and readiness to attend when required.

The pharmacy is well supplied; the room in which the medicines are kept is tolerably conveniently arranged; but in consequence of the damp, the rhubarb, jalap and senna are deposited in the medical attendant's own house. Those medicines of a more delicate nature are used whenever required; but none of any kind are sold; all are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin, and ordered by the medical attendant, under sanction of the committee, and paid for by the treasurer. At the foundation of the institution, the bill for medicines amounted to 31*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The institution possesses a supply of surgical and medical instruments, but scarcely sufficient for their purposes; and the other instruments in the service of the institution are the private property of the medical attendant. Leeches are not afforded.

A register is kept of such applicants only as present tickets; it appears to be correct so far, and is laid before the grand jury.

Relief is afforded to all poor who apply, but those alone who have tickets, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, are entitled to it, and the number which each subscriber may issue is unlimited; the abuse of persons participating in the benefits of this charity whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief, exists to a small extent; but there are no poor subscribers with whom a contract has been made, that gratuitous relief might be afforded in order to swell the subscription list, with a view to obtain large grants from the county.

Sick poor are visited at their own homes at any hour of the day or night, and the prescriptions entered in the book appeared to be such as are usual in the respective cases, but no neighbouring practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at this dispensary.

Midwifery cases are attended, but those only of a difficult nature; there are no midwives possessed of education in the neighbourhood, however, accidents but rarely occur.

No wine or other extra is provided, nor is there in the neighbourhood any institution on which the medical officer can give an order for food, clothes or fuel.

The general management rests with the annual subscribers of one guinea and upwards; but there is a committee, consisting of six gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who attend constantly to this institution, calling in general to visit it on Tuesdays after petty sessions.

The only officer not medical is the treasurer; but there are no printed bye-laws to regulate the election. No instance exists of an officer having been removed or suspended.

There is a porter attached to the institution, who is paid 5*l.* per annum, and allowed lodgings, but no other perquisite.

There are no rules for the conduct of the institution printed, nor reports made of admissions, discharges, &c.

The neighbourhood does afford a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

This charity not being possessed of any capital stock in houses, lands, &c., its income is derived altogether from subscriptions and the county grant, the former amounting for the past

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Miltown
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.
Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.
Attendants.

Rules and Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

* He, however, states that he means to go in for his examination this winter (1834), and his testimonials of study entitled him to demand it.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

Monivea
Dispensary.

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

past year (1834) to 72*l.*, and the latter to 52*l.*; a list of the subscribers was furnished the Assistant Commissioners by the treasurer, by which it appeared that the subscriptions for the year ending 18th March 1835, amounted to 80*l.* 2*s.*
The funds are collected by the treasurer, and deposited, until required, in the Branch Bank, at Galway.

The principal items of expenditure are,—

	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's Salary - - - - -	70	-	-
Rent - - - - -	5	-	-
Porter's Wages - - - - -	5	-	-
Medicines about - - - - -	30	-	-
	£.	110	-

Monivea
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Pharmacy.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

THE medical attendant estimates the extent of the district for which this dispensary is intended at ten miles square, and the population at 5,000 or 6,000; he is liable to be called as far as twelve miles to visit a patient. There is no medical institution or medical practitioner within ten miles; the want of intern accommodation is much felt; the medical attendant is under the necessity of occasionally receiving poor patients after operation in his own house and at his private expense.

The dispensary-house is a small building, one story in height, near the town of Monivea, it was built in 1822 for a fever hospital, but never received any fever patients; and in 1826, it was converted to its present purpose; it is well situated, and comprises a hall, waiting-room and shop, besides a sitting-room, two bed-rooms, kitchen and servant's room for the medical attendant; it belongs to Mr. French, of Monivea, who grants it to the dispensary at the yearly rent of 5*l.*, for the purpose of keeping it in repair.

The sole medical attendant is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and a licentiate of midwifery, Dublin; he resides constantly at the institution, to which he was appointed in 1826 by the committee; he holds no other appointment, but is allowed to have private practice; the duty of this institution is not done by proxy; the medical officer's brother resides with him, and assists him, but has no allowance for this service from the funds of the charity.

The sole medical officer receives a salary of 75*l.* per annum, paid from the general fund; his only other perquisites are a house and 2*l.* for firing; he is the only medical man residing in the district, which is scarcely sufficient to support one independently of the dispensary emolument; the medical attendant is considered to be a well-informed, active, zealous and humane practitioner, and a valuable acquisition to the district in which he resides.

The room in which the medicines are kept is small but convenient; the medicines are of good quality, but the stock was small; it is laid in in the month of January and obtained from Messrs. Geoffery & Co., Dublin, on the order of the medical attendant, under the sanction of the secretary; those of a more delicate and expensive kind are used but in very small quantities. No medicines are kept for private practice. Leeches are occasionally, though very rarely, supplied.

	£.	s.	d.
The medicines in 1830 cost - - - - -	47	3	1
„ 1831 „ - - - - -	35	-	10½
„ 1832 „ - - - - -	36	-	2

The surgical instruments belonging to this institution were few and insufficient for their purposes. There is a constant supply of vaccine matter which the medical attendant procured from London, as he stated that he found that procured from Dublin frequently to fail. The operation is regularly performed. The poor have confidence in it, and small pox does not prevail to much extent in the neighbourhood.

The medical attendant does not, and will not, inoculate with small-pox matter.

A register of the number of applicants for relief is regularly kept and laid before the grand jury. Capital operations are performed at this dispensary, but the number within the last year was not stated.

Those only who reside on the estates of subscribers, or have tickets, are entitled to relief, but it is never refused to any mendicant or poor traveller.

No persons attempt to participate in the charity whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief. The subscriptions have all the appearance of *bonâ fide* contributions to the charity, no attempt being made to obtain large grants from the county by swelling the subscription list with the names of poor subscribers who might afterwards obtain gratuitous relief. A poor person must have an order, but one subscriber's signature is sufficient, and there is no limit to the number which each is authorized to issue.

Sick poor are seen at the institution and visited at their own homes at any hour of the day or night, if requisite, and, in case of accidents, the institution possesses means of affording assistance. Difficult labour cases only are attended. Prescriptions are entered and are such as are usual; but no neighbouring practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary.

Wine and other extras are occasionally furnished from the funds, but generally by the landlord, on the recommendation of the medical attendant; there is not, however, any charity on which an order can be given for food, fuel or clothing for the sick poor. The medical attendant has occasionally accommodated poor persons, after undergoing operations, in his own house, at his private expense.

The institution is managed by a committee of five, and seems to be carefully looked after. No person is *ex officio* in the principal direction of it.

The only officer not medical is the treasurer, whose office is gratuitous.

A porter is paid 3 *l.* per annum, without any other perquisite whatever.

Statements are made to the committee annually of the admissions, discharges, cures, &c., but it is admitted by the medical attendant that these details have no actual basis in his records, as accurate reports of dispensary practice would be unattainable. The registry of applicants is, however, accurate, and laid annually before the grand jury.

This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

The charity depends very much on one or two families for support, but it is not likely to cease to exist. There never is any difficulty made by the grand jury in giving the annual county grant. The charity possesses no capital stock in lands, houses, &c., but its income is derived altogether from subscriptions and the county grant of an equivalent amount.

The funds are lodged in the branch at Galway, until required.

The principal items of expenditure are surgeon's salary, medicines and rent; and the accounts for the past three years may be thus stated:—

—1831.—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	63	-	-	Surgeon's Salary - - -	70	-	-
County Grant - - - -	63	-	-	Medicines, Carriage and Postage -	36	-	10½
	126	-	-	Porter's Wages - - - -	2	12	-
Balance - - - - -	5	1	4	Rent - - - - -	-	18	5½
	£. 131	1	4	Sundries - - - - -	6	15	6
				Balance due Treasurer on last account	14	14	6
					£. 131	1	4

—1832.—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	66	-	7	Balance due Treasurer on last account	5	1	4
County Grant - - - -	66	-	7	Surgeon's Salary - - -	70	-	-
				Medicines - - - - -	36	-	2
				Rent of Dispensary - - -	5	-	-
				Sundries - - - - -	9	6	8½
					125	8	2½
				Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	6	12 11½
	£. 132	1	2		£. 132	1	2

—1833.—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on last account -	6	12	11½	Surgeon's Salary - - -	75	-	-
Subscriptions - - - -	61	10	-	Medicines - - - - -	27	18	8½
County Grant - - - -	61	10	-	Attendant's Wages - - -	5	-	-
				Rent - - - - -	5	-	-
				Sundries - - - - -	8	4	5½
					121	3	2
				Balance in hands of Treasurer	-	8	9 9½
	£. 129	12	11½		£. 129	12	11½

The accounts appeared to have been regularly kept; the invoices and receipts were all forthcoming.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Dr. KIRWAN, parish priest.—The Medical Attendant.

The dispensary district extends over the parishes of Kilcullen, Killanen, and part of Moycullen. The population cannot be given exactly, but certainly is as much as 20,000. The medical officer is expected to visit at a distance of 18 miles; the nearest medical institutions are those of Galway, and there is a great deficiency of dispensaries in this district; none are ever refused either advice or medicine, but the want of intern accommodation for fever cases and accidents is much felt.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Monivea
Dispensary.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.
Expenditure.

Oughterarde
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Oughterarde
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Expenditure.

The dispensary is held in a small house in the village of Oughterarde, in which there is, besides, a waiting-room, with a fireplace; for this a rent of 4*l.* per annum is paid.

The sole medical officer is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, but possesses no midwifery certificate; he is about 38 years of age, and resides near the institution, to which he was appointed at its original formation; he has no other appointment, excepting that he attends the military stationed here; he is allowed private practice; the fixed days of attendance at the dispensary being Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; but he attends every day and dispenses the medicines himself.

The salary of the medical officer is not fixed, but is regulated by the other expenses, as he receives, without any other allowance whatever, the balance remaining after paying all the other disbursements of the charity; he collects the greater proportion of the subscriptions himself, and some are as low as one shilling, which small sum entitles the contributor and his family to receive advice and medicine for one year.

There has been no election since the establishment of the institution; and it was stated, that the immediate neighbourhood does not afford a sufficient number of individuals capable of paying for advice to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary emolument.

The shop is small, but neatly kept, and the medicines appeared to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity, including also those of the more delicate sorts; they are supplied by Messrs. Pollock and Co., Dublin, 'on the order of the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer. The medicines belonging to the institution are never sold, and the medical officer keeps medicines for his private practice at his own house; he sells medicines, though not a licentiate apothecary; but as he states, not at the dispensary-house. There are a few surgical instruments belonging to the institution, and leeches are afforded on rare occasions. Vaccination is not performed, and the medical officer does not and will not inoculate with small-pox matter.

A register is kept which distinguishes, 1st, the number; 2d, the date of admission; 3d, patient's name; 4th, age; 5th, disease; 6th, name of recommendation; 7th, residence of patient; 8th, result of case; 9th, treatment and remarks: by this document it appeared that the number of poor who received relief was—

In 1832	-	-	-	-	-	1,692.
In 1833	-	-	-	-	-	1,996.
In 1834	-	-	-	-	-	1,087.

up to February inclusive, and the medical officer informed the Assistant Commissioners, that many had received advice and medicine whose names were not entered in this register.

Any person who is poor is entitled to relief. The abuse of persons participating in the benefits of this charity who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous advice is attempted, but is guarded against as much as possible by obliging such to subscribe a small sum; such poor subscribers are attended, and get medicines from the dispensary. A ticket is not necessary, nor is there any limit as to their number.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, and visited, when necessary, at their homes. The institution possesses splints, but no other means of affording assistance in case of accident. There are no neighbouring practitioners. The usual prescriptions are entered on the books.

Wine and other extras are not afforded from the funds of this dispensary, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given for food, clothing or fuel.

The general management is vested in the guinea and upwards subscribers; no person *ex officio* being in the principal direction; but the affairs of the dispensary have been left essentially under the management of the surgeon, of whose attention to his patients the Reverend Dr. Kirwan, P.P., spoke in the highest terms. This charity affords another very striking, but not very satisfactory, example of, the whole concerns of an institution abandoned to the management of one individual, and that the very individual whose direct interest it is to allow as small a portion as possible of the funds to be expended upon those persons for whose relief exclusively the institution was founded, and is supported by the rate-payers of the county. The medical officer keeps all the accounts of the charity, and makes all the payments, which he enters in the book produced as the treasurer's book, but which is constantly in his (the medical officer's) possession.

There is a committee appointed, which consists of six persons, who meet only when required.

The only officers not medical are the treasurer and the secretary, whose offices are gratuitous.

The items of expenditure on account of this charity were thus stated, for the years 1832 and 1833:—

— 1832. —											
				£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	46	-	-	Balance due to Treasurer on last ac-				
							count	-	2	17	-
County Grant	-	-	-	46	-	-	Cash paid for Medicines	-	30	19	-
							Rent of Dispensary	-	4	-	-
							Porter's Wages	-	2	10	-
							Sundries	-	5	13	4
							Balance paid to Surgeon as Salary	-	46	-	8
				£. 92	-	-			£. 92	-	-

— 1833. —

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Subscriptions - - -	53	10	6	Cash paid for Medicines - - -	30	-	5	Connaught.
County Grant - - -	53	10	6	Rent of Dispensary - - -	4	-	-	County Galway
				Porter's Salary - - -	2	10	-	Examinations taken by
				Sundries - - -	8	9	5	Sir D. Barry, M.D.
				Balance paid to Surgeon as Salary -	62	1	2	J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
	£. 107	1	-		£. 107	1	-	Oughterarde
								Dispensary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. THOMAS FURLONG.—Mr. KELLY.—Mr. W. KELLY.—JAMES KIRWAN, esq., vice-president.—
Captain LINDSAY.—Rev. E. MOORE.—DANIEL SMYTH, esq.

Tuam
Dispensary.

THE population of the district for which this institution is intended is estimated at 20,000 ; the medical attendant is not expected to visit a poor patient at a greater distance than five miles from the dispensary. There is no other medical institution within six miles.

Population and
Extent of Country.

No applicants, who are proper objects, are refused relief.

The want of intern accommodation is severely felt ; beds for bad accidents are in readiness at the porter's lodge, but on examination there appeared but two, and those in miserably small rooms. No patients were occupying them at the period of this examination, nor had they been occupied for some time.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is held in a house tolerably central, containing four rooms; viz. a shop, a large waiting room (which was full of patients when visited), a store-room and a bed-room for the apothecary.

For this a rent of 25*l.* is paid to the occupant of an adjoining house. These premises are held at will, but it would be much better, generally speaking, if dispensary buildings were the property of the charity.

The chief medical officer is a physician and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, who has also a midwifery certificate from the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, and was formerly an army surgeon, but now holds no other appointment besides this dispensary.

Medical Officers.

The apothecary resides at the dispensary and is expected to be always in attendance to dispense the medicines, and a vast deal of business appears to be done, the dispensary being open every day excepting Sundays.

The chief medical officer receives from the general funds a salary of 100 *l.* a year without allowances of any kind, and the apothecary a yearly salary of 50 *l.* and lodgings in the dispensary house, but he is expected to find firing for the dispensary.

Payment.

The mode of election of the medical officers is by vote of the subscribers of one guinea and upwards, and pains are taken, by public advertisement, to secure competition. For the last vacancy there were seven candidates.

Election.

This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of individuals capable of paying for advice to support a medical man independently of a dispensary, and there are several resident in the town.

The room in which the medicines are kept is large and properly laid out, but damp and not in the very best order. The medicines are of good quality and in sufficient quantity, including those of a more delicate nature. All are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin, and are paid for by the treasurer, the cost amounting to about 80 *l.* a year, but no invoices or receipts for the last three years were forthcoming, as it was stated that for the last six months only had any statement of expense been kept. The medicines belonging to the institution are never sold, nor are any kept by the medical officers for private practice. There appeared to be a sufficient number of surgical instruments belonging to the institution for its wants, and they are not allowed to be lent or used in private practice. Leeches are supplied occasionally, arrangements being made for obtaining them from Dublin at the cost of 18 *s.* per hundred, that number being ordered as often as required.

Pharmacy.

A register is kept which distinguishes the number attended, the number of dispensations, the name of each patient, by whom recommended, and the treatment observed in each case. A summary of the whole is laid before the grand jury.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Any poor person is entitled to relief who has a ticket signed by one subscriber, and there is no limit to the number issuable by each. Domestic servants may procure tickets. Cases of accident only have assistance afforded without tickets. Persons who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance sometimes attempt to participate in the benefit of the charity, but the abuse is guarded against as much as possible. None of the poorer classes subscribe, nor is a contract for gratuitous assistance ever made with any subscriber with a view to swelling the subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the county.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, and also visited at their own homes at night or day, if such attendance be necessary, or is requested by the subscriber who recommends that patient. In the event of accidents, such as fractures, &c. the institution does possess

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

Tuam
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.
Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

the means of furnishing immediate assistance. No neighbouring practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the institution. Labour cases, when difficult, are attended. Five or six such have occurred within the last six months; but a regularly educated midwife resides in the town, and there are besides several skilful women about the country.

Though among the rules and regulations of this dispensary, there are none relative to vaccination, the medical attendant vaccinates regularly. The results are found efficacious, and the confidence of the poor pretty general, but small-pox still prevails to a great extent. The medical officer will not inoculate with small-pox matter.

The institution does not provide wine or any other extra. Nor is there any neighbouring charity on which the surgeon is authorized to give an order for food, clothes or fuel; but any recommendation for wine or milk, &c. signed by the medical attendant, is attended to at the Archbishop of Tuam's palace.

The affairs of this institution are most carefully attended to, and are not left to the management of the surgeon alone, nor is there any one *ex officio* in the principal direction. The general meetings of the subscribers are fixed for June and December, and minutes of the proceedings at these meetings are regularly kept. At the last general meeting more than twenty subscribers attended.

There is also a committee of ten, whose fixed meetings take place monthly, and minutes of their proceedings are kept. During the intervals of either governors or committee, the secretary frequently visits the dispensary.

The officers not medical are the president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, whose offices are all gratuitous.

There is one porter attached to this dispensary, who receives a salary of 16*l.* per annum, but neither board nor lodging.

The rules are not printed, and consist merely of a series of resolutions adopted at a general meeting of the subscribers, relating to the appointment of the managing committee, the non-medical officers, the mode of disbursement, &c.

Reports are made to the grand jury once, and to the subscribers twice, every year; but are never printed. The neighbourhood affords an ample number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

The amount of subscription for the last year was	-	-	-	£. 164	-	-
County grant	-	-	-	164	-	-
				£. 328	-	-

No report can be made for any year anterior to 1833, as the documents, if any exist, are in the hands of the late medical attendant and treasurer.

This charity does not depend on any private subscriber, nor is it likely to cease to exist, nor does any subscriber stipulate for medical advice or medicine for himself or any part of his family gratuitously. This charity possesses no capital stock in houses, lands, or other property producing income.

Custody of Funds.

By the regulations of the grand jury of this county, all dispensary funds are paid into the Bank at Galway, and drawn by an order of the committee, signed by the chairman and treasurer.

Accounts and
Expenditure.

The accounts are made up, and audited once in the year, the chief items of expenditure being

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to chief medical officer	100	-	-
„ to apothecary	50	-	-
„ to porter	16	-	-
Rent of dispensary	25	-	-
Medicines, about	80	-	-
£.	271	-	-

DISPENSARIES.

Corraught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Athlone Dispensary.
(Roscommon side.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. DOYLE, wine merchant and grocer.—Dr. HENRY.—Mr. KEENA, a tanner.—Mr. JAMES KELLY.—PAT KELLY, esq.—PETER KELLY, miller.—Mr. W. KELLY.—Mr. MEREDITH, attorney.—Rev. Mr. NOLAN, roman-catholic curate.—Mr. MALACHY NOLAN, shop-keeper.—Dr. O'CONNELL.—Rev. Mr. O'REILLY, roman-catholic priest.—Mr. THOMPSON, printer.—The late Treasurer of the Dispensary.

THE district for which this dispensary is intended extends about eight miles in one direction to Loughmacott, and about nine in the other to Desart, embracing a population of about 15,000. That portion of the town of Athlone which lies on the Westmeath side of the Shannon has a separate dispensary, and a similar charity exists at Bridewell, about five miles distant. The witnesses considered this institution quite adequate to the wants of its district, but at the same time represented four or at most five miles as the greatest distance to which such charities ought to afford assistance. If a division of the country were to take place, with a view to a better system of medical relief, such a division would meet with general approbation, and if it were to be accompanied with the erection of district hospitals, would be of the utmost importance to the poor of this neighbourhood, who, in cases of danger, are exposed to risk of life, by the necessity of being carried to the county infirmary, at Roscommon, upwards of fifteen miles distant, and even when carried so far, that institution is often too full to be able to afford the required accommodation.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The dispensary is carried on in a small house hired from one of the subscribers; it is convenient and well adapted for the purpose, and possesses a comfortable waiting-room for the patients. It is held at a moderate rent from year to year, but no great inconvenience could be experienced by a change of proprietors, though there can be no doubt that it would be more desirable were all such places the property of the county.

Building, &c.

The medical attendant is about twenty-five years of age; he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and received his instructions in midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. At the formation of the institution in September 1833, he was elected by the subscribers as general medical attendant; at that time he had just concluded his studies. He resides within a hundred yards of the place, and is permitted private practice. He possesses no other appointment, and is expected to attend at the dispensary on Tuesdays and Fridays, from eleven until two o'clock, an attendance not considered sufficient. There are no express rules enforcing the regularity of his attendance, but the Assistant Commissioners were assured by the Roman Catholic clergyman, that the subscribers possess abundant control over him on that point, and that in case of any complaint made by the poor, he, the clergyman, would insist on an explanation, and that if it were not satisfactory, he would call a general meeting, and demand the removal of the surgeon. Medicines are dispensed by the surgeon alone: once, on the occasion of his illness, he procured the services of another surgeon residing in the neighbourhood; and when not on the spot himself, any sudden accident, &c., would meet with immediate attention from the same gentleman.

Medical Officers.

His salary is eighty pounds per annum, without any allowance for horse, lodging, &c. The only means the grand jury possess of preventing the payment of too high a salary is the power of refusing the presentment; but that body is totally unprovided with any check on the possible combination of an individual with his friends to form an institution for the sake of being appointed to it. Instances of this have not occurred here, but it was thought such may have been the case elsewhere.

Payment.

The first and only election took place last year, by public advertisement giving notice to candidates. At that election, it was understood that all should be entitled to vote who, up to the hour of voting, should have paid the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* This was permitted solely because the institution was new. There was but one candidate, and a degree from some university or college was considered necessary, without any limitation as to age. Athlone and its neighbourhood may be considered as wealthy. A considerable number of individuals of property reside here, and in consequence there are five or six medical men in the town, but none of them would be willing to undertake the charge of the dispensary gratuitously. There has not been any opportunity of considering the question of resignations or retiring allowances. The poor here are perfectly aware of the power which they possess, by appealing to a subscriber, of checking any improper conduct or harshness on the part of the surgeon towards them, and have even already acted on that power; indeed, it may be said that a medical attendant ought not to retain his situation, if he were known to be justly obnoxious to the poorer classes, whose confidence it is necessary he should fully possess, in order to be extensively useful.

Election.

The Assistant Commissioners were gratified with the neatness which appeared to prevail in the room appropriated to the dispensing of medicine. The medicine is supplied by the firm of Boileau & George, of Dublin. The list of drugs included every thing in general use; but of the more delicate and expensive preparations there was only quinine. There was

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Athlone Dispensary.
(Roscommon side.)

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers, not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

enough of every article, and of good quality. It was under the immediate care of the surgeon. The treasurer said that he had paid for medicine, in the year 1833, the sum of 36*l.* 15*s.*; that none of it is ever permitted to be sold on any account, and that the surgeon does not practise as an apothecary. The apparatus for preparing infusions, &c. was good; but there were no surgical instruments of any description, and leeches are never used.

A register is kept by the medical attendant of all the persons who apply for relief, distinguishing all the necessary particulars. The grand jury receive a copy. It appears from it, that during last year 4,866 patients had been attended, and that none recommended had ever been refused assistance in advice and medicine. At the time of this examination there were about 60 on the books. About six cases of midwifery had been attended; but there had been no instance of a capital operation.

The surgeon is expected to attend to every one, including servants, who produces the recommendation of a subscriber, a condition attended with but little difficulty, as but one signature is required to such tickets, which may be issued without limit. The abuse does not exist here as it is believed elsewhere, of persons in easy circumstances participating in the benefits of the charity; nor have any subscriptions been obtained under the stipulation of relief being afforded in return, or for the purpose of procuring a larger presentment from the county.

Patients are prescribed for at the institution, and those whose diseases do not permit them to attend are visited at their own homes. The surgeon mentioned a case in which he went ten miles on such an occasion, and he considers himself bound always, at every hour of the day and night, to visit any urgent case which may require his aid, and to repeat his visits even two or three times a day in acute cases. Though the establishment does not supply him with splints, or instruments of any kind necessary for accidents, fractures, &c. yet he would afford every assistance in his power under such circumstances. It occasionally happens that the prescriptions of a physician in considerable practice, a governor, and in possession of the confidence of the poor, are made up here, but no others. It is usual with subscribers to recommend only those lying-in women whose cases present some unusual feature, and it is much to be regretted that the ignorant and uneducated midwives of the town, into whose hands poor women usually fall, prevent the interference of the physician being sought before, as, the Assistant Commissioners were assured by a physician and the Catholic clergyman, the difficulties of the case have increased into dangerous and extreme suffering. The objects of the dispensary do not embrace the gratuitous performance of vaccination. The medical attendant's opinion is decidedly favourable to the efficacy of vaccination, and he thinks that an increasing confidence of the public in it is to be discerned. Inoculation with small-pock is not contrary to the rules of the charity; but he has never adopted that practice. About six months ago small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood, and at the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners there was a case of it at the door of the house.

No wine or nourishment of any kind is supplied to the poor by this or any other charity in the district.

The general management is nominally placed in the hands of 72 subscribers, on the list of whom the medical officer is not found. It yet appears, that in all essential particulars he has the entire direction of the institution. There has been but one general meeting since the formation of the charity, at which 12 or 14 governors attended. All are equally entitled to vote; but proxies are not allowed. No minutes are kept of their proceedings.

There is not any managing committee nor any board of superintendence, neither does any subscriber so far interest himself in the affairs of the institution as to attend to them individually.

A new treasurer has just been appointed, on the resignation of the former. Religious feelings are stated never to interfere with the election of any proper person. We have already mentioned the unusually late period at which subscriptions were received on the appointment of the surgeon, and it is explained by the necessity there then existed of creating funds for the establishment of the charity. The treasurer does not give security.

Nine pounds a year are paid to the person (a subscriber) in whose house the dispensary is carried on, for the hire of two rooms, for fuel and for his attendance.

A few resolutions appear in the printed report but there does not exist any series of rules and regulations for the systematic management of the institution.

Once in the year, when application is made for the presentment, a report is laid before the grand jury of the affairs of the charity; on the last occasion of this kind, 50 copies were also struck off for circulation amongst the subscribers. We have before alluded to the number of independent residents in this neighbourhood, and we are assured, that at any time a sufficient number of fit and proper persons could be procured quite willing to co-operate in any inquiry into the state of the poor which might afford reasonable hopes of effective succour being extended to them.

The following report shows that the support of this charity for the last year arises from subscriptions amounting to 79*l.* 9*s.* and the presentment of the grand jury of 60*l.* The only large

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.Athlone Dispensary.
(Westmeath side.)

Medical Officer.

apothecary's shop occupy part of the ground floor, the remainder being appropriated to the servant and his wife, who take care of the house. The situation of the building, outside of the town, on high and open ground, is wanting in nothing but a supply of water. There are no baths. The witnesses present concurred in asserting that the site of the building, as well as a small garden attached to it, have been public property from time immemorial, and that, if necessary, they would maintain the right. The Protestant rector of the parish, however, claimed the property as being glebe ground, but said he never would demand rent, nor take steps to establish his alleged right. Neither he nor any one else ever demanded rent for it.

A gentleman, æt. 28, was appointed as general medical attendant to this hospital in September 1833. The election took place at a meeting of the subscribers. Previous to his election, he followed his profession in the town where he still resides, about a quarter of a mile from the dispensary, and engages in private practice. He is a member of the College of Surgeons in London, and has attended to midwifery at the lying-in hospital in Dublin; but did not remain long enough to take out a diploma. He holds no other appointment, and has been found very regular in his attendance; but if obliged through illness or otherwise to absent himself for a time, Dr. Henry would discharge his duties. Mondays and Thursdays, from eleven till two o'clock, are considered to afford ample time for all that is required of him; but he is always ready to afford his services, and dispenses the medicines in person, providing also for immediate relief, should any emergency occur when he may not be on the spot. The poor are well aware that a controlling power lies with the subscribers, to which they could appeal, should he be irregular or inattentive.

Payment.

He receives a salary of 36*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and has not any further allowance. The gentleman present agree in believing, that though it is not the case here, in many other places, medical men have combined with their friends to raise an institution by feigned subscriptions, in order to secure an appointment an abuse which the power possessed by the grand jury, of refusing the presentment, was not found sufficient to counteract.

Election.

At the last election (of which due notice was given in two newspapers, together with the qualifications required in candidates, viz. a degree from some College or University,) none voted but those who had paid a subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* The present medical officer was the only candidate. This district is not wanting in a considerable number of opulent individuals; but although their presence has induced four or five qualified medical men to settle here, and notwithstanding Dr. Henry did in fact attend the dispensary gratuitously for upwards of 20 years, there is not at present any one who would undertake the duty without some compensation.

Pharmacy.

The medicines are dispensed in a room which is neatly kept, and well fitted up. The drugs were good, but scarcely in sufficient quantity. They are under the care of the servant, and always kept locked, and on no account allowed to be sold. Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, supply all medicine, and the treasurer, when paying their bill, debits them with 1*l.* 1*s.* as their annual subscription. The Assistant Commissioners were satisfied with the appearance of the apparatus used in preparing infusions, &c., the measures, weights, &c.; but regretted to find that the charity provided neither surgical instruments nor leeches.

Patients' Registration.

A very accurate register is kept by the surgeon, of which a copy is annually laid before the grand jury. The surgeon never refuses attention to any applicant, and he had about twenty externs on his book at the time of the Assistant Commissioner's visit. He had attended six cases of midwifery during the previous year, but he had had no occasion to perform any capital operation.

Who entitled to Relief.

Whoever can procure the recommendation of a governor (a condition entailing no difficulty, as the number of such papers is unlimited, and a single signature is sufficient) is entitled to claim the attention of the surgeon. Relief, in fact, is attainable by every indigent person, though the subscribers are very few. Few participate in the benefits of the charity who are not in circumstances requiring gratuitous relief, if we except servants of the upper class: it was not long since that the medical attendant was called to a considerable distance, and in the night time, to visit a lady's maid, at the house of one of the governors.

Extern Patients.

This charity does not confine its relief merely to the prescribing for and giving medicine to such patients as come to the dispensary. The poor, whose diseases do not admit of their leaving home, are visited in their houses by the medical attendant as often as the circumstances require, whether by day or night, and any where within three miles. The institution does not possess any splints or bandages for the securing of fractures or other accidents. The only prescriptions compounded here, besides those of the medical attendant, are those of Dr. Henry. When lying-in women experience any great difficulty or delay in parturition, the medical attendant is sent for; under ordinary circumstances they are attended by midwives, who, for the most part, are excessively ignorant; there being not more than one or two who are properly qualified. The opinion of the surgeon is decidedly against the practice of inoculation with small pox. He stated that that disease has been very prevalent for some time past, and it is to be regretted that the strong prejudices of the lower orders against vaccination, for the systematic performance of which there is no regular provision here, materially impede whatever check that practice might be on the disease. With the exception of the Protestant rector, who had had small pox after vaccination in his own family, the rest are strongly in favour of it.

The narrow resources of this institution do not admit of giving wine or other nourishment to the sick poor. The supply of such things is often more wanted than medicine; and it is but too true, that death from privation of sufficient food too frequently occurs amongst the destitute population of this town.

Lunatic patients must be sent to the lunatic district asylum at Maryborough, which is 50 miles off; that which is at Ballinasloe, at a distance of about 12 miles, serves for the province of Connaught only.

Maryborough, it was remarked, is very ineligibly placed, being far in the south of the district for which it is intended, which includes Longford and Westmeath, besides the King's and Queen's counties; and it is much the same with Ballinasloe, which lies in the south-eastern corner of its district, almost in the verge of it. Another inconvenience in the transmission of lunatics arose from the want of funds. The governor of the Maryborough asylum, who was applied to in a recent instance, could not assist them, there being no money allowed for that purpose from the funds of the institution, and great delay was experienced from the only resource which remained, namely, that of a private subscription.

The general management of the charity is nominally vested in the 22 or 23 subscribers; but it is in truth intrusted to the surgeon, who is a governor, and to the treasurer. Summonses are annually issued for a general meeting; but, except on the occasion of an election, one rarely takes place.

There is no managing committee. The subscribers are said to be summoned for particular business, and the resolutions passed to be entered in the book. The last entry bears the date of February 1834; but we ascertained that the signatures attached to it were procured, by sending the book round to the residences of the various gentlemen. The Protestant rector says he is in the habit of visiting the dispensary.

The treasurer, was appointed some years ago. There is no exclusion from any office on account of religious opinions: the last surgeon was a Catholic. The treasurer receives no salary, and gives no security; but he annually submits his accounts in a very satisfactory manner, both to the grand jury and the subscribers.

A man and his wife reside in the house, in order to take care of it; they receive 2*l.* a year in wages, and are allowed 4*l.* for fuel.

There are no rules for the management of this institution.

Reports are annually drawn; copies are printed and sent round to each of the subscribers, and to the grand jury. This year some gentlemen doubled the usual amount of their subscriptions, as they were anxious to present a piece of plate to Dr. Henry, on his retiring from the dispensary, which he had attended gratuitously for a period of 23 years. For this purpose the above individuals raised a sum of twenty pounds amongst themselves, and by placing it under the head of subscriptions, it is to be remarked, they obtained from the grand jury a similar sum, which was applied as intended. Every person present expressed a wish to see some measures adopted by the legislature for the relief of the sick, aged and infirm.

The TREASURER in account for the **ATHLONE DISPENSARY**, for one year, ending
1st January 1833.

Dr.	£. s. d.		
	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	51	12	—
Presented by County, Lent Assizes	51	12	—
	£.	103	4 —
Cr.	£. s. d.		
	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer on last Account	15	7	5½
Paid Right hon. Lord Castlemaine, 3d instalment	10	10	—
Housekeeper, nine months' salary to 20 Jan. 1832	1	10	—
„ Allowance for turf to ditto	3	—	—
„ „ for brooms to ditto	—	6	6
Medical Attendant, six months' salary to 20 Jan. 1832	18	9	3½
Daniel Longworth, for glazing	—	12	—
Medical Attendant, for six months to 20 July 1832	18	9	3½
Printing and Stationery	—	13	8
Carriage of Parcel from Dublin	—	2	8
Stamps on Receipts to Co. Treasurer	—	2	—
Book for Dispensary returns	—	7	6
Paid Messrs. West for a piece of Plate ordered to be presented to Dr. Henry	40	—	—
Postages	—	1	4
Messrs. Boileau & George's Subscription, to credit in account with them	1	1	—
	110	12	8½
Deduct Receipts	103	4	—
Treasurer in advance	£.	7	8 8½

30 Jan. 1834.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Athlone Dispensary.
(Westmeath side.)

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers, not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

DISPENSARIES.		The TREASURER in account for the ATHLONE DISPENSARY, from 1st January 1833 to 1st January 1834.		
Connaught. Co. Roscommon. Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.	Dr.		£.	s. d.
	Subscriptions	- - - - -	38	19 6
	Presented by County, Lent Assizes, 1833	- - - - -	38	19 6
			£.	77 19 -
Athlone Dispensary. (Westmeath side.)	Cr.			
	Balance due to Treasurer on last account	- - - - -	7	8 8 1/2
	Paid Right hon. Lord Castlemaine, 4th instalment	- - - - -	10	10 -
	Paid Messrs. Boileau & George half a year's salary due to the late Mr. Carr, to the 20th Jan. 1833, by order of his executor	- - - - -	18	9 3
	Housekeeper, from 15th Sept. 1832 to 1st Feb. 1834	- - - - -	2	15 -
	Same, for turf	- - - - -	5	10 -
	„ for towels, brooms, &c.	- - - - -	-	11 11
	Paid present Medical Attendant, to 8th Aug. 1833	- - - - -	18	9 3 1/4
	„ Advertisements for Medical Attendant	- - - - -	2	2 -
	„ Lennon for repairs of roof, &c.	- - - - -	1	- -
	„ Daniel Longworth, for glazing	- - - - -	-	12 -
	„ Stamps on Receipts to Co. Treasurer	- - - - -	-	2 -
	„ Mr. Denis Kelly, for Medicines supplied in the interim of an order to Messrs. Boileau & George and their arrival from Dublin	- - - - -	-	19 2
	„ Sundry Postages	- - - - -	-	5 5
	„ Parcel per coach, 2 s. 8 d., and freight of Medicines, 1 s. 3 1/2 d.	- - - - -	-	3 11 1/2
	„ Printing and Stationery	- - - - -	-	17 6
	Messrs. Boileau & George's Subscription, credited to Dispensary in their account	- - - - -	1	1 -
	To balance in Treasurer's hands	- - - - -	7	1 9 1/4
30 Jan. 1834.			£.	77 19 -

Funds and Accounts. Receipts. The amount of annual subscriptions for the last three years was as follows:—1831, 37*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; 1832, 51*l.* 12*s.*; 1833, 38*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The same sums were annually allowed by the grand jury. Until some few years ago annual subscriptions used to bring in nearly 120*l.*; but at that time there was not any dispensary at Glassan, nor on the other side of the water. The corporation used also to give 10 *l.*, which has been since discontinued.

The Rev. Mr. Kilroe, P. P., observed, that he did not subscribe, owing to the following circumstance: some unfortunate persons, who were turned out of their lodgings, being ill with fever, were brought to the dispensary by himself and Mr. Dillon, in a handbarrow, in which the poor patients were only covered with a few boughs of trees. They were refused admittance, on the ground that the institution was only for dispensary purposes, and not for fever patients. Two died in consequence. It was thought most inhuman to refuse these poor creatures the temporary shelter they stood so much in need of; and great complaint was made of governors opposing, most unaccountably, the opening of the hospital for the reception of patients. Only one subscriber of ten guineas. On inquiring into the cause of the small number of subscribers, we were informed that every step had been taken to increase their numbers, and that application had been made to the proprietors of large estates, to two or three in particular, which had been met by refusals. The poor tenants living on these properties procured relief under the tickets of those who do subscribe. No property of any kind belongs to the institution.

Subscriptions are generally sent to the treasurer, who retains them till wanted for use. The principal heads of expenditure are surgeon's salary, medicine and servants' wages. These and a few other items amounted to, in the years 1831, 93*l.* 14*s.* 3 1/2*d.*; 1832, 109*l.* 0*s.* 6 1/2*d.*; 1833, 69*l.* 16*s.* 2 3/4*d.* Bills are examined previous to payment by the treasurer, who then pays them at his own discretion.

Accounts. Accounts are made up each year; but it is found impossible to take the opinion of the subscribers on them, as, though they are always summoned to the yearly meeting, they never attend. Copies of the accounts are, however, printed, and each subscriber, as well as the grand jury, receives one.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Boyle Dispensary. Dr. CRYEN, physician of the town.—Rev. Mr. DIVINE, P. P.—The medical attendant of the Institution.—Rev. Mr. HACHET, vicar of the parish.—Mr. JOHN MULHALL, governor.—J. ROBERTSON, governor and member of the committee.—Mr. JAMES McDONNELL.—JOHN SMALLMAN.—Dr. CRANSTON, &c.

Population and Extent of Country. THE population of the country for which this institution is intended is about 10,000, and its extent six miles; the only institution within that distance is Croghan, five miles off. There are no other institutions, and it is considered that this one is not sufficient for the extent of country to which it affords relief. The population of about four or five miles would be sufficient

cient for one dispensary, though none who are recommended have been refused medical relief here. Great inconvenience has arisen from the want of intern accommodation. It would be very desirable to form medical districts, with a dispensary attached to each; and the want of such is very sensibly felt.

The dispensary is situated in a house belonging to a principal proprietor, for which no rent is paid. There are no baths in the institution.

There are two medical officers, the one a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and surgeon to the Roscommon militia, aged 53; and the other aged 37, who graduated at Edinburgh, is medical attendant, also, of the Croghan dispensary, attends the police, and the tenants of the principal proprietor before alluded to, all of whom get their medicine at this dispensary; they reside within a quarter of a mile from the institution. The first was appointed on a death-vacancy, in December 1819; the second in August 1826, on the resignation of the former surgeon; they were appointed by the subscribers; are allowed private practice, but attend the dispensary twice a week, Mondays and Thursdays. Duty never done by proxy.

There is an apothecary, who attends from twelve to three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. The gentlemen present think the hours and days of attendance sufficiently frequent. A complaint may be made to a subscriber. Either of the medical gentlemen are always on the spot to afford immediate relief. The medicines are distributed by the apothecary or his assistant.

The two medical officers are paid 30*l.* each per annum; the apothecary, 25*l.* There is no allowance for a horse, or any mode of conveyance, nor is either provided with board or lodging.

Medical officers are elected by the subscribers at large, a meeting being called for the purpose. There are no means used to ensure any large competition, and it was stated that the establishment of this charity was kept secret at the time, fearing that particular persons would apply for the medical appointment. It would be most desirable to have a controlling power over the elections, particularly as it was confidently thought that no medical man could be elected there but with the approbation of one individual. Physicians or surgeons that are candidates must have a degree from some university or college. An apothecary must be a master of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. There is no limitation as to the age of officers. There were two candidates at the last vacancy. It is not necessary to send any notice of appointment to the grand jury. The conditions for voting are acted up to. There is only one medical man in the district qualified to be elected. There are no retiring allowances. In case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical attendant, the poor can complain to a subscriber, and are aware that they can do so. It is not thought that the medical officers are ever appointed or retained contrary to the feelings of the people.

The room where the medicines are, and the bottles, &c. appear neatly kept. The medicines are of good quality but by no means of sufficient quantity, particularly as the tenants above alluded to are supplied from the dispensary stock; although one of the medical attendants is paid a salary for attending them. Medicines of the more delicate descriptions are not kept at this institution, but the treasurer stated that if required, they would be got at an apothecary's shop in the town. They are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer; the annual expense for the last three years was, for 1831, 45*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; for 1832, 41*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; for 1833, 30*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The treasurer and apothecary both have keys to the shop. The medicines are never sold. The apothecary has an establishment in the town of Boyle. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches are too expensive to be used; in fact, the parsimony in this establishment, as to the supply of medicine, is so great that one of the physicians complains he cannot order what is necessary; the treasurer will not allow it, and appears to order only what he thinks proper. There is no regulation as to vaccination, the treasurer having withdrawn the subscription, and no means taken to ensure a supply of lymph from the Vaccine Board at Dublin. The medical attendants are not prevented, but never do inoculate with small-pock matter.

There is a register kept by the medical attendants, and a copy sent to the grand jury; none are refused attendance if recommended. There were about 12 capital operations within the last three years, out of which one death occurred. Midwifery cases are not at all attended from the dispensary.

A recommendation is necessary, and there is no particular regulation as to servants of subscribers. Attendance is very often given to those not proper objects of charity. The attendance and medicine afforded to the tenants before stated, and to the police, keeps the apothecary or his assistant on constant duty. The rule is that each subscriber can only recommend one patient, but this rule is not strictly adhered to; the clergy can recommend as many as they please. However, the Roman Catholic clergymen and many other persons will neither subscribe nor recommend as long as the establishment is so conducted, the treasurer having almost the whole control.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, they are also attended at their own dwellings within the town, and, if required, they would be paid two or three visits in the day. There is no regulation to enforce attendance at night; it rests merely on the will of the medical attendants, and one stated that he would attend, the other would not. In case of accidents,

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Boyle Dispensary.

The Building.
Furniture and
Grounds.
Medical Officers.

Other Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.*Boyle Dispensary.*

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers, not medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds, Accounts and Receipts.

Collection, Custody, Expenditure.

Accounts.

Brideswell Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

dents, &c. the institution does not possess the means, splints, bandages, &c. of affording assistance. Lying-in cases are attended by midwives, from whose ignorance injury frequently arises. Vaccination would be a great preventative to small-pock which has been frequent of late years; the opinion of the better class is favourable to vaccination, and the lower order would frequently use it if there were an establishment formed for the purpose.

Wine is given when ordered; about six bottles are used in the year; there is no institution on which an order can be given for food, &c.

Twelve constitute the general direction; no salaried officers are governors. The management seems entirely under the control of the treasurer, even as to the quantity of medicine, which is insufficient to supply the poor of the district. There is a meeting once in each year, which is constituted of no particular number; from two to five generally attend. All governors are entitled to vote, but not by proxy. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

A managing committee is named, which ought to meet quarterly, but does not. Minutes are kept of their proceedings when they do meet. There is no board of superintendence fixed by grand jury. Governors never visit patients officially.

All officers are appointed by the subscribers; the same gentleman acts as collector and treasurer. There has been no election since 1813. There are no bye-laws. The voting is open. The Roman Catholic clergymen and many of the inhabitants think the mode of election by no means beneficial, and in consequence will not subscribe. Religious belief does not exclude persons from being officers. It certainly would be desirable to vest, in a superior authority, a veto, to prevent improper appointments. There are no paid officers, unless the medical attendants. The treasurer gives no security; he accounts to the annual meeting of the subscribers and to the grand jury.

There is one attendant who receives 6*l.* per annum for attendance and firing, does not reside in the house, has no other perquisite, and has been appointed, and can be discharged by the treasurer.

There are no printed rules; but there are some resolutions scattered here and there through the book, purporting to be an account of the occasional meetings that take place. The present regulations restrict the utility of the institution materially; in fact, all persons agree in the propriety of a total change in the system.

Reports relating to admissions, discharges, cures, &c. are made to the subscribers and grand jury, but are not printed. The clergy, medical men, gentry, &c. might be formed into a general board of health, which would be beneficial.

In 1832 the subscriptions were 69*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; in 1833, 69*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1834, 67*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The presentments were to the same amount respectively. The poorer classes do not subscribe. The proprietor whose tenants are attended, as before stated, subscribes 20*l.* and another subscriber contributes 30*l.* a year. If the subscriptions were materially to fall off, it would render the institution inefficient if not knock it up altogether. There are no stipulations accompanying subscriptions. There is a donation of 100*l.* from the Rev. H. Gouldbury, lodged with the proprietor aforesaid, for which he pays interest to the dispensary, 6*l.* per cent. Irish.

The funds are paid in to the treasurer, and lie in the savings bank in his name.

In 1831 the expenditure was 140*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; in 1832, 156*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*; and in 1833, 138*l.* 4*s.* The general heads of expenditure are, salaries to medical officers, medicines, wages, &c. Bills are examined by the treasurer, by whose order they are paid, and through whose hands the payments are made; he submits the accounts to the committee once a year.

Accounts are made up yearly, and all who attend have the opportunity of seeing them.

Persons who attended the Examination.

TEDDY KELLY SMITH.—JAMES KILROY, labourer.—GEORGE KING, esq., governor, treasurer and secretary.—The Rev. R. MACPANGHIN, Roman-catholic curate.—MICHAEL SMITH, shoemaker.—The Medical Attendant.

THIS district comprises two whole parishes and parts of four others. The district is very extensive, being six or seven miles to its most distant point. The nearest medical institutions are Athlone dispensary, Roscommon side, about five miles, Lecarrow dispensary, seven miles, and Ballinasloe, in the county Galway, about nine miles. The Brideswell dispensary is well placed with regard to the surrounding country; but there is still a considerable part of the county southward unprovided with medical aid. From four to five miles is a sufficient extent for one district. No great evil is said to arise here from the want of intern accommodation; if it could be afforded at Ballinasloe or Athlone, it would be sufficient.

The dispensary is held in a large and commodious one-roomed house. It is well arranged and fitted up with shelves, counter and drawers, table, chairs, fire-place, &c.; and contains an excellent supply of medicines. There is ample accommodation for patients. The dispensary

pensary was built from the funds of the establishment, and it was not known whether rent will be paid or not.

The medical officer is about 31 years of age, and graduated at Edinburgh. He resides in the town of Athlone, five Irish miles from the dispensary, to which he was appointed in 1830, at a meeting of the subscribers at large. He practises as a physician in Athlone, but attends no other institution. He was educated for midwifery at the lying-in hospital, Dublin, and in Edinburgh. Attends two days in the week, on Mondays and Thursdays, from ten until one o'clock, and longer if necessary. There exist no regulations with regard to the case of his illness, or unavoidable temporary absence; but, in such cases, he would find a substitute. The duty has never been performed by proxy. In case of neglect, the poor can complain to a subscriber, and would do so with safety. Medicines are dispensed by the medical officer himself, who is paid 80*l.* per annum out of the funds of the charity, and has no other allowance whatsoever. The county has no power over the institution, unless by lessening the presentments.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers at large. There was public notice given of the election. A degree from some university was considered indispensable in a candidate. At the last election there was only one candidate. There is no limitation as to age. It is not necessary to send any notice of appointment to the grand jury. The neighbourhood is not capable of supporting a medical man independent of the dispensary. The present medical officer has the perfect confidence of the poor.

The room is neatly kept, and the medicines of good quality, and in sufficient quantity. They are supplied by Lecky and Moore, of Dublin, who are subscribers. They are paid for by the treasurer. The expense for the last three years was, for 1831, 26*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; for 1832, 35*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; for 1833, 42*l.* 4*s.* The medicine room is always locked, and the key is in the possession of the physician. No medicines are ever sold. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches have not been used, but would be had if necessary. Vaccination is not usual here, but the medical officer is endeavouring to introduce it. The people have been averse to it.

A register is carefully kept by the physician, distinguishing the name and residence of patient, and of the person recommending, the diseases and its treatment; no person bringing the ticket of a subscriber can be refused attendance; an account of all the visits paid at their own houses is kept, they amounted to 222 in the last year. There were about 13 midwifery cases attended within the last three years.

Any applicant with a ticket is attended, or even a poor deserving object without one, and are often attended without one.

The poor are attended at their own houses, upon getting a visiting ticket, to about six miles any side of Brideswell—if the distance would allow it, two or three visits would be paid in the day, if necessary, but if could not be done, the medical attendant would stay as long as possible. Visits have often been paid in the night. There are no splints, bandages, &c. belonging to the dispensary. Difficult cases of lying-in are attended, but general cases are attended by midwives, who are grossly ignorant. The treatment of patients is always mentioned and seems appropriate. Vaccination is not done, in consequence of the prejudice of the poor, but the confidence of the medical attendant in its efficiency is very strong.

Forty-seven constitute the principal direction; the medical officer is not a governor. The meetings are always held in July, previous to the assizes; there is no fixed number to constitute a meeting, but they are pretty regularly attended by from 10 to 12; all governors are entitled to vote, but not by proxy; minutes are kept of their proceedings.

There is a managing committee appointed annually, and meets only once a year; minutes are kept. There is not any board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury.

Officers are elected by the subscribers at large annually; voting is open; the mode of election is thought beneficial. Religious belief never excludes any person from being an officer. The treasurer is not paid, nor does he give any security; he accounts to the grand jury and subscribers at large.

There is a report made annually to the subscribers and grand jury relating to admissions, discharges, cures, &c. The district contains a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, should it be thought expedient to extend the relief afforded by dispensary.

The subscriptions and donations for 1831 amounted to 63*l.* 8*s.*; for 1832, 68*l.* 3*s.*; for 1833, to 71*l.* 14*s.* None of the poorer classes subscribe. The existence of the charity does not depend on the subscriptions of one or two individuals; if the subscriptions materially fell off, of course the institution could not exist, but this is by no means likely; there are eight gentlemen (chiefly non-residents) who are not subscribers, though possessed of considerable property in this neighbourhood, and the poor living on their estates are relieved by the tickets of those who subscribe and reside.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and lie in his hands.

The general heads of expenditure are salary, medicine, house-rent. The bills are examined by the medical attendant and treasurer, who afterwards submit them to the general meeting of subscribers; they are paid through the treasurer.

Accounts are made up once a year, and presented to the full body of subscribers, and copies sent to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Brideswell
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.
Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.
Officers, not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and Ac-
counts; Receipts.

Collection, Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

DISPENSARIES.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Connaught,
Co. Roscommon.

Rev. Dr. BLUNDELL.—WILLIAM GALBRAITH, esq.—Rev. FRANCIS IRWIN, protestant curate of the parish.—WILLIAM BUN KEON, esq.—WILLIAM LOYD, esq.—Mr. MAGRATH.—WILLIAM ROBERT WILLS, esq.—The Medical Attendant.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Castlereagh
Dispensary.

THIS district contains about 15,000 inhabitants, and to its most distant point is six miles. Loughglyn dispensary is the nearest medical institution, it is distant about five miles; the district is about large enough; none have been refused relief, but much evil has arisen from the want of intern accommodation, and it would be most desirable to have a few wards where patients could receive such.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.
Medical Officers.

There is a small temporary place where the dispensary is held at present, but Lord Mountsandsford has promised to build one in spring, and also to give the ground without rent.

The medical officer is aged 25 years, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London: he resides immediately opposite the institution, and was appointed, in March 1834, by the subscribers at large; he practises as a physician in Castlereagh, and attends no other institution; he studied midwifery in Dublin. The duty was once (for one day) done by proxy. Mondays and Thursdays, from eleven till three o'clock, are the days and hours of attendance.

In case of irregularity on the part of the medical officer, the poor can with perfect safety appeal to any subscriber. The medical attendant is always on the spot, and the medicines are dispensed by him and an attendant.

Payment.

The only paid medical officer is the one before alluded to, who receives 60*l.* per annum, which is the salary appointed by the grand jury for all medical attendants of dispensaries in this county; he is not allowed for any conveyance; nor is he allowed board or lodging. The grand jury possess a power over the committee by stopping or lessening the presentments. The gentlemen in general seem to take too great an interest in the concerns of the poor to allow of the possibility of a few combining to raise an institution for the purpose of making a medical appointment; but it is thought that the grand jury have not sufficient control to prevent it.

Election.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers at large. In case of a vacancy, notice by advertisement is given in the newspapers. A degree from some university or college is necessary for all candidates. There is no limitation as to the age of officers. There were three candidates at the last vacancy. No notice of appointment, &c., is sent to the grand jury. Conditions for voting at elections are acted up to. The neighbourhood is scarcely able to support a medical man, independent of the institution. There are no retiring allowances. In case of neglect or harsh treatment on the part of the medical officer, the poor can complain to any subscriber. They are aware of this, and frequently threaten to complain; but it does not happen that medical officers are appointed or retained contrary to the feelings of the people.

Pharmacy.

The medicine room is kept as clean as can be expected under the circumstances, and the medicine is of excellent quality, and in great abundance. There is also a good supply of the more expensive medicines; they are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin. The medicines or other articles belonging to the institution are never sold. There has been a very good supply of surgical instruments presented to the institution by Mr. Wills: they are quite sufficient, and are never lent, nor does even the medical attendant use them in private practice. Leeches are not used, being too expensive. Vaccine matter has not been heretofore given, but the medical officer is about adopting a system for the purpose. He does not inoculate with small-pock matter, but is not prevented from doing so.

Patients' Registration.

There is a register kept by the medical attendant, and diseases entered on the patients presenting themselves. The terminations cannot be ascertained in all cases: an abstract is sent to the grand jury. No persons are ever refused attendance; 70 persons applied on the last day, and so many as 130 often apply. There have been two amputations within the last twelve months, and both recovered. The present medical officer has attended four midwifery cases since his appointment.

Who entitled to Relief.

Any person bringing a recommendation is entitled to relief; the servants of subscribers are indiscriminately attended, from the butler to the stable boy. Many are attended who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance: the surgeon is obliged to attend all who are recommended. There certainly has been no contract entered into with individuals for the purpose of swelling the subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the county. To obtain attendance, an order is requisite, to which one signature is sufficient, and there is no difficulty in getting it; but the shopkeepers, both here and in other places, make a practice of giving recommendations only to those who purchase articles from themselves.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, they are also attended at their own dwellings; six or seven miles is the greatest distance they are visited at; two or three visits have often been paid in a day; attendance is also given at any hour of the night, when required. The institution possesses the means, splints, bandages, &c., of rendering immediate assistance in case of accidents. No prescriptions of authorized practitioners are made up at the institution. Difficult lying-in cases are attended on being recommended; but are generally attended by midwives, from whose gross ignorance frequent injury arises: daily attendance in acute cases is considered necessary. The confidence in the efficacy of vaccination in preventing small-pock seems on the increase here. No wine or other extra is ever furnished by the institution, nor is there any other institution for affording food, &c., on which the medical officer can give an order; but all the gentry in this neighbourhood give money, nourishment, or flannel, on being informed when such are particularly wanted.

General Management.

The subscribers are called together once a year. No salaried officer is a governor, nor has the institution been essentially under the management of the surgeon.

Managing Committee.

There is a managing committee which was appointed at the establishing of the institution, who

who meet monthly, and of whose proceedings minutes are kept. There is no board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury. The governors frequently visit the patients.

The treasurer is an unpaid officer, and has not given any security. Religious belief does not exclude any officer; there has been no instance of any officer being removed or suspended.

There is one attendant to look after the dispensary and assist in giving out the medicines, whose wages (without any other perquisites, or board or lodging) are ten pounds per annum, paid by the treasurer; appointed and may be discharged by the committee.

A copy of the rules could not be procured in the absence of the treasurer, but a more systematic plan would be desirable in all such institutions than exists at present.

Once in the year a full account of receipts, disbursements, &c. is made up, and laid before the grand jury, and a full body of the subscribers. The reports have not of late been printed. The district unquestionably affords a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, should it be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The amount of receipts for the year 1832 :

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions -	85	9	-
Presentments -	85	9	-
	170	18	-
Balance due to Treasurer -	5	-	3
	£.175	18	3

	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure -	175	18	5
	£.175	18	3

For 1833 :

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions -	83	7	-
Presentments -	83	7	-
	£.166	14	-

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer on last account	5	-	3
Expenditure -	161	1	9
Balance in Treasurer's hands -	-	-	12
	£.166	14	-

None of the poorer classes subscribe. There are some principal subscribers, without whose subscriptions the charity could scarcely exist; but there is no danger of the withdrawal of their subscriptions.

Funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they lie until wanted. There is no money left in the hands of salaried officers.

The medical attendant gives an order, stating the quantity of drugs, &c. received, which is approved of by the treasurer, and by him submitted to the committee, and the money is paid by the treasurer.

Accounts are made up half-yearly, and presented to the full body of the subscribers, and to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Castlerea
Dispensary.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant and some of the poor persons and shopkeepers were examined.

Croghan
Dispensary.

THE population is about 10,000. The district extends about five miles in each direction. Boyle dispensary is five and a half, Elphin four and a half, and Cramul, county Leitrim, five miles. Four or at most five miles round is the most that should be included in one district. No persons that are properly recommended are refused attendance here. The want of intern accommodation is very much felt here, there being none any where in this county, but at Roscommon. It would be desirable to form dispensaries capable of receiving fever patients, and affording assistance in cases of accidents.

The accommodation is pretty good. Two tolerably sized rooms are taken for the purpose, containing whatever furniture is requisite. There are no baths in this institution. Croghan is a small village, situate about midway, on the new line of road between Boyle and Elphin.

The medical attendant, a gentleman about 37 years of age, graduated at Edinburgh, in 1826. He resides in the town of Boyle, five and a half miles from the institution. He was appointed by the subscribers in 1831. He attends a dispensary in Boyle also, one day in each week, for which the salary is 40 l. He also receives a salary for attending the tenants of a principal proprietor, and the police stationed in Boyle. In case of illness or absence, he would send a substitute. He is allowed private practice. He has only to attend once a week, but never does so by proxy. There is no student or pupil belonging to the establishment. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant, at his weekly visit.

The amount of salary is 40 l. a year, paid out of the general funds of the charity. He is not allowed for any conveyance, or for board or lodging.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Buildings, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

The

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borretr, esq. M.D.

Croghan
Dispensary.

Election.

The only control the county has over the committee or subscribers is, that of lessening the amount of the presentments. There is no guarantee against combination for the purpose of raising an institution for the sake of the medical appointment, nor is the control exercised by the grand jury equal to preventing such an abuse.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers at large. There is no notice, in case of a vacancy, sent to the newspapers. There are no means taken to procure competition, the present having succeeded the late medical attendant by purchasing his resignation for 50*l.* It would be desirable to have a controlling power over the elections. A degree from some college or university is considered necessary. There is not any limitation as to age of officers. It is not necessary to send notice of appointment to grand jury. The conditions for voting are acted up to. The neighbourhood is not sufficient to support a medical man independent of the dispensary, nor is there any other medical man in the district. No retiring allowances are given. In case of neglect, the poor can complain to a subscriber, and it is said that they are aware of the fact.

The medicine rooms are pretty cleanly kept, and the medical officer assures us that he has an excellent stock of medicines, not being stinted in this respect by the committee. The medicines are supplied by Dublin druggists and are paid for by the treasurer, the average amount for each year being about 40*l.* The medicines are under the care of an attendant, except the more valuable sorts, which are under the sole charge of the medical officer; the medicines are never sold. There are some instruments belonging to the institution, but they are not sufficient; they are not lent to any surgeon unconnected with the institution, nor are they used in private practice. Leeches are not supplied, being too expensive. The medical officer is not in the habit of vaccinating gratis, and is not prevented from inoculating with small-pock matter, but is not in the habit of doing so.

Patients' Registration.

There is a register kept by the medical attendant, stating name of patient, by whom recommended, residence and nature of disease; none apply unless provided with a ticket, which must be attended to unless they are improper objects of charity, in which case it must be forthwith explained to the person recommending.

Who entitled to Relief.

All persons having a recommendation are entitled to relief; servants to subscribers are also entitled. The physician can object to giving relief where he knows the applicant is able to pay for it. Every person subscribing one guinea is entitled to have three poor persons on the books at the same time.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and at their own homes, upon the recommendation of either of three gentlemen, the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergyman and another. Patients must be attended at any distance, with the recommendation of one of these gentlemen; but it would not be possible to pay them two or three visits a day; attendance is not given in the night. In case of accident, &c. the institution possesses the means of rendering assistance. Lying-in cases are not attended from the institution: the midwives are very ignorant here. The prescriptions are not entered. All children who apply are vaccinated, but few attend for the purpose, as they prefer small-pock inoculation. If properly performed, vaccination is considered successful; small-pock is very prevalent and fatal where taken naturally.

Nourishment.

No extras, such as wine, &c., are ever furnished; there is no institution in the neighbourhood for the purpose of providing food, &c. for the poor.

General Management.

There is a general meeting of the subscribers summoned once a year. The institution appears to be under the management of the surgeon; but no person is *ex officio* in the principal directions. Any number constitute a meeting; they cannot vote by proxy, and there are no minutes kept of their proceedings. Four or five occasionally attend.

Managing Committee.

There is a managing committee, who meet when summoned on special business. There is no board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury.

Officers not medical.

The only officers not medical are the treasurer and the secretary, who are not paid. Religious belief does not exclude any person from being an officer. The treasurer does not give any security.

Attendants.

A female servant is the only attendant; she takes care of the dispensary, for which she is paid 5*l.* a year.

Reports.

Reports relating to admissions, discharges, cures, &c. are made to the grand jury, but not printed.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

It is impossible to answer with regard to the funds, &c., the treasurer being absent in England, and no book can be obtained. None of the poorer classes subscribe; there is a subscriber of ten guineas; the institution would not cease to exist if this were to fall off. Subscriptions are never accompanied with stipulations in favour of the subscriber or his family.

Collection, Custody.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain until required for the purposes of the institution. There is no property belonging to the institution, nor is any money left in the hands of salaried officers or servants.

Expenditure.

Bills are examined by the committee previous to payment.

Accounts.

Accounts are made up, audited and reported once a year, and copies sent to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Elphin Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Persons who attended the Examination.

One of the Medical Attendants.*—Rev. CHARLES SMITH.

THE population of the district for which this dispensary is intended is above 10,000. The medical institutions within six miles are the Tusk and Croghan dispensaries, each four miles and a half, and that at Strokestown, five miles distant. They are not considered too numerous. No persons have been refused relief. It was stated that no evil has arisen from the want of intern accommodation, yet they have provided a small hospital capable of affording it, but for want of funds have not been able to use it. It would be of great benefit to establish medical districts, with a dispensary attached to each.

The building is of stone and mortar and two stories high. The room where the distribution of medicine takes place is large, with a waiting room for patients. There is a sufficient supply of good furniture in a proper state of repair. There are some wards in the upper part of the dispensary where cholera patients had been received, and which might easily, and with advantage, be converted in a small neat hospital, capable of holding eight or ten patients. There are no baths, garden, grounds or outbuildings attached to the institution. The buildings are occupied by the dispensary and by a bank, which latter pays the rent; it would certainly be better if they belonged to the county.

The officers who attend the institution are a physician who graduated at the Glasgow University, about 60 years of age, and a surgeon who is a member of the London College of Surgeons. They reside a very short distance from the dispensary, in the town of Elphin. The latter was appointed in 1832, and the former two or three years before, by election at a general meeting of the subscribers. Before the appointment of the latter (who acts as surgeon and apothecary) he was a student at Edinburgh. These gentlemen act the one for the other in cases of illness or temporary absence, and attend no other institution. They are allowed private practice. They have attended midwifery lectures, but have taken out no certificate. They attend at the dispensary twice in the week, Tuesdays and Fridays.

The committee would not permit any irregularity in attendance; the gentlemen who were examined pointed out to the Assistant Commissioners some resolutions of censure upon an officer who had neglected his duty towards the institution. These resolutions have had effect. There is, to meet all contingencies, a student, pupil, or some competent person on the spot to afford immediate relief; the medicines are dispensed by an apprentice.

Both medical officers are paid; the salary is 60 l. per annum between them. On extraordinary occasions, such as during an epidemic, small donations of 10 l. or 15 l. are made for extra duty, provided the funds permit, which is not always the case. There is no allowance made for a horse, nor any provision for board or lodging.

The officers are elected by the subscribers; a degree is considered necessary. There is no limitation as to age, either in appointing or displacing officers. A subscription of 1 l. 1 s. is requisite to constitute a voter at the election of medical officers. There are no other medical gentlemen in the neighbourhood competent to be elected to the institution. There are no retiring allowances for officers. The poor can complain in case of neglect to any subscriber, and are perfectly aware that their complaint will be duly attended to.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed was by no means neat; the drawers and bottles were dirty to an extreme degree; and as for the medicines themselves, their quality can scarcely be discovered on account of the bad manner in which they were kept. There was a large supply of Glauber and of Epsom salts; there was also a large barrel of treacle and some castor oil, together with some of the cheaper medicines, but it appeared that none of the more delicate and expensive medicines, except tincture of Iodine and Quinine, were kept. Messrs. Leslie & Co. druggists of Dublin, supply the medicines, which are paid for by the treasurer. The annual expense for the last three years has been 60 l. It was said that the medicines, &c. belonging to the institution are never sold, but there did not appear to be any guarantee that they were not. Both medical officers, in partnership, keep an apothecary's shop in the town, but the medicines of the institution are kept at the dispensary, those for private practice at their own shop. Splints alone, of the apparatus necessary for surgical operations, belong to the institution. Leeches are applied to the patients but rarely, on account of the expense. The medical officer is bound to give gratis vaccine matter, as far as he is able, to the neighbourhood. He is not prevented inoculating with small-pox, but never does so.

A register is kept by the medical attendants and a return is always sent to the grand jury of the patients. A register also of those who may chance to be refused is kept. There has been no capital operation performed within the three last years; about 20 midwifery cases were attended.

A recommendation is necessary to entitle persons to attendance from the institution. The servants of subscribers are sometimes attended. Persons not in circumstances requiring gratuitous attendance sometimes participate in the benefits of the institution; this is, however, guarded against as much as possible. There is no scheme here to swell a subscription list, or cheat the county of large grants. A poor person must obtain a ticket to entitle

* The second medical attendant was absent, attending a man who had received an injury of the head.

DISPENSARIES.	entitle him to relief. There is no likelihood, from any cause, of a poor person being deprived of proper attendance.
Connaught. Co. Roscommon.	Extern patients are seen at the institution, and sick poor are attended at their own dwelling within a limit of four miles. Should sickness require an attendance three or four times a day, it would not be given, unless the patient lived in town. The charity has some means, such as splints, bandages, &c., of rendering assistance in cases of accident, and immediate assistance would and has often been afforded. No prescriptions, except of the medical officers, are made up at the institution. Difficult lying-in cases are attended. The midwives, who are generally, however, employed, are most grossly ignorant. Daily attendance on the sick, especially in acute cases, is most assuredly considered necessary, and occasional assistance is of very little use. Such cases are visited as often as circumstances will admit of; if in town, constantly; if at a distance, this cannot be accomplished. Vaccination is occasionally performed; its results are very favourable. Rev. Charles Smith states that a child died lately of small-pox, which was taken from small-pox matter, with which it had been inoculated.
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.	
Elphin Dispensary.	
Extern Patients.	
Nourishment.	When the poor appear very destitute, and when it is considered indispensable, wine or such additional luxury as is requisite is furnished by order of the medical attendant. The medical officers can draw upon the funds of the dispensary to furnish clothes and fuel occasionally; and the surgeon informed the assistant commissioners that he was authorized by the Bishop to give any thing he might deem proper in such cases, at his (the Bishop's) expense.
General Management.	About twenty constitute the principal direction of this dispensary. Medical and salaried officers are not governors of the institution, nor do they attend the meetings of the governors. The medical department solely is under the guidance of the medical officers. There is no person ex-officio in the principal direction of the establishment. The meetings are regularly attended; they are constituted by as few or as many as choose to attend, which is generally from eight to twelve. There is no voting by proxy, and no minutes kept of the proceedings.
Managing Committee.	All the subscribers in the neighbourhood are usually summoned when there is any business to be transacted, but no minutes of their proceedings are kept. The grand jury have never fixed a board of superintendence. No visiting governor acts during the intervals of meeting of the governors or committee, nor do the governors ever visit the patients officially.
Officers, not medical.	The only officers, not medical, are the treasurer and sub-treasurer, who were elected at the commencement of this charity by the subscribers; there is no copy of the bye-laws regulating the appointment printed; but the voting is open, a mode of election which is thought beneficial. No religious belief excludes a person from becoming an officer. The treasurer is not paid for his services, nor does he give any security. There was no sudden accession of governors immediately previous to the election, nor has any instance occurred of the suspension or removal of any officer.
Attendant.	There is one female attendant appointed by the committee, and removable for misconduct by the treasurer: she receives four guineas per annum wages, without board, lodging or any other perquisite.
Stores.	There are no stores but medicines belonging to the institution.
Rules.	No printed rules in existence.
Reports.	Reports are made of discharges, cures, &c., and sent to subscribers. The clergy, medical men and gentry, and middle class of farmers might be formed into a board of health, an establishment which would be greatly advantageous to the poor, the district being perfectly competent to furnish persons fit for the duty, and willing to undertake it.
Funds, Accounts, Receipts.	The amount of the annual subscriptions and donations for the last three years were as follows; for 1832, 75 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> ; for 1833, 75 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; for 1834, 75 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> The grand jury grants have been to the same amount; but the last one was omitted, by accident, to be applied for. None of the poorer classes subscribe. The continuance of the institution depends in a great measure on the bounty of the Bishop, whose annual subscription is 50 <i>l.</i> ; and a principal proprietor 5 <i>l.</i> The institution would cease entirely if the Bishop withdrew his very liberal subscription. The subscriptions are never accompanied with any stipulation.
Custody.	The funds lie in the Boyle Savings' Bank, to the credit of the institution.
Expenditure.	The amount expended during last year is equal to the amount of subscriptions, and grand jury grant. The bills are examined previous to payment by the treasurer, and all monies paid by him are submitted to the subscribers.

Loughglynn
Dispensary.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district for which this institution is intended is about 10,000, and the most distant point is 10 miles; within six miles there are two other medical institutions, namely, French-park and Castlereagh, the latter being within five miles. The district is considered too large to afford efficient relief to the sick poor, and the medical institutions in this part of the country seem to be insufficient, while in other parts there are too many. A circumference of about four miles would be quite sufficient for one dispensary. Much inconvenience has arisen from the want of intern accommodation, and it would be very desirable to form medical districts, to each of which a dispensary might be attached, capable

capable of receiving a few fever patients or cases of accident. It would also be of advantage to attach a dispensary to each district, and a fever hospital, with surgical beds.

This dispensary is rather a neat small lock-up place, partitioned off from the rest of a room in a thatched cabin, furnished with desk, counter, shelves and drawers, without baths, garden or grounds attached to it; the building is hired, without a lease, the annual rent being 6*l.* There would be no inconvenience arising from a change of ownership of the place, as the sum paid for the rent of it is more than could be expected.

An apothecary of 40 years standing, about 59 years of age, is the only medical officer; he resides at Castlerea, five miles from the dispensary, having been, appointed 16 years ago, at the first establishment of the institution by the subscribers, at their general meeting; before his appointment, as still, he practised at Castlerea as apothecary. He attends no other medical institution. In case of his illness or temporary absence his sons attend. He is permitted to have private practice. The days and hours of attendance are two days in the week, from eleven to three o'clock. In the event of irregularity in such attendance, the poor can apply to any subscriber for redress. There is no one on the spot to afford immediate relief but at the regular periods of attendance; the medical attendant dispenses the medicines himself.

The medical officer receives 60*l.* per annum and 10*l.* for an assistant, paid from the general funds of the charity; he is allowed neither horse nor any mode of conveyance, board or lodging. If the subscribers or committee authorize any thing superfluous to the dispensary, the county can only lessen the presentments. There is no general guarantee to prevent combination to raise an institution for the sake of medical appointments, and the control exercised by the grand jury is certainly not sufficient to prevent the occurrence of such an abuse. The medical officer is elected by the subscribers, but no vacancy has occurred since the commencement of the institution; it would certainly be desirable to have a controlling power over the elections; there is no limitation as to age in the appointment or discharge of officers; nor is it thought necessary that notice of appointment, with age and certificates of qualification, should be sent to the grand jury; there are no superannuations or retiring allowances. There was but one candidate for the last election. A subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* a year entitles a person to a vote at the election. It is not thought that there are a sufficient number of persons able to pay for advice in this neighbourhood to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument. There is no medical gentleman in the district qualified to be elected to the institution. Patients treated harshly or contrary to the rules of the institution, can have redress by applying to a subscriber, and the poor are perfectly acquainted with this mode of redress; no medical officer is retained or appointed contrary to the known feelings of the people.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed is small, but was in a very fair state of cleanliness and order, apparently dressed up for the occasion of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners. There seemed to be barely a sufficient quantity of medicine, which however was of good quality. There was scarcely any of the more expensive and delicate medicines, but the medical attendant said, that he was in the habit of bringing with him, on dispensary days, a good supply of any medicines which it was probable he would require. All medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin. The annual expenses for the four last years were as follows:—for 1831, 50*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; 1832, 47*l.* 2*s.*; 1833, 45*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; 1834, 38*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The medicines belonging to the institution are never sold; a great portion of them is kept in a private shop with those of the medical attendant. There are no surgical instruments of any kind belonging to the dispensary. Leeches are used occasionally, but rarely, on account of the expense, costing, in this place, so much as one shilling each. Vaccine matter is not at all used at the dispensary, and the medical attendant is not prevented from inoculating with small-pock matter, which however he never uses.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, a copy of which is lodged with the grand jury. None who are recommended are refused attendance. There have been no capital operations performed for the last three years, and cases of midwifery are never attended from the institution.

All are attended who have recommendations, including servants of subscribers, and very many participate in the benefits of the charity who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance; an abuse which it is not in the power of the medical attendant to correct, as he is obliged to attend to all recommendations that are presented to him; gratuitous attendance is never afforded to a subscriber, however poor. A recommendation is always required, but it is only requisite to have one signature, and there is no limit to the number of recommendations by each subscriber.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and the sick poor attended at their own homes at any distance. If illness was so bad as to require frequent visits, they would be made two or three times a day if possible. In cases of sudden accident, the dispensary possesses no instruments with which to render immediate assistance. Daily attendance is not given unless the urgency of the case requires it; vaccination is not performed of late on account of the unwillingness of the poor to bring their children back to the institution to enable the medical attendant to keep up a supply of vaccine lymph, nor could the medical attendant, in many cases, learn whether it succeeded or not. He is, however, strongly impressed with the efficacy of vaccination, but the poor are prejudiced against it. Certain persons make a practice of perambulating the county, and taking advantage of the feelings of the people, inoculate with small-pock matter; consequently more or less of small-pock is found generally in this district.

There is no wine or other extras allowed, nor is there any other charity in the neighbourhood, on which the medical attendant can give an order for such. The neighbouring gentry, and

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Loughglynn
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients.

Those entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

Loughglynn

Dispensary.

Managing Com-

mittee.

Officers not

medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds, Accounts

and Receipts.

Collection.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

and a noble lord, a principal subscriber in particular, liberally supply the poor with wine, meal, milk, flannel, &c. when required.

About 11 or 12 constitute the principal direction, none of whom are medical or salaried officers, who are entirely excluded from the general management of the institution. The regular fixed meeting of the direction is once a year, at which three or four are in the habit of attending, there being no particular number required to constitute a meeting. All governors are allowed to attend and vote, but not by proxy.

The business of the managing committee, consisting of ten, is to examine accounts, listen to complaints, if any, and visit the dispensary from time to time. There are no minutes kept of their proceedings, nor any board of superintendence. The governors do not visit the patients officially.

The treasurer, who is not paid, is the only officer not medical; he is appointed by the subscribers at large, the voting being open. He does not give any security. There are no bye-laws for regulating the appointment; no person is excluded from being an officer on account of religious belief. It would be well to vest in a superior authority a veto to prevent improper appointments. There have been no instances of an officer having been suspended or removed in this dispensary.

There are no attendants.

There are reports given of the institution at the spring assizes, the time of presentment. They have not been printed reports for the last two years. It is thought that the clergy, medical men and gentry might form a board of health, as there are a sufficient number willing to assist the poor. The amount of receipts for the last three years were—

	1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	65	14	4½	58	6	4½	57	3	4½

together with presentments to the same amount: none of the poorer classes subscribe. The trustees of a noble lord subscribe 42*l.* per annum, upon whose bounty the institution almost exists.

There is no house, stock or lands, nor property of any kind belonging to the institution.

The subscriptions are paid to the treasurer, in whose hands the funds lie until wanted.

For the last three years the expenditure has been follows:—1832, 128*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; 1833, 127*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; 1834, 114*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

The general heads of expenditure are salaries, medicines, rent, &c., which are paid by the treasurer or medical attendant, and then laid before the committee.

The accounts, which are made up once a year, are laid before the subscribers, and there is also a copy sent to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. M. ADAMS, parish clerk.—Mr. DENIS EGAN, general merchant.—Mr. M. JAMES FINNERTY, shopkeeper.—Rev. Mr. M'DERMOTT, parish priest.—Mr. M. O'BEIRNE, shopkeeper.—Mr. J. O'BEIRNE, Chandler.—Mr. STOKES, saddler.—The Medical Attendant.

Strokestown

Dispensary.

Population and

Extent of Country.

THE district for which this dispensary is intended contains about 10,000 persons, none of whom live at a greater distance than four miles. There are similar charities at Elphin and Tulsk, each within five miles; but most of the surrounding districts are insufficiently supplied with medical assistance. The extent of country to be attached to a single dispensary ought, of course, to vary according as the district does or does not embrace towns. But the witnesses examined would suggest, that it should never exceed a radius of five miles from the dispensary house, where the surgeon ought to reside. The charity under consideration may, perhaps, be set down as not extending its benefits as far as it might do; a much greater check upon its utility is, however, experienced in the absence of all internal accommodation for patients, and a strong desire was expressed that a hospital should be erected for this and a few neighbouring districts. At present all sick are obliged to be sent to the county infirmary at Roscommon, a distance of 15 miles; and, in cases of serious accident or diseases requiring active surgical treatment, loss of life is almost inevitable from the long journey which is thus rendered necessary.

Building, Furniture

and Grounds.

The dispensary is held in a convenient one-storied house, built of stone and mortar, which is, however, in a very dirty state, and considerably out of repair. It is solely devoted to the purposes of the dispensary, and possessed neither grounds nor outbuildings. Having been given rent free by Lord Hartland, it is not liable to any inconvenience from the nature of its tenure. But as a general rule, it is thought that all dispensaries should be the property of the county, and should contain a respectable residence for the medical attendant.

Medical Officer.

A physician, whose age is 36, was appointed by election as general medical attendant in the year 1831. He is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and studied midwifery at the Lying-in hospital in Dublin. Previous to his appointment he had been a practitioner at Windsor. He resides within a quarter of a mile of the dispensary, and having no other situation to claim his time, he is enabled to attend every day to such poor persons as call on him, though he is only bound to prescribe and give medicine on two days in the week.

week. Permission would be given to him, in case of unavoidable absence or of sickness, to appoint a substitute, but no necessity for such indulgence has ever occurred. Though permitted to acquire private patients, he rarely leaves the town, and is always to be met with when an emergency requires his aid; he dispenses the medicine himself.

His salary, chargeable on the general funds of the institution, is only 50 l. per annum, and no allowance is made either for a horse or lodging. We could not discern any inclination on the part of the subscribers to raise this very moderate remuneration; but we were told that any tendency to give too much for the services of a medical man could be prevented by the power of the grand jury to diminish their half-yearly grant; many instances, however, are known where dispensaries have been erected, in places not at all requiring such establishments, chiefly at the expense of the physician appointed, and solely for the purpose of securing his appointment. The grand jury afterwards allows the usual sum towards its support, and has not any means of checking the abuse.

There has been but one election since the origin of the charity, namely, that at which the present physician was appointed. The public notice given in the newspapers, on that occasion, procured only two candidates, and though the medical attendant of this institution professes every necessary qualification, and it is thought that an improper person would not be appointed, yet vesting a veto on all elections in some superior authority would totally preclude the possibility of private regards being made superior to public utility. None were permitted to vote but annual subscribers of a guinea, according to the Act of Parliament. The practice which any physician could acquire amongst the residents of Strokestown or its vicinity could never be sufficiently extensive to interfere with his duties as dispensary-surgeon, or sufficiently lucrative to enable him to dispense with the salary of that office. There is not, at present, a medical man here who would gratuitously undertake the care of the poor. A retiring allowance would not be given to the physician of this establishment; the present physician possesses in an ample degree the confidence of the poor, and they have been known to declare, that they were well aware of the right they possessed to complain of his inattention or harshness, if such should happen, and that they would not be slow in availing themselves of the tribunal for the redress of their grievances, which exists in each of the subscribers.

The room in which the medicines were dispensed was but indifferently kept, as regards neatness and cleanliness. Pharmacy.

In the pharmacy we found most of the ordinary medicines good in quality, but the supply rather scanty. Of the more delicate preparations we only observed quinine. They were procured from Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin, who are subscribers of two guineas annually, and are paid for by the treasurer; the expense of them we could not ascertain, as the treasurer's accounts were not to be had. The drugs always remain in the custody of the medical attendant, and as he does not practise as an apothecary, there is no room for misappropriation. In addition, he is not permitted to sell on any pretext. The charity does not possess surgical instruments of any kind. Leeches are never afforded, on account of their expense; any one who requires them is obliged to pay at the rate of 1s. a piece. The medical officer is not bound to give vaccine matter gratis, as it is not used at this dispensary; he is not prevented from inoculating with small-pock matter, but would not use it.

An accurate register was kept for a considerable time, in which an account was given of every one who received advice and medicine; but when the number of applicants increased to more than 100 daily, it was found impossible to continue the practice to the same extent. At present a few only are entered, on the last day about 40; of these, we found the names and the nature of their diseases, also the name of the person who had recommended them. Nearly 200 present themselves on every public day; and at the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, about six persons were being attended to by the physician at their own houses. He amputated a thigh lately, and the operation was successful; he generally has three or four midwifery patients to attend to in each year. Patients' Registration.

A recommendation, with the signature of a single subscriber, is sufficient to entitle the bearer to relief. There is no limit to the number of these recommendations, and while on the one hand no destitute person need ever go without the benefit of the charity, the facility of procuring them, on the other, enables many to acquire gratuitous relief who are very well able to pay for it. Servants of subscribers are always attended to by the medical officer when recommended. Who entitled to Relief.

It has been already stated that the present medical attendant receives extern applicants at all times; when a visiting ticket is presented to him he also, in most cases, goes to the dwelling of the person indicated on it, but we were assured by the Roman-catholic rector, that it would be utterly impossible for one physician to attend to all the claims of this kind which are made on him. The number of the poor precludes it; he has however occasionally inspected urgent cases, within a mile of the town, two or three times during the day; and is often called up during the night to give his assistance in cases of accident, fracture, &c., for the treatment of which he is supplied with every necessary apparatus by the establishment; the physician is only appealed to in difficult cases of midwifery. Poor women generally fall into the hands of midwives, who are, for the most part, grossly ignorant, having had no instruction whatever; and the medical officer assured us that he has seen many instances where the serious injury of the mother and the death of the child might have been prevented by the display of no very extraordinary skill. We were much surprised to learn that vaccination was here totally neglected. The poor, indeed, have very little confidence in its virtue; but the Rev. Mr. M'Dermott, P. P. stated, that the better description of persons in the place would gladly have recourse to the practice if they had an opportunity. In the mean

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Strokestown
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Strokestown
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

mean time, small-pox increases in frequency, and Mr. *Egan* is disposed to attribute it in a great measure to travelling inoculators, who go about and demand 2s. 6d. for inserting the virus, and if not able to get that sum (which he has known to be given) will perform their noxious operation for any thing that may be offered.

There is no charitable institution here to supply the poor with nourishment, and perhaps there is no place where such provision is more needed. The town and surrounding country are the property of a nobleman, who is an absentee for ten months out of the twelve, and there is no other charitable institution in this place; in fact, with the exception of the maintaining of this dispensary, no steps are taken by any one to meet and relieve the wants of the poor in this neighbourhood; in this opinion most of the persons present at the examination concurred.

There has not been a general meeting of the subscribers since the formation of the institution. The general management, as regards medical matters, is altogether left to the discretion of the medical attendant; and as regards the funds, to the treasurer. Of the last, no information could be obtained by the Assistant Commissioners, as the treasurer would not attend.

A committee was appointed in 1831, at the first formation of the charity, but have never met since the day of the election of the present medical attendant. The grand jury have not appointed a board of superintendence, and, with the exception of a solitary visit from the nobleman before alluded to in the last two years, and an occasional one from his agent, the institution seems to have been left literally to go on of itself.

The officers, not medical, do not receive any salary. The secretary was appointed at the same time with the treasurer, but has never been called on to act. We were assured that religious prejudices would not be allowed to interfere at any election in this charity.

A written report is presented to the treasurer of the grand jury once a year. The clergy, medical men, gentry, &c. might here be well formed into a board of health; and the district affords a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, if there were any prospect of getting permanent relief for the sick, aged and infirm.

The Assistant Commissioners could not procure any information whatever with respect to the finances of this institution, which were intrusted to the treasurer, and this gentleman did not think proper either to attend in person, or to supply any account, declaring that he would not form one of the meeting, "as he did not see what good could result from the inquiry."

Persons who attended the Examination.

Tarmonbarry
Dispensary.

CHARLES ARMSTRONG, esq.—FANNY GORDON.—BIDDY KELAGHER.—The Medical Attendant.—
Rev. Mr. LLOYD, rector of Killglass.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district of the Tarmonbarry dispensary possesses a population of nearly 15,000 persons, and extends in some directions to nearly six miles. There are similar charities at Mohill and at Drumsna, each about six miles off; also at Drom, distant about one mile and a half. But as all these places are in the county Leitrim, it cannot be said that there is a redundancy of medical relief in this part, or indeed in any part of the county Roscommon. Some persons have been refused relief at this institution, but it was in consequence of an order of the committee, who decided that the tenants of an individual who declined subscribing, were not fit objects for the charity. An anxious wish was expressed for the formation of medical districts, to each of which should be attached dispensaries; and to a certain number of them, and in a central situation, a mixed fever and surgical hospital, on a small scale. It was suggested that a dispensary district ought not to exceed a space which would make any point in it more than five miles distant from the institution. At present great inconvenience is felt here from the want of nearer hospital accommodation than that the county infirmary, at Roscommon affords, distant above twenty miles.

Building and
Grounds.

A small room in a mud-built cabin for keeping and dispensing medicine is all the space allotted to this dispensary; the poor wait their turn of admission in a shop adjoining the dispensary room; the house is the property of the medical attendant, who pays 4l. per annum head-rent for it, and receives for the use of it 4l. per annum from the funds of the dispensary, besides 5l. from the clerk who resides in it, and is also his tenant for a small piece of ground attached. In this case an annual tenure cannot be the cause of inconvenience, as a similar place could at any time be procured for the same rent; the witnesses, nevertheless, thought it would be better that this and other such places should be the property of the county.

Medical Officer.

A retired army surgeon, aged about 42, is the medical attendant, he was appointed to discharge the united duties of physician, surgeon and accoucheur, at the formation of the establishment in 1829; he had studied midwifery in London, and previous to his election by the subscribers he had carried on business as an apothecary in Strokestown, at least eight miles distant, where he still continues to reside and to practise the same profession. On

Mondays

Mondays and Thursdays in each week, from eleven until two o'clock, he is expected to attend the poor who may present themselves at the dispensary, and he never has had occasion to send a substitute; however, the time afforded on those days is not by any means considered enough for the efficient relief of the numerous applicants, and if any demands should be made in the interval, they must, for the most part, remain unanswered, as there is not any person to dispense medicine in his absence. The poor can make complaint to any subscriber, who has the power of calling on the committee to redress any irregularity or want of attention on the part of the medical attendant. Fifty pounds per annum is the amount paid to the medical attendant, but he has not any allowance for lodging or for a horse. The grand jury have the power, by refusing or diminishing the presentment, to check any disposition on the part of the subscribers to raise the pay of the medical attendant beyond the amount of a just remuneration; but they cannot prevent the formation of dispensaries for the private objects of individuals, in places where such charities are not wanted or already exist.

The physician is elected by the subscribers, and previous to proceeding to an election notice is always given by advertisement, but it is not considered necessary to inform the grand jury of the transaction. It would be well that a power capable of controlling improper appointments existed somewhere; at the last vacancy the present medical attendant was the only candidate, and he was not required to produce any qualifications; none were permitted to vote but those who had paid a subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* There are not any individuals of easy circumstances residing in this neighbourhood, nor is there any physician who would give his services gratuitously to the poor.

The present medical attendant possesses the confidence of the lower order in an eminent degree, as we ascertained by conversing with several of them; a poor woman said, that she had come a long way to consult the doctor, as he had been so successful with a friend of hers; and another said, she had derived the greatest benefit from his medicines. At the same time all were well aware of the power which they possessed of checking any irregularity or harshness on the part of the physician, by an appeal to the subscribers.

The prescribing room was kept in very good order, and contained a fair stock of medicine, including all the more usual kinds; they were purchased from Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Dublin, druggists, and cost for the years 1832, 19*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; 1833, 26*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

The stock remains under the charge of the physician, who is not permitted to sell anything on any pretext. The pharmaceutic apparatus was in tolerable condition, but there were not any surgical instruments; leeches are not supplied, the expense forbidding it.

A register is kept by the clerk, in which he enters the names of all applicants, and also of those who have recommended them, a copy of which is lodged with the grand jury. On the day of our visit about 32 persons were waiting at the door for the physician, but in general the number is greater. He has never had occasion to perform a capital operation at this dispensary, during the last three years he has been called to visit 15 cases of difficult parturition.

Each subscriber is permitted to recommend three persons, at the same time, for relief, and it is only necessary to have a single signature to a recommendation in order to ensure to the bearer every facility of getting it. Servants of subscribers are considered to come within the province of the charity, but many other persons participate in its benefits whose circumstances might, be considered as placing them above the necessity of seeking gratuitous relief.

The aid afforded by this establishment must be considered very limited, when we state that the poor, who may be confined by illness, if visited at home, are obliged to pay for such extra attendance: moreover, it is quite impossible for the medical attendant, who resides so far off, to visit them at their own dwellings, except occasionally. There are no bandages, splints, &c., for affording adequate and speedy succour in cases of accidents, nor does it appear that the surgeon is bound to attend in such cases, nor, indeed, is he in the way to do so. Prescriptions of other medical men are not made up at the dispensary. As the medical officer only visits those lying-in women whose parturition is attended with unusual delay or difficulty, and as for his attendance he always expects to be paid, the poor are obliged to have recourse to midwives, who are, for the most part, exceedingly ignorant. Vaccination is not here much resorted to, though the opinion of the physician is decidedly in favour of it: on the other hand, the confidence of the public in it is rapidly diminishing, and small-pox has become a frequent disorder of late years.

There are no charitable institutions for the supply of food or clothing to the poor of Tar-

monbarry. The general management, in which the surgeon has not any participation, not being a governor, is vested in a body of 21 subscribers. These are expected to meet every half year, when every governor is entitled to attend and vote, but not by proxy. These half yearly meetings are regularly attended by from five to seven (five being a quorum), and minutes are kept of their proceedings.

There is a managing committee, which meets twice a year, of whose transactions an account is always kept: in the interval, some of the governors undertake to inspect the affairs of the institution from time to time, but not officially.

The treasurer is the only officer not medical. He was elected, by open voting, at the first meeting of the subscribers, and without any reference to his religious belief. He does not give any security, but he considers himself accountable not only to the subscribers, but to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Tarmonbarry
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

DISPENSARIES.

Connaught.

Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.*Tarmonbarry*
Dispensary.Funds.
Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

The only servant is a porter or clerk, who is paid 5*l.* per annum as wages, and further receives an allowance of 1*l.* annually for the supplying of turf to the prescribing room.

There are not any printed rules.

At each assizes a written report is laid before the grand jury: in it are detailed the state of the finances of the establishment, the number of applicants, &c. &c.

For the last three years the receipts have consisted solely of annual subscriptions, and of a sum equal to their amount, which has been given by the grand jury. The subscriptions were in 1832, 41*l.* 2*s.*; 1833, 32*l.* 19*s.*; 1834, 38*l.* In the list of subscribers, we do not find any of the poorer classes, and there is a great equality in the contributions of most of the individuals, whose names are on it, none of whom have made any improper stipulation for relief to be given them in return.

The treasurer collects all the funds which remain in his custody till occasion requires them.

The chief items of expenditure usually are—salary, medicine, rent and wages. The total sum disbursed for each of the last three years was as follows, viz.: 1832, 79*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; 1833, 63*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; 1834, 86*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Bills are examined by the committee previous to payment, and the vouchers are afterwards presented to them by the treasurer, through whom alone money is paid.

Twice in the year accounts are made up and laid before the committee, who are summoned for the purpose of inspecting them.

Tulsk and French-
park
Dispensaries.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

TULSK dispensary exists only in name, as it consists of but a few damp and useless medicines kept in a dilapidated shed by the roadside, presenting a most wretched and inefficient mode of relief for the sick poor; and it appeared to the Assistant Commissioner perfectly useless to enter into a detailed examination of this institution. There is no management of any kind; it appeared that a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood subscribe about 38*l.*, the grand jury granting as much more annually, thus making the charity more productive to the person called its medical attendant (his salary being 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*) than to the poor; on the whole, a more inefficient or useless establishment cannot exist, nor one calling more loudly for some regulation. The medical attendant of this is also the attendant of the French-park dispensary, though lately, his son, is said to do the duty there, a distance from his residence of 10 or 12 miles. He goes over two days in the week to see any person having a recommendation, and the dispensary of French-park presents similar subjects for observation to this of Tulsk. It is most miserably situated, appears to afford no relief to the sick, and is kept in a thatched cabin, at a small rent, from a man who says he is the attendant, and performs a great portion of the medical duty of it; he bleeds, inoculates, prescribes, sets fractures and reduces dislocations, and even performs some of the more capital operations. He showed one poor woman he has repeatedly tapped for dropsy; and the Assistant Commissioner cannot avoid adding, that at the time of his visit, this person had above forty patients under the influence of small-pock, inoculated by himself; of this he seemed particularly proud, affirming that he was always lucky, "having inoculated hundreds upon hundreds", and never lost one; thus keeping the disease continually ripe in the place and neighbourhood. Words sufficiently strong cannot be used to express the disapprobation of the Assistant Commissioner of the whole of this establishment. That at Tulsk is comparatively innocent, though inefficient, but in this place, positive injury must arise to the surrounding poor when an ignorant individual of the lowest grade is permitted to perform all these duties, and even to extend the baneful effects of small-pock, without any attention, on the part of its paid medical officer, to either prevent it or even introduce the cow-pock. There is no management, but there is a treasurer, and the same observations apply here as to the other dispensary (the Tulsk), under the medical care of the same person, that to go into a detailed examination would be perfectly useless. The average subscription for the last four years amount to about 48*l.*, of which one gentleman has, during that period, subscribed 36*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* annually; the surgeon's salary is 50*l.* per annum. The two dispensaries under consideration are examples of such bad management, such inefficient regulations, and such a total dereliction of duty on the part of the officers of them, as to preclude the necessity of saying more than that the former is perfectly useless, and the latter calculated to do the most serious injury, not alone to the surrounding poor, but to all ranks in the country. The state of these two dispensaries are so bad as to demonstrate the absolute necessity of some immediate measure to remedy the abuses that exist in this class of institutions, nor can the account of them be concluded without expressing an opinion that they exhibit the system of keeping up such establishments for the benefit of the nominal medical attendants, without reference to the wants, health, or even the lives of the poor, for whose sake they would appear to have been intended.

Persons seen or visited by the Assistant ommissioners.

[The letter which the Assistant Commissioners sent to the medical officer of the dispensary at Howth and Baldoyle was still in the Post Office, the medical attendant having left the place some time previously; the Assistant Commissioners then endeavoured to see such gentlemen as they were informed were likely to take an interest in the dispensary affairs, and they called on — GEOGHEGAN, esq. M. D. — SWIFT, esq. barrister, Baldoyle.—They afterwards visited MARK FARREN, esq. at Drumnigh.—The medical attendant was visited the next day at his residence in Dublin.]

THE medical officer estimated the extent of district, to the sick poor of which this dispensary is intended to afford relief, at four miles in each direction from the institution, but none of the gentlemen consulted could say what the amount of population might be, though the charity was stated to be adequate to it. Another institution of this class already exists at Raheny, distant about two or three miles to the west; and it is endeavoured to establish another at Belgriffin, at about the same distance in another direction. The gentlemen visited were all of opinion that it would be an excellent improvement to have a few beds for cases of fever or accidents attached to dispensaries.

There is no building of any sort or kind belonging to this dispensary, but the medical officer was allowed 15 *l.* per annum as rent, for which sum he was bound to provide proper accommodation both at Howth and at Baldoyle. As the medical officer had been long absent, and the dispensary-room locked up, the Assistant Commissioners could not obtain a view of it at Baldoyle, but were informed that it was suited to its purpose, and was a room in the house occupied by the medical officer himself. The place allotted to the purpose at Howth is a small space, about four feet broad, and ten or twelve feet in length, boarded off from the end of a cottage. The situations in both places seemed to be central for the patients; it was thought it would be better if dispensary buildings belonged to the county.

The sole medical officer is a graduate in medicine and a member of the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, and also a licensed accoucheur of the same place; he is about 29 years of age; previously to his appointment he resided five years at Paris, and three in Scotland; he resided constantly at the institution to which he was elected in 1829, by the subscribers at large, and now holds no other appointment. He practises as physician, surgeon and accoucheur, but not as an apothecary; the rules of this charity not forbidding private practice. The medical officer has never performed his duty by proxy, but was in constant attendance at Baldoyle, and visited Howth twice a week. Poor patients, in case of neglect or harshness on the part of the medical officer, could appeal to a member of the committee, and such appeal would always be listened to.

The medical officer is paid from the funds of the institution, which arise from subscriptions and the county grant: his salary was originally fixed at 100 *l.* per annum, but, as every expense was to be first paid, the medical officer seldom received that sum; the salary was without other allowance or perquisite of any sort: should the committee choose to authorize larger salaries or allowances than sufficient to obtain efficient medical officers, the grand jury may check them by refusing the county grant.

The right of election of medical officers rests with the subscribers, the grand jury having no control over the appointment; in case of a vacancy, an advertisement is put into the newspaper, but no notice is sent to the grand jury. This neighbourhood is considered to contain persons able to pay for advice and medicine, sufficient in number to induce a medical man to reside, independently of the dispensary emolument. No medical officer attached to this institution has died either at Howth or Baldoyle.

A register is kept, but did not appear to be carefully or accurately dated; it was the only document, however, from which the printed report was taken; but the numbers do not correspond; thus, in the printed report, is set down "deaths 14," whereas, on inspection of the original register, three only were found for the year 1832 and 1833; again, in the printed report are stated 93 cases of small-pox, only 18 cases appeared in the original document; the gross number only of patients attended is sent to the grand jury, and no account is kept of the number of midwifery cases.

The medical officer stated that no one was ever refused advice or medicine, but that to have a recommendation from a subscriber was the more regular course. Many of the farmers, and some others who subscribed, required that they *themselves*, their *families* and *all* living on their farms, should be attended *gratis*.

Attendance was given as often as required in the night, but no practitioners are authorized to have their prescriptions for the poor made up at this dispensary. Poor women, when lying-in, are generally attended by midwives who are very unskilful, and injury, both to mother and child, is often the result; the medical officer attended in difficult cases. Prescriptions are not entered in a book.

Vaccination is performed here, and generally with success, though small-pox has been frequent of late years, and the medical officer thought the confidence of the public in the operation was a little shaken.

The committee is elected from and by the subscribers, and the medical officer is not one of their body. They appear to have met four times in the years 1827 and 1828, but only twice in each succeeding year. Minutes were kept of their proceedings.

The medical officer stated his opinion that it would be well, if there were no subscriptions to institutions of this sort, and that the Government were to pay every thing and have the appointment, as there were always great dissensions in the managing committee, partly on account of religious differences and partly from persons of inferior degree being on the committee,

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Howth and
Baldoyle
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Managing
Committee.

conveyance, nor for board or lodging, but if the committee or subscribers choose to authorize salaries or allowances higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers the county has no control whatever, although obliged to contribute to the funds of the charity a sum equivalent to the amount of annual subscriptions. Besides, many arrangements might be made by which the county would be unnecessarily taxed over which there is no control.

Here the medical attendant advanced for one subscriber 2 *l.* 10 *s.*, which sum he admitted he had not been repaid. And in this year (and this year only) his wife subscribes 1 *l.* 10 *s.*, which it is evident he must get returned, together with the same amount from the grand jury. There is no guarantee that an unprincipled man might not combine with a few friends to raise an institution for the sake of the medical appointment, the medical man returning the money subscribed by his friends, and retaining that subscribed by the county, and the Assistant Commissioner has cause to believe such is done; for any control exercised by the grand jury is not equal to preventing the occurrence of such an abuse.

The medical officer is elected by the governors. The vacancy to which the present medical attendant was appointed was published in the newspapers, but no notice given in particular to the grand jury, who have not, at all events, any power to take a part in the appointment, nor is there a power of *veto* vested in them or any other persons.

It appears that in the last appointment there were not any testimonials required; if there had been, the present medical officer could not be elected, only having, as he says, the power of acting as an apothecary; neither is there any limitation to the youth or old age of the officers. The number of candidates on the occasion of the last vacancy were for Clane three, for Donadea two, as stated by the medical officer. No control whatever exists to prevent persons from raising a subscription, and electing, at the expense of the county, a man without any of the qualifications for such an appointment. There is no notice of any kind sent to the grand jury. The mere payment of the annual subscription of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* entitles every such subscriber to vote. In case the medical officer should be harsh or neglect his patients, they can appeal to any governor of the institution, but no instance has occurred of such having been done, although the poor are said to be acquainted with such tribunal of reference.

It is considered that the individuals in the immediate neighbourhood capable of paying for advice, are not sufficient in number to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument.

There are many medical gentlemen in the district qualified to be elected to the institution, but they are all connected with dispensaries, and none are willing to serve gratuitously. There are no retiring allowances. There has been no instance of mortality, or even sickness among the medical officers.

The room in which the medicines are kept at Clane appears most miserable, but, the medicines, &c. appear tolerably well kept, and of good quality, and sufficient quantity, even of the more delicate and expensive sorts, such as quinine, &c., except morphia, which the medical attendant says he would be afraid to give the poor. These medicines are supplied by the medical attendant himself, who has an allowance of 24 *l.* per annum for that purpose.

There is no guarantee whatever that the person supplying medicines shall not introduce inferior medicines, and be a gainer in the difference of cost between good and bad. The medicines are paid for by the treasurer on the signature of five of the committee, who need not meet for the purpose. These medicines are purchased by the medical attendant from Messrs. Boileau & George, and he sells them or uses them as he pleases.

The prescriptions are prepared and distributed by himself in person, and the stock of medicines are always under his care, they being his own property.

They are never sold to persons recommended as patients to the dispensary, but are to all others who will pay for them. There are no medical instruments of any sort belonging to the institution. It is stated that leeches are supplied to the patients occasionally, but none appear to be kept. The medical attendant inoculates with vaccine matter freely, but never with small-pock matter, although not prevented from so doing, and it is freely used in the neighbourhood. The medicines, and every thing connected with the Donadea dispensary, appears of the very best quality, and in the very next shop is every thing on a small scale that would be desired; on the whole, the system of regularity and general arrangement fully evinces the care taken of this establishment.

There is a registry kept of persons applying for medical aid, but not of the terminations of their cases. The entries are made by the medical attendant at the time of presenting the recommendations. The numbers treated are returned to the grand jury, and there never has been an instance where any person properly recommended has been refused. There have not been any capital operations performed within the last three years. The number of mid-wifery cases attended are about 20 annually.

A recommendation from a governor entitles a person to relief. The servants of subscribers are attended. It very rarely happens that persons participate in the benefits of the charity who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, neither is attendance given gratuitously to any of the poorest subscribers. In fact no contract has been made with individuals for the purpose of swelling a subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the county. It is quite requisite to obtain an order of recommendation for the aid of the institution, signed by one subscriber, and which orders are most easily procured. The subscribers are not limited in the number of their orders, and although a poor person might not be known to, or liked by the subscribers, he could not be excluded from the benefits of the national institution; and if a poor person should be refused an order, or neglected by the medical officer, or harshly treated, he can appeal to any governor without danger of incurring the displeasure of the wealthier classes, but such appeal does not rest to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Clane and Donadea
Dispensaries.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients.

Who entitled to
Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.Clane and Donadea
Dispensaries.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, and sick poor are attended at their own dwellings when so ill as to be unable to rise, or come to the institution. There is no limit to the distance for this attendance. The patients are entitled to the personal attendance of the medical officer, whenever medical or surgical aid is required; and if two or three visits a day were necessary they would be paid; attendance has often been given in the night. In case of fractures or other accidents, the institution possesses the means, splinters, bandages, &c. of rendering immediate assistance, and such would be afforded. It has occurred (but very rarely), that the prescriptions of authorized practitioners were made up at the institution for the poor. Lying-in cases are attended by the medical officer, whenever recommended; they are in general attended by midwives, and these are mostly very badly educated; and injury very frequently arises to the mother or the child from their ignorance.

Daily attendance on the sick, particularly in acute diseases, is considered absolutely necessary. These cases are visited at the residences whenever requisite. It is considered that occasional attendance, except in cases of chronic complaints, is of very little use, if any. There is no prescription book kept at the institution. Vaccination is performed there every day when applied for, and it appears to prevent the small-pock, which has not of late years been frequent in this country, and the confidence of the public in the efficacy of vaccination appears from the numbers that are vaccinated to be increasing.

Nourishment.

There is nothing but medicine ever furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. No institutions exist in the neighbourhood upon which the medical man can give an order to the sick poor for food, clothing or fuel.

Intern Patients.

There is no accommodation for intern patients attached to this institution; and when cholera prevailed in this neighbourhood, the medical attendant declined attending cases, unless a place were fitted up for those labouring under it.

General Management.

There is no committee of management, nor are salaried officers governors; but it appears the medical attendant regulates every thing connected with the charity of Clane, as no meeting of either subscribers or any other body appears in the book for years past. There is no person in the principal direction *ex officio*. The institution at Donadea appears to be nearly a private one, being under the entire control of the Rector of the parish, who acts as collector, treasurer, and general manager. Quarterly meetings were fixed by an original resolution, but such meetings are not regularly, or scarcely at all attended. Five should constitute a meeting, though it has happened that six or seven have attended. All governors are equally entitled to attend and vote, but not by proxy. Whenever a meeting did take place, it has been noticed and entered.

Managing Committee.

There is no managing committee, nor board of superintendence. The governors or committee never act during the intervals of meeting, nor do any of them ever visit the patients officially.

Officers not medical.

The only officer is the medical attendant, who was appointed by the subscribers regularly called together as before stated. The appointment is during good behaviour. The rules are in manuscript. Voting for officers is open, and no particular religious belief excludes a person from being an officer. The present medical attendant is a Roman Catholic. It would most certainly be right to vest in a central board a *veto* to prevent improper appointments. At present, the grand jury take no part whatever in the elections.

The salary of the medical attendant is 60*l.* per annum for Clane, and 40*l.* for Donadea; but no payment for being treasurer. He does not as such treasurer give any security, but accounts to the grand jury. There is no instance of an officer having been suspended or removed.

Stores.

There are no stores except the medicines, and these are supplied, as before stated, by the medical attendant, at a contract of 24*l.* per annum; and he is the only governor, member of the committee, or officer, who supplies any article to the institution. There are no articles whatever of furniture, clothes, food, fuel, or wine, &c., purchased. There are no articles belonging to the institution which could be lent or used by any governor or officer.

Reports.

No reports are made. The clergy, medical men, gentry, &c., might in this district be formed into a board of health with very great advantage. The district affords a sufficient number of persons for such purpose who would be fitted and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, if it should be found expedient to extend the relief afforded by the dispensaries to a supply of food and clothing and the improvement of dwellings.

Funds and Accounts.

The amount of subscriptions for the Clane dispensary were, in 1831, 46*l.* 1*s.*; 1832, 34*l.* 16*s.*; 1833, 39*l.* 10*s.*: the largest subscription being 5*l.*, and the smallest 5*s.* The income arises from subscriptions, donations, and grand jury presentments. In 1831, there were 29 subscribers; in 1832, 27; in 1833, 25. None of the poorer classes subscribe; and if the subscriptions were to fall off, the institution would cease. There are no principal subscribers upon the continuance of whose bounty the institution depends, but its existence rests upon very slender grounds, particularly as many subscribers are retiring. It is stated, that subscriptions are not accompanied with any stipulation that the subscriber or any part of his family are themselves to receive medicine and medical advice gratuitously. There is no capital stock, houses or lands, belonging to the institution, from which any annual income is derived.

The funds are collected by personal application, and remain with the treasurer. The expenditure, in 1831, amounted to 94*l.* 3*s.*; in 1832, 94*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; in 1833, 88*l.* 15*s.*: principally for salary to medical attendant, medicines, and rent of cabin. The bills are examined by the governors previous to payment, and by them ordered to be paid. The accounts are made up every half year, and are said to be as often presented to the full body of the subscribers, and copies sent to the grand jury. There are no students attached to the institution, nor are lectures given; and dissections are not permitted.

DISPENSARIES.
—
Leinster.
County Kildare.
—
Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
—
Clane and Donodea
Dispensaries.

Persons who attended the Examination.

— DALTON, labourer.—His Grace the Duke of LEINSTER.— — MULLIGAN, labourer.—
Rev. Mr. REAVE.—And the two medical officers of the institution,

Maynooth
Dispensary.

THIS dispensary is intended to afford relief to the sick poor in a district extending six miles by four, including two parishes and the town of Maynooth, the population of which town alone amounts to 2,000; but that of the entire district could not be ascertained. There is a dispensary at Kilcock and one at Celbridge, with a branch at Leixlip, each three miles distant; another at Rathcoffey, about four miles and a half distant, and one at Lucan, at Dunboyne and at Newcastle, each five miles off; besides many more within a distance of ten miles. Medical institutions of this class are considered to be too numerous in this part of the country, and more than are wanted for the relief of the sick poor. About 10 years since there were two dispensaries in the town of Maynooth, each having a grant from the grand jury equal to the amount of subscriptions. An influential resident in the county established the first dispensary in 1813, which was attended by a non-resident physician three days in the week, and a second was established the year after by the townspeople, who felt the want of a resident medical attendant, but it was discontinued after three years, because the medical attendant, on his return from Glasgow, where he had gone to graduate in medicine, did not like to keep up the dispensary, fearing it would have the appearance of opposition to the influential individual before alluded to. He continued, however, to give advice and medicine to the poor, at his own expense. The absence of the regular dispensary physician was acknowledged to be a great inconvenience to the public, if not an evil; one labourer said he had just had a bad surfeit on a non-dispensary day, and he should not have known what to have done if the resident medical gentleman had not attended him; another "that it was painful to be obliged to call upon a man who would take nothing for attending him." Under these circumstances the two dispensaries were remodelled and formed into the one institution now under consideration.

Population and
Extent of Country.

With regard to the greatest extent of country and amount of population which should be included in one dispensary district, it was thought that one medical institution of this sort, with a resident medical attendant placed near the centre, would be sufficient for a district comprising a radius of five miles and a population of 6,000 to 10,000; this would be better adapted to rural districts where the inhabitants are scattered over the country, but if collected in towns and villages, as in this part, and the population is dense, perhaps three miles should be the greatest district, and a medical man should reside in each town. Those present at the examination concurred in opinion that it would be desirable to have a few surgical beds here, or attached to the Celbridge institution, for the reception of cases of accident occurring in the neighbourhood.

The dispensary is held in a small lodge at the entrance of an extensive landed proprietor's demesne, who himself thought it would be better to have a house in the town, which should be the property of the county; the present arrangement was made for the sake of sparing expense to the funds of the institution; the pharmacy room is rather confined and small, but there is a waiting-room adjoining it, and upon the whole it answers the purpose very well.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

There are two medical officers to this institution, the one a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, about 45 years of age, the other a graduate of the University of Glasgow and Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, who is about 55 years old; the former residing at Leixlip, the latter at Maynooth; the first having been appointed by the subscribers at the original establishment of the charity, the last only in January 1834, his appointment having taken place in conformity with the wishes of a great number of the townspeople, who thereon became subscribers. The resident medical officer was, previous to his appointment, residing and practising in the town of Maynooth, and holds no other appointment; the non-resident, besides attending this dispensary, is physician to the Celbridge Fever Hospital and Dispensary of Leixlip, which is a branch of the former, and to the Lucan Dispensary; the amount of salary which he draws,

Medical Officers.

For Celbridge Fever Hospital is	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 80	-	-
Leixlip Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Maynooth ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-

and it did not appear what sum he was paid from the funds of the institution at Lucan. In case of the illness or temporary absence of either of the medical officers, the other would act in his stead. The resident physician does not attend midwifery cases, but the other received his education in that branch of his profession at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; both attend at the dispensary twice in the week. The one who resides in Maynooth is in the habit

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Kildare.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

Maynooth

Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Registration.

Who entitled to

Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment

General Manage-

ment.

of seeing the poor at his own house on any day in the week. In case of harshness or neglect on the part of either the medical officers, Dalton, the labourer, said, that "he would not hesitate to apply for redress to the treasurer or any other gentleman amongst the subscribers." One of the medical officers resides close at hand, and if he happened to be absent his apprentice would afford immediate assistance in cases of accident. The medicines are dispensed by either of the medical officers before alluded to.

The arrangement for the payment of medical men seems to be of their own making, and to have been left to themselves by the subscribers, as there has been no notice taken of it in the books, nor any resolution entered into regarding the more recent appointment of a medical officer; the arrangement was stated to be thus,—the first appointed physician to retain the 45*l.* subscribed by the patron of the charity and his friends, and the more recent appointed medical officer to receive 30 *l.* and whatever sum besides subscribed by his friends, and to have the grand jury grant in addition, in consideration of his visiting the patients at their own dwellings, attending to them on non-dispensary days and supplying the medicines.

The only guarantee against any person combining with a few friends to raise an institution for the sake of a medical appointment, is the power which the grand jury possesses of examining, on oath, such medical or other person, if any such circumstance were suspected.

One of the medical officers was appointed at the original formation of the charity by the governors, each subscriber of a guinea being a governor; the more recent appointment was made under an understanding made with a general meeting of the governors. It was thought a controlling power over elections should be vested in a board established for that purpose, the subscribers being careless in their attendance and not competent judges of the qualifications of a medical man; there are persons in this district capable of paying for advice in sufficient numbers to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary emolument, as the resident dispensary physician, having resided and practised at Maynooth previous to his appointment, the non-resident had ceased to possess the confidence of the people, but not from any fault of his.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed is small, but neatly kept and pretty well arranged; the medicines good but *scantily supplied*; the reason assigned for this, was that they would become mouldy, but this would not necessarily be the case, as there was a fire-place. The Assistant Commissioner could not but look on the arrangement before alluded to as made between the medical officers as being the real cause; the more delicate and expensive medicine not being at all found here, the resident medical officer supplies medicine from his own private stock, engaging to give it, with attendance and advice, for a certain sum, the character of this medical officer being the only security against his supplying medicines of an inferior quality; his predecessor having adopted the same plan of supplying for a certain sum, from his own stock, such medicines as were wanted for the dispensary. The annual expense for the past three years could not be stated, but it was supposed to be about 25 *l.* There were no apparatus for preparing decoctions, nor were surgical instruments of any sort found in this institution. Leeches are occasionally used. Vaccination is very regularly performed, but although the medical officer is not prevented, he does not inoculate with small-pock matter.

There is a register kept by the resident medical officer, but it does not distinguish residence of patients, termination of disease or persons recommending; it appeared, however, by this document, that the numbers applying at the dispensary during the last nine months, for relief, were as follows : *

At Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,671
At Medical Officer's house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251
Visited at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	441
Vaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86

The medical officer has not been called on to attend midwifery cases, which appears to be owing to there being a midwife regularly brought up at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, and placed there by one of the principal subscribers, who allows her 5*l.* per annum.

All poor persons within the district are entitled to relief at this dispensary. The medical officer may refuse a ticket on the ground that the person presenting it is capable of paying, and the subscribers giving the tickets may appeal and bring the complaint before the governors. The lower class of servants of subscribers are entitled to relief, but not those who are capable of paying.

Extern patients are seen at the institution and visited at their homes, so often as their case may require, either by night or day. One of the medical officers stated that in the night, previous to the examination, he had visited a dispensary patient at a distance of three miles from his residence; but in cases of accident, there are no splints or bandages belonging to the dispensary, by means of which to afford immediate assistance. The opinion of the medical men is very strong in favour of vaccination, and the confidence of the public in the practice appeared to be increasing, and small-pock has been very little in the district of late years.

Wine or other extras are not afforded from the funds of this charity, nor does there exist any institution in this neighbourhood on which an order can be given for food, fuel or clothing.

About 35 of the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, constitute the principal direction, exclusive of salaried officers; but it was stated, that the institution had been essentially left to

* These figures denote the number of dispensations, visits, &c. not the number of patients.

to the management of the medical officers, there were no fixed meetings of the direction; indeed, this dispensary forms one instance among many others where there has been no meeting of subscribers held, nor a committee formed for the regulation and management of the affairs of the institution.

The only officer not medical is the treasurer, who does not give any security; he is appointed without any meeting by an understanding amongst the subscribers: religious belief does not exclude any one from becoming an officer. It was the opinion of one of the principal landed proprietors in this county who subscribes largely to six institutions of this class, that there should be one regular and uniform system for the management of dispensaries, which is left to individuals; however good their intention may be, they will never confer the benefit which might be expected from them when rightly managed for the community. It was said that it would be very desirable that the clergy, medical men, &c. should form boards of health in every district, and this district would afford a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in such a purpose.

None of the poorer classes are amongst the subscribers, nor does it ever happen that subscriptions are accompanied by any stipulation whatever in favour of the subscribers. The continuance of the institution mainly depends on the bounty of one subscriber, and possesses no capital stock in houses or lands.

Subscriptions are sent in by the different subscribers to the treasurer, in whose hands the funds remain. There is not any property or sums of money left in the hands of salaried officers or servants of the institution.

The general heads of expenditure are salaries and medicine, which are paid by the treasurer.

Accounts are annually made up and copies thereof presented to the grand jury, but there are no meetings of the full body of the subscribers, for the purpose of auditing them.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Maynooth
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.
Reports.

Funds. Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.

Custody.
Expenditure.
Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

PONSONBY MOORE, esq. ——— BENSON, esq.

[N.B. The medical officer of the institution did not attend the examination, although the day and hour was duly noticed to him by the Assistant Commissioner; this was the more singular, as Tuesday, the day of this examination, the Assistant Commissioner was given to understand, is one of the usual days of attendance at the dispensary. The hours of attendance were generally from ten to one o'clock in the forenoon, but at eleven o'clock on the day in question the medical officer had not made his appearance. Part of the investigation was gone into by the treasurer, but it was quite useless to pursue it any further, that officer not being able to reply to such questions as did not concern himself.]

Newbridge
Dispensary.

THE extent of the district for attendance of the poor is understood by the governors to embrace a circle of two miles. The nearest institutions for medical relief are Clane, on the north, five miles distant; Kilcullen on the south, four miles distant; Naas, where the Assistant Commissioner was given to understand the medical officer resides, on the east, six miles distant; and Kildare on the west, four miles distant. Within the bounds of the district for which the Newbridge dispensary is intended, there is no other medical institution for the relief of the poor.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The institution consists of one room, taken by the year at a rent of 12*l*. This is made to serve for all the purposes of the dispensary. There is no garden or ground of any kind attached to the institution.

Building.

There is one medical attendant attached to the institution, whom the Assistant Commissioner was given to understand resides at Naas, distant, as already stated, six miles from Newbridge. In cases of accident, therefore, or sudden illness, occurring within the district, no immediate medical attendance could be had. With reference to the circumstances under which the appointment of the present medical officer took place; the nature of his qualifications; whether, in the event of absence or illness, any substitute could be found; under what regulations; whether he is allowed private practice; and the nature of his practice generally,—the Assistant Commissioner was, in consequence of this officer's absence from the examination, unable to obtain any positive information. Through the treasurer, however, the Assistant Commissioner learned that the medical officer was appointed to attend on two days in the week, from the hours of ten in the morning until one in the afternoon. This attendance was not, however, considered by the treasurer to be sufficient. It forms a part of the medical officer's duty to dispense the requisite medicines. There is no student, pupil, or other person residing on the spot to afford immediate relief in cases of sudden accident.

Medical Officers.

The medical attendant is the only officer paid; his salary is 50*l*. annually, without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance. The Assistant Commissioner was informed that there were no bye-laws on the subject of the payment of the medical officer.

Payment.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers, and when a vacancy occurs, notice is given in the newspapers. There were eighteen or nineteen candidates for the last vacancy, which was considered mainly attributable to the publicity given through the advertisements. The grand jury takes no part whatever in the appointment of the medical officer. There does not appear to be any limitation as to the age of the officers of the institution, nor does any control exist to prevent persons from raising a fund and starting an institution at the expense of the county. In case the medical officer should be harsh to, or neglect the patients,

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.Newbridge
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Who entitled to
Relief.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ardee Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

patients, they can give information to the subscribers; the poor are acquainted with such mode of reference, and there have occurred instances of its having been had recourse to.

It is considered that there are in the immediate neighbourhood individuals capable of paying for advice, sufficient in number to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument. It is not, however, thought that any medical man would be willing to attend the institution gratuitously. There is not any retiring allowance allowed to the medical officer. Up to the time of the examination there had occurred no instance of mortality as regards the medical officer of the institution.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed appeared to the Assistant Commissioner to be neatly kept, and the medicine to be of good quality and sufficient quantity; owing to the absence of the medical attendant, it was found impossible to ascertain whether a good or any supply of the more expensive medicine was kept.

Medicines are supplied by Messrs. Allen & Co., druggists, Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer on order of the subscribers. The prescriptions are prepared and distributed to the poor patients by the medical attendant himself, and during his absence, the medicines are placed under the care of the woman who keeps the shop on the ground floor of the house, and who lets the room in which the dispensary is held.

The treasurer informed the Assistant Commissioner, that, there were some medical instruments belonging to the institution, but in the absence of the medical attendant he was unable to specify them; for the same reason it could not be ascertained whether the medical officer was bound to supply vaccine matter to the neighbouring poor *gratis*; whether he was allowed or was in the habit of inoculating with small-pock matter.

Any person getting a recommendation is entitled to be attended from the institution, and no person would be attended without such. Each subscriber is unlimited in the number of his recommendations.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.*

THE medical attendant does not know what is the amount of population in the district, but its extent, north and south, is about nine miles, and not more than two, east and west. The neighbouring medical institutions are Drumcondra on the west, Louth on the north, Dunleer south-east, Castlebellingham east, and Collon on the south. There are no other medical institutions in this district, but it is considered too large for one medical man, if he were to attend all the sick poor.

The neighbouring medical institutions are pretty well placed.

This dispensary possesses intern accommodation, viz.: two wards, with two beds each, but they are solely for subscribers' domestic servants.

It would be very desirable to have a few beds for fevers and accidents among the paupers.

The dispensary-house is built of stone, with a slate roof. On the ground floor are, one sitting-room, a kitchen, with pantry, a dispensary-shop, with store-room, a waiting-room for patients, and an entrance-hall; three bed-rooms and two wards on the upper floor. There is no house furniture belonging to the dispensary.

The wards to which there is a separate entrance contain two beds each; they are sufficiently large, and exceedingly well ventilated; there is a fireplace in each. The water is not good, and the situation is low and damp. There is a slipper bath belonging to the institution; about a rood of good garden ground is attached. There are good out-houses for horses, &c. &c. The ground was granted by the corporation of Ardee for ever at a nominal rent. The building belongs to the subscribers, and is in most excellent repair. The cost of erecting it was from 800 *l.* to 900 *l.*

The sole medical officer, aged 42, graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, and passed the College of Surgeons, London. Resides at the institution, to which he was appointed in 1827 by election, and holds no other appointment. He practises as physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, so far as the dispensary is concerned, but not otherwise. In cases of absence a proper person is appointed by the committee; he has private practice; studied midwifery in Edinburgh and London. The patients come to the dispensary on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

The poor patients can complain in case of irregularity on the part of the medical man to any subscriber, and are aware of the fact. There are to be found complaints against a predecessor of the present medical officer on the book of proceedings of the committee. The medical attendant has no assistant, and dispenses the medicines himself.

His salary is fixed at two-thirds of the whole income which arises from subscriptions, the county presentment, and the interest of a sum of money in the funds; he is besides provided with unfurnished lodgings.

The medical officer is elected by the committee, who are very particular with regard to testimonials; and advertisements were put into many newspapers on the occasion of the last vacancy, and the number of candidates who then came forward was 20. The district is sufficient to support a medical man independently of the institution. There is one medical man, eligible

* The Assistant Commissioners understood that several members of the committee were informed of their intended visit, but none attended.

eligible living in Ardee. There are no retiring allowances granted from the funds of this charity. One medical officer died of fever.

The dispensary is in most excellent order, and contains an ample stock of all required; medicines which are supplied to the institution by the medical attendant himself out of his salary, and his character is the sole guarantee that inferior medicines shall not be supplied. He never supplies any medicines in private practice. The average expense of medicine amounts to upwards of 40*l.* per annum. A stomach pump and a few splints are all the instruments belonging to the institution, and these are not sufficient for its purposes, the medical attendant being occasionally obliged to use his own. The stomach pump is sometimes lent, and leeches, when supplied, are at the private expense of the medical attendant. The custom of the dispensary, with regard to vaccination, is to supply vaccine matter to the neighbouring practitioners, and every body who comes is vaccinated *gratis*. The medical attendant never inoculates, but some itinerant practitioners sometimes bring small-pock matter into the neighbourhood.

A register is regularly kept by the medical officer, and the total number of the patients attended is sent to the grand jury. This year the new patients average about 15 daily, and 10 or 11 are now being visited at their homes.

Every person relieved must have a recommendation; and care is taken that no one who is not a fit object should have a ticket: but this is often abused. There is no limitation as to the number of recommendations by each subscriber, and the medical attendant is bound to attend in any case of emergency; but as the district is very populous, he seldom attends or prescribes for those who cannot procure a ticket.

The attending patients at their homes depends upon the discretion of the medical man, who visits frequently in the night. Difficult cases of lying-in are attended, as the midwives are not skilful, and injury has been known to arise in consequence of their ignorance. The medicines prescribed are such as are usually considered proper. The confidence of the public is great in vaccination here, and small-pox has been unknown for the last two years.

Wine, spirits and beer are given at the discretion of the medical attendant; but there are no institutions in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given for food, fuel and other extras. Clothes for lying-in women, flannel, &c., are also given from this charity.

Intern patients, it is understood, must be domestic servants of subscribers, but there have been exceptions. Cholera cases were not admitted. There are no distinctions of any kind made with regard to persons coming to see intern patients.

The diet for intern patients is supplied by the person recommending.

The principal management is vested in a committee of seven, elected by the subscribers.

The committee here are very attentive. Three are considered a quorum. The medical attendant is not one of their body. One of the committee visits the dispensary once a month. Minutes are kept of their proceedings, and four is about the average number attending.

The treasurer is the only officer not medical, and he is assisted by a neighbouring clergyman to collect the subscriptions; and the accounts are audited by the committee.

The mode of voting is open, which has been found beneficial.

The present medical attendant is a Protestant; and previous to his election there was no sudden accession of subscribers. His salary for the last three years has been averaged about 150*l.*, out of which sum he is bound to purchase all the medicines.

There is a nurse attached to this institution, who is paid 5*l.* per annum to keep the ward in order, and 10*d.* a day when there is any in-patient, at which time only she is accommodated in the house. The wards are beautifully kept, but for the last two years there have been no in-patients.

The Assistant Commissioners were unable to obtain a copy of any rules or regulations. There are many bye-laws entered in the minute-book of the proceedings of the committee, but little or nothing is printed.

This neighbourhood affords persons amply sufficient in number, qualified, and willing, to form a board of health, or otherwise to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, should it be found expedient to extend the relief afforded by dispensaries.

The income of the institution arises from subscriptions, the county grant, and interest of a funded sum of money, which has accumulated from the custom of investing every year one-third of the income, or such part of this one-third as remains after small extras for repairs, painting, &c., are paid. The medical attendant does not know exactly what the amount of the funded sum is, but believes between 400*l.* and 500*l.*

One family subscribes largely, and if it withdrew its support, the charity would most likely fall to the ground, or, at any rate, the funds would be most materially reduced; but there is no probability of this occurring. The largest subscription is 20*l.*, from the corporation of Ardee; the smallest is one guinea.

The funds lie with the treasurer, who gives no security.

The accounts are made up and audited every year, and laid before the grand jury.

The income and expenditure of this dispensary was, for the past year,—

Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 119	12	2
County grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	12	2
Interest on Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	10½
							£. 260	12	2½

Out of which all the medicine must be provided.

The other expenses are small, namely, wages to a nurse, 5*l.*, and sundries uncertain.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ardee Dispensary.

Patients.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment

Intern Patients.

Diet.
General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Custody.
Accounts.
Expenditure.

DISPENSARIES.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Leinster.
County Louth.

JAMES WOLFE M'NEALE, esq.—Rev. OWEN ORMSBY, perpetual curate of the parish.—The medical attendant of the institution.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ballymascanlan
Dispensary.

Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payments.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Registration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

THE medical attendant estimates the population of the district for which this dispensary is intended at 8 or 9,000 ; its extent north and south is about 10 miles, and east and west about four. The medical institutions within six miles are the Dundalk infirmary on the south, and Jonesborough dispensary on the north. There is no other medical charity in this district. The medical attendant does not think the district too large. Paupers are never refused advice, medicine, or attendance, at their dwellings. It was considered it would be a most excellent plan to have a house in the district containing six or eight beds, for fevers and accidents among the poor.

There is no building belonging to the dispensary, but the parish has put itself to some inconvenience, and has given a room in the school-house, rent-free, in which the medicines, &c. belonging to the dispensary are kept. The situation is healthy, and supplied with good water. There are waiting-rooms for patients.

The sole medical officer of the institution, aged 32, is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and was educated in midwifery at the lying-in hospital there. He does not reside at Ballymascanlan, but at Forkhill, about six and a half English miles distant. He was appointed to this institution in 1829, by election ; was previously a medical student. He is also surgeon to the Forkhill dispensary ; practises as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. In case of absence, he is obliged to apply to the governor, and to find a proper substitute at his own expense. Is allowed private practice. The periods of attendance at the dispensary, on the part of the medical officer, are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from twelve o'clock till all patients are seen. The duty is never done by proxy. All controlling power lies with the governors, to whom the poor can apply in case of any harshness or neglect of duty towards them, and they are aware of this fact. There is no resident medical man, and the medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant himself.

The medical officer is paid the balance remaining of the common fund, when all the expense of necessary supplies is deducted, without any allowance for horse or lodgings.

The grand jury can and do inquire into the items of expense, and possess the power of regulating the amount of the county grant accordingly.

The medical officer is elected by vote, the grand jury taking no part in the appointment. There has been no election since the establishment of the institution, and then there was no advertisement for the purpose of raising competition for the medical appointment. The present medical officer was known, and testimonials were not required ; nor was any notice of the election sent to the grand jury.

The rules contain no limitations as to the age of the medical officer. All subscribers of a guinea and upwards vote. The neighbourhood is not sufficient to maintain a medical man independently of a dispensary, nor is there one medical man living in the district. There are no regulations relative to superannuations or retiring allowances.

The room in which the medicines are kept is about twelve feet long by nine feet broad, and is neatly arranged. The medicines appear to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity, including those of the more delicate sorts.

The medicines are ordered by the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer, being supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, at an average cost of 18*l.* per annum.

The room in which the medicines are kept is locked by the medical attendant, who always keeps the key.

The medicines are not sold under any circumstances. The institution possesses the necessary apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c., but no surgical instruments of any kind.

The medical attendant does not supply medicine in his private practice. Leeches are supplied to the patients when required, and paid for by the treasurer ; but no particular arrangements are made for ensuring a regular supply of them. They are bought, at prime cost, of an apothecary in Dundalk.

Vaccination is performed *gratis*, and vaccine matter is given away.

The medical attendant does not, and never would inoculate with small-pock ; but there are no laws or regulations of this charity relative to vaccination or inoculation.

A register of the diseases treated is kept by the medical attendant, and a summary is laid before the governors and grand jury. No sick poor are ever refused attendance at the dispensary, or at their homes if necessary, with or without a subscriber's ticket. On the last day of attendance, there were thirteen former patients, five new ones, and three visits at the dwellings of the sick. There have been six capital operations performed in the last three years, and in all these cases the patients recovered. About sixty midwifery cases have been attended within the same period.

All sick poor who get tickets are entitled to relief. Some of the servants of subscribers are attended *gratis*. Persons who, from their circumstances, ought not, do sometimes apply for relief. The signature of one subscriber is sufficient, and there is no limitation to the number of tickets each subscriber may issue, and as relief is never refused, no poor person can be without advice and medicine.

There are none but extern patients at this dispensary, who are visited at their own homes, when necessary ; and, if within the district, attendance is also given in the night, if required : but in cases of accident, the institution does not possess splints, bandages, or other means of affording immediate assistance. No practitioner can have his prescriptions made up at this dispensary.

The medical officer attends lying-in cases, when asked. A prescription list is kept, and the medicines usually considered proper are ordered. Vaccination is considered efficacious; but the number of small-pox cases has increased of late. Yet the confidence of the public in vaccination is strong, and not diminishing.

There are no extras allowed from the funds of this institution, nor does there exist in this neighbourhood any charity on which the surgeon can give an order for food, fuel or clothing.

The general management is vested in the subscribers, who meet twice a year, three of whom form a quorum; the medical officer not being one of their number, the management has never devolved on the surgeon, as the governors are attentive.

There is no person, *ex officio*, in the general management. The fixed meetings of the governors take place on the first Friday in November and the first Friday in May, on which occasions, four or five governors form the average attendance.

All governors can vote, but no proxies are allowed; minutes are kept of their proceedings.

The collector and treasurer is the only officer not medical, and he is appointed by the subscribers; the voting is open, a mode of election that has been found beneficial; there are no bye-laws of this charity for the regulation of this appointment. No religious creed excludes any one from becoming an officer; the present surgeon is a Protestant. The treasurer is not a paid officer, and gives no security.

There are no printed rules. An annual report is made to the governors, but isn't printed.

The district affords a sufficient number of persons (clergy and gentry) to form a board of health, or otherwise to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, should it be found expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The annual amount of subscriptions varies, but averages about 20*l.*; the funds of this charity are derived from subscriptions and county grants; the number of subscribers is about 14; the largest subscription amounts to 5*l.*, the smallest to 1*l.* 1*s.*; none of the poorer classes subscribe. The withdrawal of one or two subscribers would materially affect the institution, and make its existence precarious.

Subscriptions are in no cases attended with any stipulations in favour of the contributions.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands.

The income and expenditure of this dispensary for the years 1832 and 1833 were thus stated:—

		£.	s.	d.
Income	Subscriptions	-	-	-
	County Grant	-	-	-
		21	11	-
		21	11	-
		£. 43	2	-
Expenditure		-	-	-
		£. 42	12	-

The accounts are made up by the treasurer, audited by the governors, and laid before the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

ROSS CARTHY, esq.—THOMAS GERNON, esq.—ROSS GILES, esq.—CHARLES LUCAS, esq.—WILLIAM MOORE, esq.—THOMAS STEWART, esq.—Rev. CHARLES WARING, and the Medical Attendant.

The district is about eight miles square, the population amounting to 11,927, according to the census of 1831. There is no medical institution within six miles; the district is not considered too large. No poor applicants are ever refused relief with or without a ticket. It would be most desirable to have a building in the district capable of receiving six or eight intern patients, as all bad cases of accidents are now obliged to be sent to Dundalk, a distance of 12 miles.

There is no building of any sort belonging to the institution, but the dispensary is kept at a house which is jointly taken yearly by the committee and the medical attendant. The house is in a good airy well-drained situation, and supplied with excellent water, but contains no waiting room for patients. If this house were given up great inconvenience would arise. Hence it is very desirable that the dispensary building should be the property of the charity.

The sole medical officer of the institution is about 27 years of age; he was educated and studied midwifery in Dublin, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; he resides at the institution, to which he was appointed in 1833. He was brought up to the profession of medicine; he was elected by the subscribers, and holds no other appointment. He practises as physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary. There is no bye-law relative to absence or illness of the surgeon, but it is customary to let the committee know, that they may procure a proper substitute. The surgeon is allowed private practice. The days of attendance at the dispensary are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from eleven till three.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ballymascanlan
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.

Rules.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

Carlingford
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Carlingford
Dispensary.

Election.

three o'clock. The duty is never done by proxy. The poor patients, in case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical officer, may complain to the subscriber from whom he received his ticket, and they are well aware of this resource. The medical attendant is always resident, and dispenses the medicine himself; he also keeps an assistant.

The surgeon is the only medical officer paid; last year he received 45*l.*; but the amount of his salary is liable to vary, being paid from a fund formed by subscriptions and county grant; in short he receives the balance, all other dispensary expenses being paid. The grand jury are not bound to give the county grant, without inquiring into the accounts of the charity.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers, without notice being given of a vacancy to the grand jury, who have nothing to do with the appointment.

Testimonials are considered indispensable; but no limitations exist with regard to age, except such as the qualification requires. There were six candidates at the last vacancy.

All subscribers of one guinea or more have a right to vote.

There is only one medical man eligible to the office of surgeon to the dispensary resident in the neighbourhood, which is not considered sufficient to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument.

There are no regulations respecting the granting superannuations or retiring allowances; nor has there been any mortality among the medical men.

Pharmacy.

The room in which the medicines are kept is neat and in good condition; it is in fact the surgery of the medical attendant. The medicines are well kept and in sufficient quantity. The more expensive and delicate are included.

The medical attendant can have any medicines he requires by applying to the treasurer, who orders them from Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, and pays their bills, which for the last year amounted to 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The stock of medicine is always under the care of the medical attendant. Those belonging to the dispensary are never sold, and are kept distinct from, but in the same room or shop with those for private practice or sale.

The instruments which the dispensary possess are a stomach pump and three catheters, which are used in private practice, and might be lent to a surgeon, if required. These are not sufficient for the purposes of the institution. Leeches are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Dublin. There is a bye-law of this charity which obliges the medical attendant to give away vaccine matter *gratis*; but no regulations exist with regard to inoculation; the medical attendant, however, never inoculates.

Patients.

A register of patients is kept; but it is not easy to determine from it how many have been attended, as it does not include those who were relieved without tickets. No account of patients is sent to the grand jury. The number of patients now in attendance is 21. It appeared by a summary of the register for the past year, that four capital operations were performed, and only one death had occurred.

Who entitled to Relief.

All who can obtain tickets are entitled to relief. Servants of subscribers are not attended *gratis*. As much care as possible is taken that no person who ought to pay should have a ticket; but there is no difficulty in a poor person getting one; moreover it is very usual to give medicine without one.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, and the sick poor attended at their own houses, any where within the district, and if requisite, in the night. The institution cannot furnish bandages or splints, and no neighbouring practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at it. All lying-in cases to which he is sent for are attended by the surgeon; the midwives are very unskilful, and injury often happens to both mother and child. Vaccination is performed at the institution *gratis*, and is found generally efficacious. Small-pox has been frequent of late; but no one suffered severely who had been vaccinated; although a few cases after vaccination did occur, the confidence of the public in vaccination is great and rapidly increasing.

Nourishment.

No extras are allowed from the funds of this institution, nor does there exist any charity on which the medical officer could give an order for food, fuel or clothing.

General Management.

The general management is vested in a committee elected by the subscribers, of which the medical officer is not a member.

The committee has been very attentive. There is no person *ex officio* in the principal management; the fixed meetings are quarterly, and three form a quorum; from three to seven generally attend. Voting is not allowed by proxy, and minutes of the proceedings are kept. The treasurer and collector is not a paid officer; he is elected annually; but no bye-law exists on the subject. All voting is open, which mode is found to act beneficially. Religious belief excludes no one from becoming an officer. The present surgeon is a Protestant. No sudden accession of subscribers has taken place at any election.

Reports.

There is no annual report of the state of the charity entered in the minute book; one has, however, been occasionally made, but never printed. This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to enter into a more minute inquiry into the wants of the poor.

Funds, Accounts, Receipts.

The amount of subscriptions is about 40 *l.* per annum. There is no great subscription, the withdrawal of which would break up the charity; but if several fall off, the institution must cease to exist. None of the poorer classes subscribe. No subscription is attended with any stipulation in favour of the subscriber.

DISPENSARIES.
Leinster.
County Louth.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
Castlebellingham
Dispensary.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Income.

Custody.
Expenditure.
Accounts.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, and those sick poor whose cases require it, are attended at their own homes night or day, when expressly recommended by the subscribers, and the distance limited only by the extent of the district.

The chief medical officer attends difficult cases of midwifery. Sixteen cases were attended last year.

The midwives here are not skilful, and injury has consequently been known to arise. The public here have confidence in vaccination, which is found to be very efficacious; and small-pox has not been known here for the last two years.

Some extras are allowed from the funds of this dispensary, such as wine or spirits, but no clothing, nor is there a charity on which an order can be given.

The committee consists of twelve, of which number the medical officer is not one. The principal management devolves on the treasurer. The governors pay little attention to the charity. No person is *ex officio* in the principal direction. Days were fixed for meetings, but they were not attended to. Three form a quorum. All governors can vote, but none by proxy. Minutes are kept of the proceedings.

The Assistant Commissioners were not able to inspect the books, &c. containing the minutes of the proceedings of the committee, as these documents were in the care of a gentleman who, at the period of this examination, was in England.

The treasurer collects the subscriptions without salary, and gives no security. The voting is open. The chief medical attendant is the only salaried officer. He is a Protestant.

An annual report of the affairs of this dispensary is furnished to the grand jury, but not printed. The clergy and gentry of this district might form a board of health, and meet at the dispensary. The district furnishes a sufficient number of persons able to attend to the wants of the poor. It appears from the report furnished to the Assistant Commissioners, that, in the year ending July 1833, the number of patients recommended during the preceding twelve months, was - - - - - 1,023

Remaining on the books - - - - - 189

The number of children vaccinated - - - - - 321

TOTAL - - - 1,533

The subscriptions amount to 72*l.* 2*s.*, received from 31 subscribers. The county presentment amounts to 71*l.* 1*s.* The largest subscription 10*l.*; the smallest 1*l.* 1*s.* The continuance of this institution does not depend on the bounty of any one individual. The subscriptions are unaccompanied by any stipulation whatever in favour of the subscriber or his family.

The income and expenditure for the year ending June 1834, was

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	72	2	-	Salary to Medical Attendant - -	80	-	-
County Grant - - - -	71	1	-	Medicines - - - -	41	10	-
				Rent - - - -	10	-	-
					131	10	-
				Balance in hand - - - -	11	13	-
	£. 143	3	-		£. 143	3	-

The funds remain in the hands of the treasurer.

The bills are examined by the treasurer, who pays them all himself.

The accounts are made up, audited, and copies sent to the grand jury once a year.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Collon Dispensary.

Lord FERRARD.—Rev. WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER, and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE Assistant Commissioners could not ascertain what was the population of the district for which this dispensary is established, but it extends about six miles north and south, and four east and west.

The neighbouring medical establishments are Ardee and Dunleer to the north, Drumcondra to the west, Drogheda to the east, and Slane to the south. There is no other medical institution in the Collon dispensary district.

As a dispensary the present establishment is sufficient, but there is great want of a few beds for fever and accidents; there are however no funds for this purpose. A district of three miles radius, with a rural population, is considered as much as a single medical man can attend to. No one is ever refused either to be visited or furnished with medicine from this dispensary.

Lord Ferrard, Rev. Mr. Foster and the Medical Attendant are decidedly of opinion that there should be established some institution for in-patients—one containing eight beds would probably be sufficient, and could be maintained at an expense of about 100*l.* per annum. The original expense of the building would be about 300*l.* or 400*l.*

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is a slight low brick building, two stories high, standing on an area of about

about 50 feet square. It contains two parlours, four bedrooms, a dispensary-shop, kitchen, stable, &c. The shop measures about 18 feet each way. There is no furniture belonging to the institution. The building is in a good state of repair and the situation is healthy and convenient, well supplied with good water and proper sewers.

There are no baths belonging to the dispensary, nor is there a waiting-room for the patients. A garden containing about a rood of ground is attached to the building.

The proprietor has granted a lease of the ground on which the dispensary stands to the institution at a rent of 1s. per annum, so long as it is used as a dispensary. The gentlemen present think the building should belong to the governors of the dispensary, or if any change took place, to the governors of the county hospital. This is, if not the oldest, at least, one of the oldest dispensaries in Ireland, it was founded in 1806, under the Act of 1805, by the late Lord Oriel, and the present possessor of the title has for many years paid unceasing attention to its concerns.

The sole medical officer of the institution is 25 years of age; he studied in Dublin, afterwards in London; of the College of Surgeons, of which latter place he is a member.

He resides constantly at the institution, and was appointed on the 12th May 1833, by the governors of the dispensary; before that period he was a student of medicine in London; he holds no other appointment. He practises as a surgeon and accoucheur, being licensed by the Lying-in hospital, Dublin. In case of illness or absence, he is bound by a bye-law, to find such a substitute as shall be approved of by the governors.

The days of attendance at the dispensary are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or so long as there are patients to be attended.

In case of any neglect or irregularity of attendance on the part of the medical officer, all controlling power lies with the governors. The medical officer is always on the spot, and dispenses medicines himself; he has at present an apprentice.

Fifty pounds per annum is the salary paid by the governors to the medical officer from the general fund of the charity, without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance; he has, however, unfurnished lodgings at the institution.

The grand jury has a controlling power, to prevent the committee or subscribers from authorizing salaries or allowances higher than requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, or to prevent the county being otherwise unnecessarily taxed.

The character of the medical officer and of those concerned in the transaction is the sole guarantee against a combination to raise a sum of money, obtain a county grant, and then return the money subscribed to the several subscribers.

The medical officer is elected by the governors; but it has not been usual to give any notice in the papers or elsewhere. The only *veto* vested in the grand jury against the appointment of an improper individual is the power of refusing or diminishing the county grant. No limitation exists as to the age of the medical officers; on the occasion of the last vacancy there was but one candidate for the appointment.

The condition on which governors and subscribers vote at the election of medical officers are regulated by the Act. In case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical officer, the patients can apply to a governor; the last medical officer was dismissed from the charge of the institution in consequence of the just and general complaints of the pauper patients, and no apprehension exists that evils may arise from the negligence of the medical officers, through a fear, on the part of the poor, of making complaint.

This neighbourhood is not found sufficient to induce a medical man to reside in it, independently of the dispensary emolument, nor is there any medical man living in the district qualified to be elected to the institution. There are no regulations with regard to age or resignation, or any retiring allowances. One instance has occurred of a medical officer having died at the institution.

The dispensary shop is very neatly and properly kept. The medicines appear in sufficient quantity and of good quality, with a supply of the more delicate and expensive varieties.

The medical officer contracts with the governors to supply medicines to the dispensary patients for 30*l.* per annum, the governors determining where they shall be purchased; at present they are supplied by Messrs. Leslie, of Dublin.

The medical officer prepares and dispenses the medicines, and as he lives at the institution they are always under his own care; he is obliged, by a bye-law, to keep an open shop, and those medicines for sale, private practice and dispensary use are all kept in the same room. The institution possesses no surgical instruments; but the medical attendant has a very ample and a very expensive assortment, his private property, including trusses, cupping apparatus, stomach pump, &c. Leeches are not provided for the pauper patients. The medical officer is bound to furnish vaccine matter *gratis* to all, whether recommended or not, and is forbidden by the governors to inoculate.

A register of the patients is kept by the medical officer, who enters therein the diseases and terminations as they occur; but it is not usual to lodge a copy of it with the grand jury. No one is ever refused advice and medicine. Thirty patients were on the books at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners.

There has not been any capital operation performed within the last three years. In the last 18 months there have been four cases of midwifery attended from the institution.

According to a bye-law of this institution, every pauper must have a recommendation; but it is usual to give advice and medicine at once, in urgent cases, though the patient should not have an order, as he is always able to procure one. Servants of subscribers are attended *gratis*; but none of the subscribers themselves, or any other person who is thought capable of paying for it.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by

Sir D. Barry, M.D.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Collon Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Collon
Dispensary.

The patients relieved by this dispensary are solely extern, and all who can attend are seen at the institution ; but such as cannot leave their homes are visited by the medical officer at any place within the limits of the district for which the dispensary is established, as often as the case requires, and in the night, if requisite.

The institution furnishes no splints or bandages ; but every other assistance, in cases of accident, is immediately given. No one but the resident medical man can have prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are attended under certain bye-law regulations, which require that 10s. should be paid to the medical man. The midwives in the village are tolerably skilful, and no cases in which the mother or child have been injured have come under the notice of the dispensary surgeon.

As far as the order-book affords information, it appeared to the Assistant Commissioners that proper medicines are furnished to the pauper patients.

Vaccination, as before stated, is performed at the institution *gratis*, and has generally proved efficacious ; but small-pox has been frequent, and the confidence of the public in vaccination is diminishing.

Nourishment.

No wine or other extras of any description are given to the patients by the institution, nor does there exist any charity in this neighbourhood on which an order could be given to the sick poor for food, clothing or fuel.

General Management.

The general management is vested in the governors, and the medical man is not one of their number. The attention of the governors of this institution to its affairs has been constant ; three constitute a quorum, and they meet every quarter. All governors are entitled to vote, but not by proxy. Minutes of their proceedings at their meetings are kept. There is no committee or governor who visits the patients officially.

Officers not medical.

The agent of a neighbouring principal proprietor collects the subscriptions *gratis*. The treasurer of the county infirmary is also the permanent treasurer of this institution, for which he acts without salary. There are no printed bye-laws for regulating the appointment of these officers. The election is by open vote, a mode of proceeding which answers very well.

The present medical officer to the institution is a Protestant.

At the last election there was an accession of subscribers. There is no danger of improper appointments taking place, nor in this instance any want of a *veto* being vested in a central board to prevent such.

Rules.

The grand jury take no part in the election.

It does not appear that any existing regulations restrict the utility of this dispensary, and no alterations were suggested to the Assistant Commissioners.

Reports.

No reports are printed. It was considered that it might be well to form a board of health, which might conveniently meet at this institution. The neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, in case it should be intended to extend the relief afforded by dispensaries.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

The amount of subscriptions, according to a list furnished to the Assistant Commissioners, is 57*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The only other source of income is the county grant. The number of subscribers is 18 ; the largest subscription is 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, the smallest 10*s.* 6*d.*, but the subscriber of the latter sum cannot vote. The existence of this dispensary depends solely on the bounty of a principal landed proprietor, whose care is unremitting. Subscriptions are not accompanied with any stipulation that the subscriber or any part of his family are to receive medicine or advice gratuitously.

Collection.
Custody.

The present treasurer of this charity, who is also treasurer to the county hospital, and secretary to the grand jury, takes charge of the funds.

Expenditure.
Accounts.

The accounts are examined and audited by the governors once a year, and paid by the treasurer, and then sent to the grand jury.

Dunleer
Dispensary.

[On the arrival of the Assistant Commissioners at Dunleer, the surgeon to the dispensary not having received the letter announcing their intended visit, was from home ; he called upon them at Dundalk but did not see them, and left the subjoined document.]

Registration.

" THE number of patients relieved at Dunleer dispensary from 5th July 1833 to 26th April last, amounted to 1,250 ; of these upwards of 250 were visited at their respective abodes, some at a considerable distance.

Nature of diseases.

" The diseases for which relief was chiefly sought were—

Continued fever, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Intermittent do. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Diarrhoea and dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Cholera, spasmodic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none
Ditto, common -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Capital operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none
Minor operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	frequent
Fractures -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Wounds and ulcers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Chronic cases, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400

The number to the present period is nearly 1,600.

" The

“ The medicines on hands at present are but few, but in general there is a sufficient stock of the most genuine quality supplied.

“ There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution, but I possess myself such as are requisite in all ordinary cases, as also a stomach pump.”

The treasurer to the Dunleer dispensary informed the Assistant Commissioners that the income for the year ending 1834, amounted to 117*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Persons who attended the Examination.

WILLIAM FILGATE, esq.—FAITHFUL FORTESCUE, esq.—And the Medical Attendant.

Louth Dispensary.

THE population of the Louth dispensary district is estimated at about 9,000 souls; the extent is about nine miles east and west, and six and a half north and south, and contains about 20,000 acres. There is no dispensary within six miles; the district is not thought too large, and the nearest dispensaries are well placed as respects population. It would be very desirable to have attached to the dispensary a house, containing a few beds for fevers and accidents among the paupers.

Population and
Extent of Country.

There are no buildings, or any sort of property belonging to this dispensary. The contract with the medical officer is, that he shall attend all the patients the subscribers recommend, and provide all necessary medicines, for which he is to be paid 80 *l.* per annum.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The sole medical attendant is an apothecary of the Dublin College; 36 years of age; he was appointed to the institution at its foundation in 1825, and holds no other official appointment. He does not act as surgeon or accoucheur, but merely as physician and apothecary. The patients attend at the dispensary three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12, when the medical attendant sees all who bring subscribers' tickets, but not otherwise; he attends on the poor patients at their own houses, day or night, when required. In case of any neglect or irregularity on his part, the people are well aware that they can complain to the subscribers for redress. The medical attendant dispenses all the medicines himself.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical officer, as before stated, receives 80 *l.* a year for medicine and attendance on the sick poor.

Payment.

When the present medical officer came to reside in Louth, he was asked on what terms he would attend the poor, and the agreement before-mentioned was then entered into. There are consequently no printed bye-laws regulating the election of a medical attendant. This neighbourhood is probably not sufficient to maintain a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument, for there is not one resident in the district eligible to the appointment.

Election.

The medical attendant has an apothecary's shop, which is well supplied, and neatly kept. The medicines appeared to be of good quality, and in abundance, including a supply of the more delicate and expensive varieties. The average annual expense of medicines for the use of the institution appears to be about 20 *l.* There are no surgical instruments belonging to the dispensary. Leeches are given in cases of absolute necessity, but at the medical attendant's own expense. He vaccinates all who apply; but never inoculates.

Pharmacy.

There is a register kept of all cases attended at the dispensary, distinguishing those visited at their own homes. A copy of it is lodged with the grand jury. It appeared by the return for the year, from 1st July 1832 to 30th June 1833 inclusive, that the number of patients continued on the book from the previous year, was

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Admitted on the book within that period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038
									1,136

Discharged cured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
Relieved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Result unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Refused treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sent to county infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Remaining on book	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177

1,136

No case has occurred of a poor patient failing to get a ticket, and consequently being refused advice at this dispensary. At the period of this examination, there were about 100 patients under attendance. The medical officer does not attend midwifery cases.

All pauper patients, who can obtain a subscriber's ticket, have advice, attendance and medicine; but subscribers' servants are not attended.

Who entitled to
Relief.

There are no subscribers among the poorer classes. It has never occurred here that a contract has been made with individuals for the purpose of swelling the subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the county. The poor can have no difficulty in obtaining tickets of recommendation, each subscriber being unlimited in the number he may issue. In case of harsh treatment towards the patients, or neglect on the part of the medical officer, or in case of a poor person being refused a ticket of recommendation, no appeal can be made to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.*Louth Dispensary.*

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.Collection and
Custody.
Accounts.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, or, at the discretion of the medical attendant, visited at their homes, any where in the district, and at any time of the day or night; but, owing to the nature of the contract with the medical attendant, the institution possesses in itself no means, such as splints, bandages or the like for rendering immediate assistance, in cases of fractures or other accidents; and, from the same cause, the prescriptions of authorized practitioners are not made up at the dispensary. In lying-in cases, the poor are generally attended by midwives, some of whom are considered skilful.

Vaccination is found very efficacious, and the medical attendant stated that, for the last twelve years, he had not known a case in the village of small-pox after vaccination. He thinks, however, that not above one-third of the population have confidence in the operation.

No extras, such as wine, &c. are given to the sick from the funds of this institution, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which an order could be given for food, fuel or clothing, &c. for the sick poor.

There is a meeting of the subscribers once a year to inspect the accounts, and send them to the grand jury. The subscribers are but few in number, and their attendance not more frequent than once a year.

The secretary to the grand jury is treasurer to this institution. There are no regulations excluding persons of any particular religious belief from becoming officers. The present medical attendant is a Protestant.

There is a general report made out annually, but never printed. This district does not contain many persons able to assist in a more minute examination of the wants of the poor.

If two subscribers to this charity of 9*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* each should withdraw from it, the funds would be so much diminished as materially to affect the usefulness of the institution; but this is not likely to occur.

The funds are generally collected by the medical attendant, and by him handed to the treasurer.

The accounts are audited and examined by the committee, and on their order paid by the treasurer.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**Termonfeckin*
Dispensary.

The Medical Attendant was the only person who met the Commissioners at the dispensary.—The Rev. Mr. KERR, rector of the parish, and Mr. ALFORD were called upon in Termonfeckin.—Mr. MARKEY and Mr. CHESTER were seen in Drogheda.

THE Assistant Commissioners could not learn what was the population* of the district for which this dispensary was established. Its extent is about seven miles east and west, and six north and south. The nearest medical establishments are the Drogheda Infirmary and Dispensary, and the Dispensaries of Collon and Dunleer. There is no other medical establishment in the Termonfeckin district, which is not too large for one resident medical officer. No sick pauper residing in the district is ever refused assistance. It was the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen questioned, that a few beds for fevers and accidents would be highly beneficial.

Mr. Chester and Mr. Parkey (subscribers to the dispensary) feared that the prejudice of the poor against hospitals was so great, that they would not go into them. This was the case when cholera prevailed in the district.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary building is of stone, and consists of one room only, with a very small window, an earthen floor, no ceiling, and a slated roof. It contains a fire-place, and is altogether in a good state of repair. It is supplied with good water, but the situation is low and damp. The building is hired from year to year, at a rent of 4*l.* per annum. It would be much better if the dispensary building were the property of the charity.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical officer of the institution is about forty years of age. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, and lives at Drogheda. He was elected to this institution in 1831, by the subscribers, and has no other appointment: he acts as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. He has never yet been absent, but understands that in case he should be, he must immediately inform the governors. He is allowed private practice; was educated for midwifery. Attends at the dispensary twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock, or as long as there are patients to be attended to.

The pauper patients are perfectly aware that they can complain to a subscriber in case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical officer.

The Rev. Mr. Kerr stated, that though the medical officer resided in Drogheda, he was very regular in his attendance at the dispensary, and of great service to the poor.

The Rev. Mr. Kerr had been a subscriber, but the state of his income, which arises from tithe, was such as to oblige him to withdraw his subscription for the present, but he hoped to be able to renew it.

There is no pupil or student resident at the institution, and the medical attendant dispenses the medicine himself.

Payment.

There are no printed bye-laws on the subject of the payment of the medical officer, who receives 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum, from a fund in the hands of the treasurer, formed by subscriptions and a county grant.

The

* The Rev. Mr. Kerr stated that the district contains but 160 Protestants.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers, who would probably advertise on the next vacancy. The present medical officer was well known, and testimonials of his qualifications were, therefore, not required: there were two candidates at the last election, the unsuccessful candidate was a Protestant; each subscriber of a guinea has a vote. The neighbourhood is not sufficient to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary, and there is not one residing in it.

The medicines are kept in a neatly arranged chest, and appear sufficient in quantity, and of good quality.

The medical attendant buys the medicine of Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, and sends their bills to the governors, who give him the money to pay them. The annual expense averages from 10*l.* to 12*l.* The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant, who locks the chest, and keeps the key himself. The medicines used in private practice are not kept in the same place. Leeches are not supplied by the institution. There is no law relative to vaccination, but the medical attendant gives vaccine matter to all applicants *gratis*; he never did, and never would inoculate.

A register of the cases, as they occur, is kept by the medical attendant, and shown to the governors; about 40 patients were on the books at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners. About six midwifery cases are attended annually from the institution.

The medical attendant never refuses advice and medicine to any person applying, but all ought to have recommendations.

Patients are visited at their own homes as often as required. No one but the medical attendant is authorized to send prescriptions to be made up at the dispensary. Difficult cases of lying-in are attended. Vaccination is performed *gratis* at the dispensary, and is generally efficacious; small-pox has not been frequent in the village; there is one case there now, and that modified.

No extras are given from the funds of this institution, nor is there any charity in this district on which to give an order for food or clothing, &c.

A committee of five governors meet twice a year, and are regular in their attendance. They transact all the business of the institution; the medical officer is not a governor, nor is there any one *ex officio* in the principal direction. All governors can vote, but ladies only by proxy. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

The treasurer is the only officer not medical, and the subscriptions are paid into his hands at the general meeting; there are no printed bye-laws. The mode of voting for officers is open. The present medical officer is a Roman Catholic.

There are no reports of the affairs of this charity printed. A board of health was formed among the gentry during prevalence of cholera, and it is thought that this neighbourhood would afford a sufficient number of persons qualified to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, in case it should be determined to extend the relief afforded by dispensaries.

The subscriptions in 1831 amounted to 158*l.* but they now amount to 21*l.* only, the lowest subscription is 1*l.* 1*s.* The medical attendant stated, that the reason the original subscription was so large, was, that at first the owners of the land, who are all Protestants, subscribed, but have since withdrawn. It is probable, that if one or two subscribers were to withdraw, the charity would cease to exist. The subscriptions are unaccompanied by any stipulations, such as, that the subscribers, or any part of their families, should receive medicine or medical advice *gratis*.

The funds are in the hands of the treasurer, who gives no security. The funds consist of the original 158*l.* subscribed and county grant, and the subscriptions and county grant since received; but the annual expense being greater than the income, in a few years the money will be exhausted and the dispensary probably cease to exist.

The medical attendant informed the Assistant Commissioners that the annual expenditure of the institution averages about 65*l.* All bills are examined by the governors and paid by the treasurer.

The accounts are settled twice a year, and copies sent to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN P. WINTER, esq. J. P., and the Medical Attendant.

This dispensary was established by a magistrate residing in this neighbourhood, and is intended for the sick poor of a district two square miles in extent. There are other dispensaries within a radius of three miles, the distance of the nearest being two and a half, at Rathmolion.

The dispensary consists of one room in a cottage, and its condition, in point of repair, is humble but clean. There is no garden attached. The house is occupied by the person of whom it is hired, at an annual rent of two guineas, which is paid by the treasurer.

The only medical officer connected with the institution is a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; but not of the Company of Apothecaries. He is not provided with apartments at the dispensary house; he attends at the dispensary once a week, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. The medical officer also attends at Summerhill dispensary, for which he receives an additional salary of 50*l.* a year, including house rent. His medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Termonfeckin
Dispensary.

Patients.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Agher Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officers.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Agher Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.
Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.

The present medical attendant was elected by the subscribers. There was no other candidate. The election of a physician or a surgeon is not restricted to graduates of particular universities, or to licentiates or members of particular colleges. The person acting as apothecary must be a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin.

The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are not medical men in the neighbourhood qualified and disposed to give their services to the dispensary gratuitously.

The surgery is clean, and the bottles and shelves well kept. None of the persons who supply articles of medicine are members of committee. The druggist's bill was not produced, being in the hands of the treasurer, who was not present at the examination.

A register of diseases, with the names of the patients, appears to be kept; but none of the more important cases are recorded in detail. The number of sick on the books at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioner was 34; viz. 30 who came to the dispensary and four attended at their own houses. Amongst the above there was one case of fever. No cases of cholera or surgical cases, nor any instance of capital operations or lunatics.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber. There have been no cases in which medical assistance has been refused to applicants from their being without subscribers' tickets. Each annual subscriber of one guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of two miles, no charge or allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer receives no gratuity from charity patients directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously. It is not found to be a perfect security against small-pox. This disease has not been frequent during the last 17 years in this district. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong, and there are numerous applications.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick poor from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin, but are not readily received. There is no lunatic asylum in this county. Four lunatics were in the gaol of Trim a fortnight ago, previous to the holding this examination, and one had recently died there. The Richmond lunatic asylum has been considered that of the county Meath for some three or four years, under the orders of the Lord Lieutenant. The expenses are paid by the grand jury.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the committee, which consists of the original founder of the institution, the treasurer and the medical officer, who remain permanently in office.

The committee meets once a year. It is generally attended by one or two of that body. The surgeon is a member of the committee. There are no *ex officio* directors or visitors.

The duties of treasurer and collector are performed by the same gentleman, who was appointed to the office by the founder of the establishment; he gives no security, remains permanently in office and acts gratuitously. The qualifications necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

There are no servants of the charity.

There are no written rules or bye-laws for the guidance of this dispensary. The privileges of five shilling subscribers are, therefore, not defined. They all, however, understand that they are entitled to advice and medicine. No alterations in the management of this institution are suggested by the committee or by the medical officer.

The reports of the progress of the charity are never printed.

The income of one year was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - - -	30	4	-
County Presentment - - - - -	30	4	-
Balance of last year - - - - -	5	-	-
	£. 65	8	-

The number of subscribers for the year was nine; in the next year they amounted to 42, in consequence of part of the subscribers of the Summerhill having given their names to this dispensary. The lowest rate of annual subscription accepted is 5s.; the highest received is ten guineas, paid by the founder and patron. There are no medical charities in this barony, parish or township which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The

The expenditure of one year was as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's Salary - - - - -	40	-	-
Rent and Taxes - - - - -	2	2	-
Medicines - - - - -	22	16	10
	£. 64	18	10

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Agher Dispensary.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer on the order of the committee.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the committee, who alone have signed the accounts. There are no general meetings of the entire body of subscribers. The minutes of proceedings, so far as relates to the accounts only, are registered in a book kept for that purpose.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Treasurer, two of the Committee, the Physician and the Apothecary.

Athboy and Balliver
Dispensaries.

THESE charities were established by the Earl of Darnley, and were intended for the sick poor of a district twelve miles by fourteen in extent. Balliver Dispensary is five and a half miles from Athboy, within four miles of which there is another dispensary in the county Westmeath, but none within a radius of three miles.

Extent of Country.

The Athboy house consists of a waiting-room and surgery, the state of which, in point of repair, cleanliness, &c. is particularly well arranged and orderly. There is no garden. The house is not occupied. It is hired at an annual rent of 8 l., which is paid by the treasurer.

Building.

The chief medical officer is a graduate of the university, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, about fifty years of age, who has been attached to the dispensary for the last fifteen years. The accoucheur and apothecary is a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. Neither of these gentlemen are provided with apartments at either of the dispensary houses, nor is either a member of the committee. The chief medical officer also attends the Balliver Dispensary, for which he receives an additional salary of 27 l. 13 s. 11 d. per annum. He attends at Athboy twice a week, from ten to two o'clock. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. The apothecary attends every day, and is also apothecary and accoucheur to the Balliver Dispensary, for which he is paid 18 l. 9 s. 3 d. per annum. Prescriptions are daily dispensed to the poor. There is no visiting apothecary.

Medical Officers.

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and has remained in office since 1819. Both the physician and the apothecary were elected by the subscribers. In the election of physician or surgeon, there is no restriction as to graduates of particular universities, but the apothecary must be a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. There was but one candidate for the last vacancy of physician, which occurred in 1819, and but one for that of apothecary, which took place at the same time. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them. Hence there are no medical men within seven miles, who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

Election.

The surgery is neat and orderly, and the bottles and drawers are nicely kept. The medicines of these establishments are in ample quantity, of the best quality and most expensive kind, and are particularly well kept. None of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c. are members of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill, from 1st January to 31st December 1833, was 51 l. 8 s. 5 d.

Pharmacy.

A register of diseases, but without their terminations, appears to be most accurately kept, and some of the more important cases are instructively recorded in detail. The termination of dispensary cases can very seldom be satisfactorily ascertained, particularly in rural districts. The number of sick on the books at the period of this examination was - 33

Patients' Registration.

Attended at their own houses - - - - - 4

37

Of the above there was one fever case, one slight cholera and one convalescent lunatic.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance was not refused to any applicant during this year on account of the want of governors' recommendations. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at their own dwellings, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Who entitled to relief.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of seven miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officers are paid for their attendance, when called in to the family of a subscriber. They receive no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox. This disease has not been frequent, during the last fifteen years, in Athboy, although inoculation appears to be frequently performed by itinerant quacks. One of these quacks is stated by the apothecary to be in the habit of inoculating children *furtively*, for the purpose

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.	purpose of spreading the disease, in order that he may have more employment as an inoculator. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong and increasing.
Leinster.	Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.
County Meath.	Lunatics are provided for with difficulty.
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.	The general management of the establishment is under the direction of a managing committee, which consists of seven of the resident gentry, who are permanent, and remain in office from year to year.
Athboy and Balliver Dispensaries.	There are committee meetings once every year, which are generally attended by the entire of that body. The directors and visitors <i>ex officio</i> , are the magistrates and the clergymen.
Managing Committee.	The collector, who was appointed by the subscribers, gives no security, but holds the office permanently, and performs its duties without remuneration.
Officers not medical.	The qualifications necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the payment of a guinea annually. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.
Attendants.	There is one male servant, who is paid three guineas a year; he is hired by the committee, and may be discharged by them upon the medical officer's complaint.
Rules.	This institution seems to be so well managed, that no alteration appears to be necessary in the rules by which its concerns are governed.
Reports.	Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up and printed every year.
Funds and Accounts.	The income for the year ending 31st December 1833, including both dispensaries, was as follows:—
Receipts.	

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	100	13	—
Presentment	99	12	—
	£. 200	5	—

Custody.	The number of subscribers for the year was 26; the lowest rate of annual subscriptions accepted was a guinea. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.
Expenditure.	The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer. The expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1833, for both dispensaries, was,—

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's Salary	83	1	7½
Apothecary's ditto	18	9	3
Medicines	70	17	7
Rent	14	6	—
Attendant	3	3	—
Sundries	4	12	3
	194	9	8½
Balance in hand	5	15	3½
	£. 200	5	—

Accounts.	All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the committee. The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governor in full meeting, called for that purpose. There are general meetings of the governors once every year, which are usually attended by a large portion of their number; and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, which was exhibited to the Assistant Commissioners, and was found to contain the proceedings of 15 years, ever since the foundation of the charity.
Medical Instruction.	There is an articulated pupil of the apothecary's admitted to attend the practice at the dispensary. Practitioners established in the neighbourhood are permitted to witness capital operations, and any remarkable cases that may occur.

Clonard Dispensary.	Person who attended the Examination. The Medical Attendant.
Extent of Country.	This charity was established in 1822, by the neighbouring gentry, and was intended for the sick poor of a district twelve miles by four in extent; there is another dispensary at Kinnegad, three miles distant.
Building.	The dispensary consists of one wretched room, about eight feet square, in a labourer's cottage, the state of which, in point of repair, cleanliness, &c., is wretched in the extreme; there is no garden; the house is not occupied; it is hired of Callaghan, the tenant of the cottage, at the annual rent of 2 <i>l.</i> , which is paid by the treasurer and secretary.

The

The only medical officer connected with this establishment is a licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Dublin; he is provided with a house at Ballyboggan, about two miles distant, which was built by the Marquis of Lansdowne; it consists of two stories, and appeared to be very comfortable; his lordship vested it in the names of three trustees, for the benefit of this charity, and as a residence for the medical officer for the time being; the rent charged is ten guineas, which is given by his lordship as his subscription to the dispensary.

The medical attendant's salary is 63*l.* per annum, with an additional sum of from 10*l.* to 25*l.* for the Kinnegad Dispensary, where he attends on Saturdays; at Clonard he attends on Mondays, at twelve o'clock, when prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

The present medical attendant was elected by the subscribers. When a medical officer resigns he cannot influence the election of his successor. The election of physician is not restricted to graduates of particular universities, nor that of surgeon to licentiates or members of the College of Surgeons, but the apothecary must be of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. The number of candidates for the last vacancy of surgeon, which occurred in 1832, was six, and for that which occurred in 1833 there was but one. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood, within four miles of the dispensary, who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

The surgery consists of one room, so damp and inconvenient, that the medical attendant has been compelled to keep his principal stock of medicines at his own house at Ballyboggan; on inspecting a list, these were found to be in ample quantities and of the best descriptions, and well kept. The stock was not itself seen by the Assistant Commissioners, owing to the medical attendant not having received notice of his coming, and being therefore absent on the occasion of his visit. None of the persons supplying articles of medicine, &c. are members of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill from June 1833 to June 1834 was 19*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

A register of diseases, with their determinations, appears to be very carefully kept; but none of the cases are recorded in detail. The number of sick on the books was 50, of which six were surgical cases. There were two lunatic paupers in this parish, but no asylum provided in the county.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance has not been refused to any applicant from want of recommendations, during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at their own houses, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings within a radius of seven miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber. He receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox. This disease has not been frequent during the last year in the district. The confidence of the public in vaccination is very strong.

Articles of diet are never given to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish, for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin, but not always received there.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors, through a managing committee, which consists of six, who are elected annually by the subscribers, and remain in office one year. There are no committee meetings, unless they are required. There is only one *ex officio* visitor, namely, the treasurer, who acts as collector. He was appointed by the subscribers, gives no security, and is not paid for his services. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea.

The following alteration in the general management of the institution was recommended by the medical officer, viz. that a dispensary consisting of a pharmacy and waiting room, &c. suitable to the wants of the neighbourhood of Clonard, should be erected.

Reports of the progress of the charity are usually drawn up and printed every year. There were more however last year. There are no standing rules, nor bye-laws.

The income of the year ending 31st May 1834 was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - - -	50	15	6
Presentment - - - - -	50	15	6
	£. 101	11	-

The number of subscribers for the year was not stated. The lowest rate of annual subscription accepted is half a guinea. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Clonard
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.

DISPENSARIES.

The expenditure of the year ending 31st May 1834, was as follows :

		£.	s.	d.
Leinster.	Surgeon's Salary	-	-	63
County Meath.	Rent, including the house at Ballyboggan	-	-	12
	Printing and Stationery	-	-	2
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.	Medicines	-	19	18
	Servant's Wages, Sundries	-	-	5
Clonard Dispensary.	Stomach Pump	-	16	8
		-	3	6
			101	1
			7	
	Balance	-	-	9
			5	
Expenditure.			£. 101	11
			-	

Accounts.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the surgeon.
The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting, called for that purpose.
There are general meetings of the governors once every year, which are usually attended by three or four of their number, and regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose.

Crossakeale
Dispensary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. OSBORNE, and the Medical Attendant.

Building.

THIS charity was established by the proprietor, and is intended to afford relief to the sick poor of a district four square miles in extent. There is another dispensary at Clonmellan, in the county of Westmeath, within a distance of three miles.

The house consists of two rooms in a cottage, occupied by four orphans, and is hired of them at an annual rent of five pounds. There is no garden. The state of the house, in point of repair, cleanliness, &c. is tolerably good.

Medical Officer.

The only medical officer connected with this establishment is a Licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries Dublin, about 32 years of age, who has been attached to the dispensary 12 years. He is not provided with apartments at the dispensary house. He also attends, as apothecary, the Clonmellan dispensary, at an additional salary of 30*l.* per annum. He attends the Crossakeale dispensary twice a week from 11 to 4 o'clock, at which time medical prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Election.

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and remains in office from year to year. The apothecary was also elected by the subscribers. The apothecary must belong to the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. There were four candidates for the last vacancy of medical attendant, which occurred in 1822. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well educated practitioners to settle amongst them. Hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

Pharmacy.

The surgery and the bottles and drawers appeared to be in good order, and well kept. The amount of the druggist's bill, from 7th February to the 29th May 1834, was 10*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Patients' Registra-
tion.

A register of diseases, but without the termination of each case, is kept, but none are recorded in detail. The number of sick on the books was said to be seventy-nine; viz. sixty-eight who attend at the dispensary, and eleven attended at their own houses. There were no fever, cholera nor surgical cases, nor were there any capital operations. There was one lunatic. The general return of diseases, &c. cannot be made out from the dispensary books, as at present kept.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance has not been refused to any applicant during this year, on account of not having recommendations. Each annual subscriber of five shillings may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Extern Patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of five miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer is not paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a five shilling subscriber. He receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox. This disease has been very frequent during the last year in this district. There were sixty cases, of which eight were fatal. The confidence of the public in vaccination is not strong, nor is it increasing.

Nourishment.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick poor from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Intern Patients.
General Manage-
ment.

Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin.
The general management of the establishment is solely under the direction of the pro-
prietor.

There

There are no committee meetings. The only *ex officio* director or visitor is the curate, who was present at this examination.

The proprietor is also collector and treasurer, having been appointed by the subscribers. He does not give any security, but remains permanently in office acting gratuitously. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

There are no servants of the charity.

There are no reports of the progress of the charity, nor are there any standing rules or bye-laws.

The medical attendant states, that the treasurer being absent, no money documents can be produced, nor any further information given as to the finances of the institution, he having all the books in his possession. The number of subscribers for the year was not known to the medical attendant. There are no medical charities in this barony, which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer, by whom all disbursements are made, to the order of the medical attendant.

The accounts are audited twice a year, and a report submitted to the grand jury, and governors in meeting called for that purpose at the vestry.

There are meetings of the governors twice every year, which are generally attended by one half of the entire body, and the minutes of their proceedings are said to be registered in a book kept for that purpose, but were not produced, being, as was stated, in the possession of the treasurer.

There is no medical instruction afforded at this institution.

No particular epidemic disease.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Crossakeale
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.

Custody.

Accounts.

Medical Instruc-
tion.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Drumcondra
Dispensary.

This charity was established in the year 1817, and was intended for the sick poor of a district two square miles in extent. There are no other dispensaries within a radius of three miles, the nearest being that at Ardee, five miles distant.

The dispensary house consists of two rooms, and in point of repair, cleanliness, &c. is very comfortable. It has no garden, nor is the house occupied as a dwelling. The medical attendant thinks that a rent of 6*l.* per annum is charged.

The only medical officer connected with the institution was a graduate of the university, and member of the College of Surgeons of Glasgow. He acts as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. His age is about fifty-seven, and for the last seventeen years he has been attached to this dispensary. There are no apartments provided for him at the dispensary-house. He holds also the appointment of physician to the Kingscourt Dispensary, at an additional salary of 70*l.* per annum. The periods of his attendance at the Drumcondra Dispensary are twice a week from eleven to two o'clock, when prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. The medical duties are never permanently performed by proxies, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Both the treasurer and the physician were appointed by the proprietor of the institution. In the election of either physician or surgeon, there is no restriction as to particular universities or colleges. Individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district are not sufficient in number to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them. Hence, there are no medical men in the neighbourhood who are qualified and willing to give their services to this charity gratuitously.

The surgery is neat and orderly, and the bottles and drawers well kept. The druggist's bill in December last amounted to about 16*l.*

A register of diseases, with their termination, is said to be kept, but no cases are recorded in detail. The register-book was with the treasurer, who resides in Dundalk, and was not present at the examination. The number of sick now on the books is about 24; viz.—

Patients who come to the Dispensary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Attended at their own houses -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
								24

Of the above, there was one fever and four surgical cases; cholera has never appeared in this village; during the year 30 acute cases were treated, of which two were typhus; there were 700 chronic cases.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity. The admission of patients is left to the discretion of the medical attendant, when an admission ticket from a subscriber is not presented.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a distance of two miles, in any direction, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox; this disease has not been frequent during the last

Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officer.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.	two years. Inoculation is frequently practised here by itinerant quacks, for selfish purposes.																				
Leinster.	Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of this charity, but the medical attendant is authorized by the lady of the proprietor to recommend sick poor, who, in such cases, receive relief from her bounty. With the exception of the extensive charity of the proprietor of this institution and his lady, there are no funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.																				
County Meath.	Lunatic patients are sent from this district to Trim.																				
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D.	The general management of the institution is under the direction of the treasurer and the proprietor. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.																				
Drumcondra Dispensary.	There are no servants of the charity.																				
General Management.	There are no reports of the progress of the charity drawn up or printed, nor are there any standing rules or bye-laws.																				
Attendants.	The income for the past year was the sole subscription of the proprietor—																				
Reports.																					
Funds and Accounts.																					
Receipts.	<table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Amounting to</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 60</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		£.	s.	d.	Amounting to	-	-	-	Presentment	-	-	-		£. 60	-	-				
	£.	s.	d.																		
Amounting to	-	-	-																		
Presentment	-	-	-																		
	£. 60	-	-																		
	There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.																				
Custody.	The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.																				
Expenditure.	The amount of expenditure for the year was as follows :—																				
	<table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's Salary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine (about)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 64</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		£.	s.	d.	Physician's Salary	-	-	-	Rent	-	-	-	Medicine (about)	-	-	-		£. 64	-	-
	£.	s.	d.																		
Physician's Salary	-	-	-																		
Rent	-	-	-																		
Medicine (about)	-	-	-																		
	£. 64	-	-																		
Accounts.	All disbursements are made by the treasurer, to the order of the medical attendant. The accounts are not audited, but a report is submitted to the grand jury.																				
	Persons who attended the Examination. Rev. Mr. HANLON, P.P. and the Medical Attendant.																				
	THESE charities were established in the year 1831, by the neighbouring landholders, and intended for the poor of a district extending seven miles by five. The nearest dispensary is at Bellewstown, two miles distant.																				
Extent of Country.	The dispensary house, which is occupied by the medical attendant, is two stories high, containing six rooms, with a front court, and a garden, half a rood in extent : the state of the house, with regard to repair, cleanliness, &c., is good, as far as regards the room in which the medicines are disposed. There is no store of medicines at the Black Lion branch, such as are required being carried from the chief establishment at Duleek. The Duleek house is hired at an annual rent of 20 <i>l.</i> , paid out of the funds of the charity.																				
Building.	The only medical officer connected with the institution is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and member of the College of Surgeons London; he is 40 years of age, and for the last three has been attached to the dispensary, where he is provided with apartments; he is also physician to the Black Lion branch; he attends at Duleek twice a week, from ten to one o'clock, and at Black Lion once a week, when prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.																				
Medical Officer.	The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and remains in office from year to year: no security is given by him, nor is he a paid officer. The physician was also elected by the subscribers. When a medical officer resigns, he cannot influence the election of his successor in an election, whether it be for physician or surgeon; there is no restriction as to particular universities or colleges, &c.; when the last vacancy of physician occurred, which was in 1831, there were at least ten candidates. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is said not to be sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.																				
Election.	The surgery is in good order, and the bottles and drawers are well kept. The medicines for the charity are supplied by contract by the medical attendant, who is permitted to sell medicines for his own profit; the stock on hand appears respectable. The landlord of the dispensary is not of the committee.																				
Pharmacy.	A register of diseases, with the termination of cases visited, appears to be carefully kept																				
Patients' Registration.	but																				

but no cases are recorded in detail. The number of sick now on the books, for both dispensaries, is 36; viz.—

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
									36

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Duleek and
Black Lion
Dispensaries.

The medical attendant stated, that 50 patients were then under treatment; there was one fever case.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance was not refused to any applicant during this year for want of a governor's letter of recommendation; each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of patients to attend at the dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Such patients as are not able to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of three miles and half;* no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visit. The medical officers are paid for their attendance when called into the family of a subscriber; they receive no fee from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last three years in Duleek; the confidence of the public in vaccination is increasing.

Extern Patients.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick poor from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish, for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Nourishment.

The present medical attendant was elected by the subscribers, and remains in office from year to year. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea.

Officers.

The general management of this establishment is under the direction of the governors. A managing committee is annually elected by the subscribers, but this committee seldom or never meets. The medical attendant, who is not himself a member, on being questioned on the subject of the committee, stated that no member resided in Duleek at the time.

General Manage-
ment.

There are no servants of the charity.

Attendants.

Reports of the progress of the charity, giving a general return of diseases treated at both dispensaries, are drawn up and printed every year.

Reports.

The amount of income for the year ending 21 May 1834 was as follows:

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	80	2	-
Presentment	80	2	-
	£. 160	4	-

The number of subscribers is not stated, but at the late election of the medical attendant, there was an accession of subscriptions of at least 150*l*. The lowest rate of annual subscription is a guinea. In some cases two subscriptions of 10*s*. are paid under one name. There are no medical charities in this barony, which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

Custody.

The amount of expenditure for the year ending 21 May 1834 was as follows:

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary, which includes medicines	120	-	-
Rent and taxes	20	-	-
	£. 140	-	-

All disbursements are made by the treasurer, it is presumed, to the order of the committee, but there was no order made by them this year.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the grand jury and governors in full meeting called for that purpose. There is a general meeting once every year, which is usually attended by about 30 governors, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, which is in the custody of the treasurer.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Treasurer and the Medical Attendant.

Dunboyne
Dispensary.

This charity was established in the year 1817 by the gentry of the neighbourhood, and was intended for the poor of a district, seven miles by four in extent. The nearest dispensary is that at Leixlip, three miles distant.

Extent of Country.

The

* Since stated to be five miles.

DISPENSARIES.	The house consists of five rooms on one floor, with a paddock and a garden half an acre in extent. The state of the house as to repair, cleanliness, &c. is rather improved since the last visit. It is occupied by the medical officer's assistant, who is a Licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. He sees the dispensary patients occasionally, and retails the medicines on the medical officer's account. He is paid by the medical officer, as he states, 36 <i>l.</i> per annum.			
Leinster.				
County Meath.				
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D.				
Dunboyne Dispensary.	The only medical officer is a graduate of the university of Dublin, a licensed accoucheur from the lying-in hospital, and a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of the same city. He is provided with apartments in the dispensary house, which are occupied by his assistant. He attends three times a week, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and is not now physician to any other dispensary. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays are the days of his attendance. He states that he has ceased to belong to the Rathcoole dispensary since August 1833. Prescriptions are dispensed to the poor every day, for payment or otherwise, by the medical officer's assistant.			
Medical Officer.	The Assistant Commissioner observes, " This is dispensary day and hour, yet three patients only have applied from twelve to half-past two o'clock (Wednesday). The names of those who are said to have attended on Monday last, and other dispensary days, are entered on loose slips of paper, affording no information that can be relied on. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy whether paid or unpaid. The assistant visits all the ordinary cases. He states that he is paid by the medical officer, whose private assistant he is, and although he attends seven days in the week, he does not belong to the dispensary. There is no visiting apothecary.			
Election.	The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and his tenure of office is permanent. The medical officer was also appointed by the subscribers, on the recommendation of an apothecary at Leixlip. The election, whether it be for physician or surgeon, is not, it is said, restricted to graduates of particular universities, or to the licentiates or members of particular colleges. With respect to apothecaries, it is said there is some restriction, but that there are no bye-laws on that subject. When the last vacancy for physician occurred, which was in 1817, there were no candidates. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them, yet there are no medical men stated to be residing within five miles of the dispensary, who are qualified and disposed to give their services to the charity gratuitously.			
Pharmacy.	On the second visit of the Assistant Commissioner, they found the surgery much improved since their first inspection, and the bottles and drawers appeared to be much better kept. Neither the landlord of the dispensary house, nor any of the persons who supply any of the articles, &c. are members of the committee. The medical officer stated that he could not produce the druggist's bill.			
Patients' Registration.	A register of diseases, with the terminations of the several cases, appears to be very irregularly kept, and no cases are recorded in detail. The number of sick on the books was 14 under treatment.			
	Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	14
	Said to be attended at their own houses	-	-	3
	Total	-	-	17
	Of the above, one was a fever case. A return of the diseases, though promised, was not furnished to the Assistant Commissioner.			
Who entitled to Relief.	Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. There was not any case of an applicant being refused medical assistance from want of a governor's letter during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at their own houses, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.			
Extern Patients.	Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings within a distance of six miles from the institution, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. A horse is sometimes sent by the patient.			
	The medical officers are paid for their attendance, when called in to the family of a subscriber, but they receive no gratuity from charity patients directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has been frequent during the last year. There were twenty cases, of which two were fatal. The confidence of the public in vaccination is increasing.			
Nourishment.	Articles are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order of recommendation. Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin, and are always received.			
General Management.	The general management of this institution is under the sole direction of the medical officer, who states that when first appointed to the charity, he was in every way unqualified as to diplomas; that he contracted to supply the medicines at the lowest prices, which have since continued to be supplied on the same principle; viz. that of contract. The medical officer was apprentice to the apothecary at Leixlip, when appointed to this charity, but obtained his licence as apothecary within the first year.			
Managing Committee.	There are no committee meetings, nor are there any <i>ex officio</i> directors or visitors.			
Officers not medical.	The collector was appointed by the medical officer; he is a tithe proctor; gives no security; has remained in office three or four years, and is paid at the rate of five pounds per			

per annum. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers, is the payment of a guinea annually.

There are no servants employed at the dispensary.
The medical officer recommends no alterations in the present system of the Dunboyne Dispensary.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up, but there are none printed, except such as are required by the grand jury. There are no standing rules or bye-laws.

The amount of income for the year ending 1st June 1834, was as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - - -	60	3	-
Presentment - - - - -	60	3	-
	£. 120	6	-

DISPENSARIES.
Leinster.
County Meath.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Dunboyne
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The number of subscribers for the year was thirty-three. There is nothing accepted as an annual subscription lower than a guinea. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The expenditure, according to the following account, which was taken from the dispensary books, sworn to by the medical officer for the year 1832-33, was—

Custody.
Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Bill for medicines - - - - -	53	6	2
Salary - - - - -	52	-	-
House-rent - - - - -	11	-	-
Repairs - - - - -	3	6	5
Stationary - - - - -	-	14	7
	£. 120	7	2

The following is the account from 1st July 1833 to 1st May 1834, to be presented to the grand jury :

	£.	s.	d.
Medicines furnished - - - - -	26	13	11
Salary - - - - -	45	-	-
House-rent - - - - -	10	10	-
Stationary - - - - -	1	7	3
	£. 83	10	2

There was no ledger or day-book in the dispensary from which a correct annual account could be made.

The medical officer receives the whole of the subscriptions, as well as the county grant, for which he pays all the expenses of the establishment, never leaving a balance. He makes affidavit to the value of the medicines distributed to the sick poor. Few or none of the governors certify to the amount thus sworn to, and the treasurer makes affidavit that a certain sum has been lodged in his hands as subscriptions for the year. All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the medical officer.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report of the number of cases treated submitted to the governors in full meeting, called for that purpose. There are general meetings of the governors once every year, which are usually attended by one half of that body ; and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, but merely as to accounts.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Julianstown and
Bellewstown
Dispensaries.

Rev. Mr. NOLAN, P.P.—Colonel PEPPER.—The Treasurer, and five members of the Committee.

Extent of Country.

This charity was established in the year 1829, by the resident gentry, and was intended for the relief of the sick poor of a district seven square miles in extent. There are two other dispensaries within a radius of three miles from Julianstown, one of which is the Bellewstown branch, at the distance of two miles. This dispensary (Julianstown) is said to have been founded upon the proposition of the son of an apothecary, residing four miles off, at Drogheda ; he procured some names, five or six of whom for subscriptions of only 10s. per annum, upon which a presentment was applied for and obtained.

Building.

In a lodging-house, or rather cottage, there is for the purpose of the dispensary one very small room, eight feet by four, which is tolerably clean ; there is no garden, nor is the house occupied ; it is hired of a labourer, at an annual rent of 2 l., which is paid by the treasurer.

Medical Officer.

A member of the College of Surgeons of Glasgow, and of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin, is the only medical officer connected with this establishment ; he is 25 years of age, and has been four years attached to the dispensary ; he is not provided with apartments

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.*Julianstown and
Bellewstown
Dispensaries.*

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.

at the dispensary house, nor is he a member of the committee. He attends the Julianstown institution once a week, and the Bellewstown branch also once a week, at which times prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. His father keeps an apothecary's shop in Drogheda. His medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and remains in office from year to year; the surgeon was also elected by the subscribers; at the last vacancy for surgeon there was no candidate. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

The surgery is tolerably neat, and the bottles and drawers are pretty well kept, but there was very little medicine; some articles were exhibited which had been brought in a basket from Drogheda on the morning of the examination, such as sulphate of quinine, &c. There was no inventory made out, although the letter of the Assistant Commissioner had been received eight days before. None of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c., are members of the committee; there was no druggist's bill produced for either dispensary, the medical attendant being himself the contractor for the supply of medicine, at the annual sum of 40*l.* for the Julianstown establishment, and for the supply of those poor who may present recommendations from governors, at his father's apothecary's shop in Drogheda.

A register of diseases appears to be kept, with the termination of cases, &c., but none are recorded in detail; the number of sick on the books when examined was five; viz.—

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								5

Of the above there was one case of mild indigenous cholera. No return of diseases at Julianstown had been made out.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers, except the subscribers of 10*s.* annually, who expect medicines and advice for their servants and tenants. No applicants were refused medical assistance for want of governors' letters of recommendation during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings within a radius of three miles and a half, no charge nor allowance for horse hire being made for such visits. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber; but receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last four years in Julianstown: the confidence of the public in vaccination is strong.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin.

The general management of the establishment is essentially under the direction of the medical attendant, there being no managing committee. There are general committee meetings once every year, which are generally attended by one-fourth of that body.

The treasurer is also the collector, he was appointed by the subscribers, and gives no security; he remains in office from year to year, but receives no payment. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of one guinea; religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

It is stated by the Assistant Commissioner that the dispensary establishment of both Julianstown and Bellewstown call loudly for amendment.

There are no reports of the progress of the charity either drawn up or printed.

The amount of income for the year ending 1 July 1834 was :

									£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	17	-
Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	17	-
									£.	89	14
											-

The number of subscribers for the year was 42, and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted was 10*s.* There are no medical charities in this barony, which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The

The amount of expenditure for the year was as follows:—										£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Printing and stationary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-
Medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
										£. 104	12	-

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Julianstown and
Bellewstown
Dispensaries.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, P. P., and the Medical Attendant.

Kells Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officers.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the committee.
The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting called for that purpose. There are also general meetings of the governors, but no time is stated. They are generally attended by about one-fourth of the body, and minutes of their proceedings, so far as relates to matters of accounts only, are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose.

THIS charity was established in the year 1815, and was intended for the poor of a district three miles by three in extent. There are no other dispensaries within three miles, the nearest being four miles distant.

The house consists of one room and a closet, and its state in point of repair, cleanliness, &c. is orderly. There is no garden, nor is the house occupied. It is hired at an annual rent of 8*l.* 8*s.*, (in which is included fuel and attendance,) which is paid by the treasurer.

The medical attendant is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and member of the College of Surgeons Dublin, is 50 years of age, and has been attached to the dispensary 19 years. This gentleman and the apothecary have the care of this establishment. Neither one or the other is provided with apartments at the dispensary house. The physician attends no other institution. The chief medical officer attends twice a week from 12 to 2 o'clock, when prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. The apothecary is a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin, about 40 years of age, and attached for the last 18 to the dispensary, where he attends twice a week from 12 to 2 o'clock. He also holds the appointment of apothecary to the fever hospital, and keeps an apothecary's shop. There is no visiting apothecary.

The treasurer was elected by a general meeting, and has remained in office one year. The physician and the apothecary were both elected by the subscribers. In an election, whether it be for physician or surgeon, there is no restriction as to particular universities or colleges. With respect to the apothecary, he must be a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. There were two candidates for the last vacancy of physician, which occurred in the year 1815; and for that of apothecary, in 1816, there were three candidates. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood who are qualified or inclined to give their services gratuitously.

The surgery is clean and in proper order, and the bottles and drawers are very well kept. None of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c., are members of the Committee. The amount of the druggist's bill from 1st May 1833 to 1st May 1834, was 26*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

A register of diseases with their terminations cannot be kept, from the nature of dispensary practice. No cases are recorded in detail. The number of patients who came to the dispensary was omitted to be taken down. There was one person at this time attended at his own house. There were neither fever, cholera, nor surgical cases, nor were there any lunatics or capital operations.

Those who are able to purchase medicines, are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance was not refused to any applicant for not having a governor's letter during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home ten times, besides fifty daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of three miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officers are paid for their attendance, when called in to the family of a subscriber. They receive no gratuity from charity patients directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent in Kells during the last ten years. The confidence of the public in vaccination is increasing.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel, or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Lunatics are sent to Dublin, but on this subject there are great difficulties.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors, through a managing committee, which consists of seven, who are elected by the subscribers and remain permanently in office. The medical attendant is a member of the committee. There are committee meetings once every year, which are generally attended by one half of that

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.*Kells Dispensary.*

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

that body. The directors and visitors *ex officio*, are, the clergymen of both the Roman-Catholic and the Protestant religions. The apothecary is also the treasurer and collector. He was appointed by a general meeting in July last; he gives no security, and remains in office permanently, but receives no payment. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers, is the annual payment of a guinea. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

There is one male servant, who is paid at the rate of 2*l.* per annum. He is hired by the governors, and may be discharged by them.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up every year, but not printed. The standing rules or bye-laws are not printed.

The amount of income for the year ending 1st May 1834 was—

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	41	15	—
Presentment	41	15	—
	£.83	10	—

The lowest rate of annual subscriptions received at this time was a guinea. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The amount of expenditure for the year ending 1st May 1834 was—

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary	42	15	2
Apothecary's ditto	16	—	—
Rent	8	8	—
Medicines	18	—	—
	£.85	3	2

All disbursements are made by the treasurer, who is also apothecary and secretary to the order of the physician to the charity.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report is submitted to the governors in full meeting called for that purpose. There are also general meetings of the governors once every year, or sometimes more frequently, but are not numerously attended. The minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose.

There is no medical instruction, except that of the apothecary's apprentices, who attend as pupils.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. FORSTER, Vicar.—JOHN SMITH, esq., and the Medical Attendant.

Kilmainham-Wood
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

THIS charity was established by the neighbouring gentry, and is intended for the sick poor, extending over a district of four square miles. There are no other dispensaries within a radius of three miles, the nearest, which is at Kingscourt, in the county Cavan, being three and a half miles distant.

Building.

The house consists of two rooms, and though small is, however, adequate to the wants of the institution. There is no garden. The house is not occupied, it is hired at an annual rent of two guineas, which is paid by the treasurer.

Medical Officer.

The physician, who is also surgeon and accoucheur, is the only medical attendant connected with the institution; he is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin, is 50 years of age, and has been seven years attached to this dispensary. He is not provided with apartments at the dispensary, nor is he a member of the committee. He attends twice a week, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. He is not physician to any other charity, but keeps an apothecary's shop in Kingscourt, county Cavan. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Election.

The physician was elected by the subscribers. The treasurer is permanent. In the event of an election, whether it be for physician or for surgeon, there is no restriction as to particular universities or colleges, but the apothecary must be of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. When the last vacancy for physician occurred, which was in 1827, there was no candidate. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; there are none, therefore, in the neighbourhood who are qualified and willing to give their services gratuitously.

Pharmacy.

The surgery is very small, the bottles and drawers are tolerably well kept. A hamper of medicines was just arrived from Dublin at the period of this examination. It stood unopened in the surgery.

None of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c. are members of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill, from July 1833 to 29th May 1834, was 7*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Patients' Regis-
tration.

A register of diseases, but without their terminations, appears to be carefully kept, but none of the more important cases are recorded in detail.

The

The number of sick on the books was about 10, viz.—

Patients who came to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	9
Attended at his own house	-	-	-	-	-	1
						10

Of the above cases one was fever and one lunatic.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance has not been refused to any applicant for want of a governor's letter, during this year, except to persons living on the property of gentlemen who are not subscribers. To such persons assistance has been refused. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their dwellings, within a radius of four miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber. He receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last seven years in this district. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the subscribers, through a managing committee, which consists of five, who are elected by the subscribers and are permanent.

There are committee meetings once every year, which are generally attended by one-fourth of the body of governors, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, but only as to accounts.

There is a collector who is permanently in office, he gives no security, nor does he receive any payment for his services. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

There is no servant of the charity.

With respect to the general management of this institution no alterations are recommended, either by the committee or by the medical officers.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up but not printed. There are no standing rules nor bye-laws. By the report for the year ending 30th June 1833, it appeared that the number of cases treated during the year amounted to

Of whom there were attended at their own homes

The amount of income for the year ending May 1834 was—

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions -	31	9	-
Presentment -	31	9	-
	£.62	18	-

The number of subscribers for the year was twenty, and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted was a guinea.

There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The amount of expenditure for the year ending May 1834 was—

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary -	50	-	-
Rent -	2	2	-
Medicines -	8	2	11
	£.60	4	11

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the committee.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting called for that purpose.

Persons who attended the Examination.

THOMAS BARNES, jun., esq., J. P.—JOHN FARRELL, esq., J. P.—PHILIP SMYTH, esq., J. P.—SAMUEL SMYTH, esq., J. P.

THIS charity was established by a neighbouring gentleman, and was intended for the relief of the sick poor of a district three miles by three in extent, within which distance there are no other dispensaries; the nearest being at Kells, four miles distant.

The dispensary house consists of two rooms, and its state, with regard to repair, cleanliness, &c. is very respectable; it has no garden attached. The house is occupied by the female attendant

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Kilmainham-Wood
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

Moynalty
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Building.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Moynalty
Dispensary.

Medical Officer.
Election.

attendant of the institution, and is hired of the proprietor of the village at an annual rent of 5*l.*, which is paid by the treasurer. The landlord is an active member of the committee.

The apothecary is the only medical officer attached to the establishment; he is 40 years of age, and has been attached to the dispensary seven years; he is a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. He is not provided with apartments at the dispensary house, but is a member of the committee. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid.

The apothecary attends the dispensary twice a week at 11 o'clock, when prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. He keeps an apothecary's shop in the town of Kells. There is no visiting apothecary.

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and holds the office permanently. The apothecary was also elected by the subscribers. It is required, by the rules of the charity, that the apothecary must be a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. When the last vacancy for medical attendant occurred, which was in 1827, there were two candidates. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them, hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

Pharmacy.

The surgery is orderly, and the bottles and drawers are well kept. The medicines are not provided by contract with the medical officer. The amount of the druggist's bill, from July 1833 to 29th May 1834, was 33*l*. There are no surgical apparatus belonging to the dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

A register of diseases, without the termination of cases, appears to be correctly kept, but none are recorded in detail. By this register, it appears that, during the year ending 31st December 1833, there were attended 815 cases, of which six were in fever. The number of sick on the books, at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioner, was 33 :

Patients who come to the dispensary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Attended at their own houses -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							33

Who entitled to Relief.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance has not been refused to any applicant, for want of a governor's letter of recommendation, during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Extern Patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of three miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber, but they receive no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last seven years in this district. The confidence of the public in vaccination is increasing.

Nourishment.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

General Management.

Lunatics are sent to Dublin, and on this subject there are great difficulties.

The general management is under the direction of the founder of the establishment, through a permanent managing committee, which consists of four.

There are committee meetings once every year, which are generally attended by half of that body. There are no directors or visitors *ex officio*.

The first promoter of this charity acts also as the collector and treasurer. He gives no security, and receives no payment for his services. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea.

Attendant.

There is a female servant to attend the dispensary, who is paid at the rate of three pounds per annum.

Reports.

There are no reports of the progress of the charity drawn up, except those which relate to money matters, nor are there any standing rules or bye-laws.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The amount of income for the year ending 31st July 1834, was—

										£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
										£.70	-	-

There are fifteen subscribers for the year, a guinea being the lowest sum accepted as an annual subscription. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

Custody.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The

The amount of expenditure for the year ending 31st July 1834, was—

	£.	s.	d.
Apothecary's salary	-	-	-
Medicines	-	-	-
Servant's wages	-	-	-
	£.60	7	-

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Moynalty
Dispensary.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the apothecary.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting called for that purpose.

There are also general meetings of the governors once every year, which are usually attended by one-fourth of that body, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, but only so far as relates to accounts.

Accounts.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Oldcastle
Dispensary.

THIS dispensary was established by the neighbouring gentry, and is intended for the sick poor of a district, twelve miles by seven in extent. There are no other dispensaries within a radius of three miles, the nearest, which is at Crossakeale, in this county, being six miles distant. The physician was of opinion, that a few beds for the reception of serious surgical cases attached to his dispensary would be of great benefit to the sick poor of this district. A small fever hospital, to which severe cases might be early removed, would tend to prevent the spread of disease.

Extent of Country.

The house consists of three rooms, and its condition in point of repair, cleanliness, &c., is as comfortable and as orderly as can be required; it is not occupied by any resident, but is hired at an annual rent of 8*l.*, which is paid by the treasurer.

Building.

The only medical officer connected with the institution is a graduate of the University of Dublin, and a licentiate of the College of Surgeons and of the lying-in hospital there; he is not provided with apartments at the dispensary house; he attends at the dispensary twice a week, from eleven to three o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Medical Officer.

The present medical attendant was elected by the subscribers; the election of physician is not restricted to graduates of particular universities. The person acting as apothecary must be of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. When the last vacancy for physician occurred, which was in 1831, there were ten candidates for the situation. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them, hence there are not medical men in the neighbourhood qualified and disposed to give their services to the dispensary gratuitously.

Election.

The surgery is neat and orderly, and the bottles and drawers are well kept; the medicines are in ample quantity, of the best quality and kind, and are carefully kept. The landlord of the dispensary house is a member of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill from July 1832 to May 1834, was 25*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Pharmacy.

The register of diseases, without their terminations, appears to be carefully kept, but none of the more important cases are recorded in detail; the number of sick now on the books is about 30; viz.—

Patients' Registration.

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
								30
Of the above are, Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Lunatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								6

The following is a return from the physician, of the cases (of persons having tickets) treated at the dispensary during the year 1833:—

Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Diarrhoea and dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Chronic and other cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
Fractures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wounds and ulcers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
									469

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.Oldcastle
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.

Rules.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical Instruction.

There are many relieved who are not in this return, owing to their not having brought tickets.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber. There have been no cases of applicants having been refused medical assistance from their being without a subscriber's ticket this year. Each annual subscriber of one guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a distance of six miles in any direction, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease is said to have been frequent during the last two or three years in this district; the confidence of the public in vaccination is not strong, nor is it increasing.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity; there are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation; the physician is, however, authorized to give recommendations to his poor patients, addressed to the lady of the proprietors of Loughcrew House, from whom they receive nourishment fitting for their respective cases.

Lunatics are sent to Dublin, and are difficult to be provided for.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the treasurer; the directors and visitors *ex officio*, are the subscribers.

The collector was elected by the subscribers; he gives no security, but holds his office permanently, acting gratuitously. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the payment of one guinea per annum. There are no servants of the charity.

The following alterations in the general management of the institution are recommended by the committee and by the medical officers; annual printed reports, appealing to the neighbouring gentry, and a code of regulations, also printed and circulated, would be an improvement in the conducting of this charity, and are, indeed, almost indispensable to the good government and success of all similar institutions. No general reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up or printed; the latest contains the number and the nature of the cases in which patients having tickets were relieved. There are no standing rules or bye-laws.

The income of the year ending 31st June 1833, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - - -	-	55	13 -
Presentment - - - - -	-	55	13 -
	£.111	6	-

The number of subscribers for the year was eleven. The lowest rate of annual subscription accepted is a guinea, the highest received 40*l.* from one principal proprietor. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the medical attendant.

The expenditure for one year was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary - - - - -	-	70	- -
Rent - - - - -	-	8	- -
Medicines - - - - -	-	25	3 2
	£.103	3	2

The physician provides fuel for the dispensary out of his salary.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the subscribers in full meeting called for the purpose. There are also general meetings of the governors once every year, which are generally attended by one-fourth of the whole, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for the purpose.

There is no medical instruction. Practitioners established in the neighbourhood are permitted to witness capital operations, and to see remarkable cases when they occur.

Persons who attended the Examination.

A. U. GLEDSTANES, esq., J. P.—The Clergyman of the parish, three other members of the committee, and the Medical Attendant.

THIS dispensary was established by the surrounding gentry in the year 1833, and is intended for the relief of the sick poor of a district seven square miles in extent. There are other dispensaries within a radius of three miles, the nearest (which is in Kilcock) being only one mile distant.

The house consists of two rooms on one floor. It is exceedingly neat, and its condition in point of repair is very satisfactory. There is no garden attached, nor any resident in the house. It is given rent free by a magistrate who lives close by.

The only medical officer connected with the institution, is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. He is not provided with apartments at the dispensary house. He attends at the dispensary twice a week, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid.

There is no visiting apothecary.

The present medical attendant was elected by the subscribers. The election, whether it be of a physician or a surgeon, is not restricted to graduates of particular universities, or to licentiates, or members of particular colleges. The person acting as apothecary, however, must be a licentiate of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. When the present medical attendant was elected, he was the only candidate for the situation. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them, hence there are no medical men in the neighbourhood qualified and disposed to give their services to the dispensary gratuitously.

The surgery is particularly neat, and the bottles and drawers are very well kept. The establishment is most liberally supplied with the best medicines, kept in the most orderly manner. None of the persons who supply articles of medicines, &c. are members of Committee. The amount of the druggist's bill from the 12th March 1833 to the 12th March 1834, was 24*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The register of diseases, with the termination of the several cases, appears to be fairly kept; but no cases are recorded in detail. The number of sick on the books at the period of this examination was 45; viz.—

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									45

Amongst the above, there are no fever, surgical or cholera cases; none of capital operations or of lunatics. The following is a general return from the surgeon of the cases treated at this dispensary.

Designation of Disease.	Remained at the close of 1832.	Admitted during 1833-1834.	Total treated during the year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained at the close of 1833-1834.	Rate of Mortalities 1 in 79.	Died.
Continued Fever - - -	3	Admitted from 12th March 1833, to 12th March 1834, 2,340.	2,340	2,294	29	17	-	28
Intermittent ditto - - -	13							
Diarrhœa and Dysentery - - -	19							
Cholera - - -	-							
Chronic and other cases - - -	2,267							
Capital operations - - -	-							
Fractures - - -	4	Admitted from 12th March 1833, to 12th March 1834, 2,340.	2,340	2,294	29	17	-	29
Wounds and Ulcers - - -	34							
TOTAL - - -	2,340	-	2,340	2,294	29	17	-	29

The fevers were generally of an intermittent type, and prevailed most in April 1833.

Of the above were treated in their own houses,

Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Midwifery cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber. There have been no cases in which medical attendance has been refused to applicants from their being without subscribers' tickets. Each annual subscriber of one guinea may recommend six patients to be visited at home, besides fifteen daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a distance of six miles in any direction from the institution, no charge or allowance

0.5.

M 4

for

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Raddinstown Dispensary.

Extent of Country. Building.

Medical Officers.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.	for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a sufficient security against small-pox; small-pox has not been frequent during the last year in this district. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong and increasing.																																																												
Leinster. County Meath.	Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity; there are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon might give an order or recommendation.																																																												
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.	Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin.																																																												
Raddinstown Dispensary.	The general management of the establishment is under the direction of a committee, which consists of nine, who are elected annually by open vote, and remain in office one year. The surgeon is not a member of the committee. There are committee meetings once in each quarter, which are attended by a majority of that body. There are general meetings of the subscribers, one in each year, which are generally attended by one-third of the whole. The minutes of the first meeting are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose; but are not printed. There are no <i>ex officio</i> directors or visitors.																																																												
General Manage- ment.	The treasurer is elected by the committee, and remains in office from year to year. The present treasurer acts also as collector, so far as receiving the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the payment of one guinea per annum. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.																																																												
Officers not medical.	There is one female servant, whose wages are 4 <i>l.</i> per annum. She is hired by the committee, and may be discharged by them or by the medical officer. No alterations in the management of this institution are suggested by the committee or by the medical officer.																																																												
Attendant.	Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up, and to be printed every year. The first and only report contains the minutes of the first meeting. The standing rules or bye-laws are embodied in the resolutions passed at the meeting held at the original establishment of this institution.																																																												
Reports.	The amount of income for one year was as follows :—																																																												
Funds and Accounts.																																																													
Receipts.	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>54</td><td>-</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>54</td><td>-</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.108</td><td>-</td><td>6</td></tr></table>										£.	s.	d.	Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6	Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6										£.108	-	6												
									£.	s.	d.																																																		
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6																																																		
Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6																																																		
									£.108	-	6																																																		
	The number of subscribers for the year was 31, and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted was a guinea. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.																																																												
Custody.	The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.																																																												
Expenditure.	The amount of expenditure for one year was as follows :—																																																												
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's salary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>54</td><td>-</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>24</td><td>16</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Servants' wages</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.82</td><td>16</td><td>11</td></tr></table>										£.	s.	d.	Surgeon's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6	Medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	11	Servants' wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-										£.82	16	11
									£.	s.	d.																																																		
Surgeon's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6																																																		
Medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	11																																																		
Servants' wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-																																																		
									£.82	16	11																																																		
	All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the committee.																																																												
Accounts.	The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the committee in full meetings called for that purpose.																																																												

Person who attended the Examination.

Ratoath Dispensary.	The Medical Attendant.
Extent of Country.	THIS charity was established in the year 1818, by the neighbouring gentry, and was intended for the poor of a district extending over four square miles. There is no other dispensary nearer than that at Dunshaughlin, which is three miles distant.
Buildings.	The buildings for the purpose of the dispensary, &c. consist of two rooms for the immediate business of it, and a dwelling house. The state of the entire, in point of repair, cleanliness, &c. is respectable. There is a garden attached, of an acre in extent. The house is occupied by the medical attendant, and is hired at an annual rent of 11 <i>l.</i> , which is paid by the physician from his salary.
Medical Officer.	The only medical officer is a graduate of the university of Edinburgh, and a licensed accoucheur. He is 37 years of age, and has been attached to the dispensary 16 years. He is provided with apartments at the dispensary house; but is not a member of the committee. Attendance is given by him three times a week, from nine to twelve o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Both

Both the treasurer and the physician were elected by the subscribers, the former only is permanent. In the election of a medical officer, whether it be for physician or for surgeon, there is no restriction as to particular universities or colleges. When the last vacancy for physician occurred, which was in 1818, there were four candidates. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are no medical men within five miles who are qualified or disposed to give their services gratuitously.

The surgery is not inconvenient; the bottles and drawers are pretty well kept. The medicines are ordered from Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer; they appear to be in ample quantity, and of the best kind. The landlord of the dispensary is not a member of the committee, but the person who supplies the medicines is a member. The amount of the druggist's bill from 1st July 1833 to 3d June 1834, 20*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

A register, with the terminations of cases, appears to have been most carefully kept for 16 years, but no cases are recorded in detail. The number of sick now on the books is 20; viz.

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
								<u>20</u>

Of the above cases there were four of fever, and three of dysentery.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. There was not any applicant refused medical assistance from want of a governor's letter of recommendation during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings within a radius of four miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officers are paid for their attendance when called into the family of a subscriber, but they receive no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found not to be a good security against small-pox, which disease is now frequent in this district. Nearly a hundred cases have occurred since spring. The medical officer sometimes inoculates, and with respect to the confidence of the public in vaccination, it appears that it is shaken.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Lunatics are sent to Dublin.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors through a managing committee, which consists of seven, but which seldom meets. They remain in office from year to year, though not annually elected.

There are committee meetings once every year, which are generally well attended.

The treasurer acts also as collector. He was appointed by the subscribers, and gives no security. The appointment is permanent, but no salary is attached to it. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the annual payment of a guinea. With regard to religious belief, it does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

There are no servants employed at the dispensary.

Reports of the progress of the charity are very carefully drawn up, but not printed every year. The latest printed was for the year ending 30th November 1833, by which it appears, that, during that year, the cases treated were, of

Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Cholera and other chronic cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085
Wounds and Ulcers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,378</u>

The standing rules and bye-laws for the government of the affairs of this charity are also printed.

The amount of income for the year ending 1st May 1834, was,—

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	39	18
Presentment	-	39	18
	£.	79	16

The number of subscribers for the year was 24, and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted one guinea. One nobleman subscribes 10*l.* annually. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Ratoath
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.
Officers not
medical.

Attendants.
Reports.

Funds and Ac-
counts. Receipts.

Custody.

DISPENSARIES.

The amount of expenditure for the year ending 1st May 1834, was 83*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, viz.—

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Rutoath

Dispensary.

Physician's salary, in which the rent of the house is included
Medicines - - - - - - -

£.	s.	d.
- 63	-	-
- 20	11	3
£. 83	11	3

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the medical officer and committee.

Accounts.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting, called for that purpose. There are also general meetings of the governors once every year, which are usually attended by one half of that body, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, but only so far as relates to accounts.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Extent of Country.

THIS charity was established in the year 1808, by a noble proprietor, and was intended for the sick poor within a district of six square miles. There are no other dispensaries within three miles; that at Collon, in the county Louth, being four miles distant.

Building.

The dispensary-house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and its state, as to repair, cleanliness, &c., is good; there is no garden attached to it, and the house is not occupied by any resident; it is hired of the original founder of the charity, at an annual rent of four guineas, which is paid by the treasurer.

Medical Officer.

The only medical officer connected with the institution is a graduate of the University of Dublin, 33 years of age, who has been seven years attached to the dispensary; he is not provided with apartments in the dispensary-house. Attendance is given by the physician three days in the week, from ten to twelve o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Election:

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and is permanent, but receives no payment. The medical attendant was elected by the committee in 1827. The election of physician is not restricted to graduates of any particular university; when the last vacancy occurred, which was in 1827, there were sixteen candidates. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them, hence there are no medical men residing within five miles of the dispensary, who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

Pharmacy.

The surgery is tolerably orderly, and the bottles and drawers are pretty well kept. The various articles being low in quantity at present, an order has been sent to Dublin, and a supply is daily expected.

Patients' Registration.

The amount of the druggist's bill, from May 1832 to May 1833, was 30*l*.

There has not been a register of diseases kept since 1832, nor are there any cases recorded in detail. The number of patients who come daily to the dispensary average about - - - - - 40

And of those who are attended at their own houses	-	-	-	6
---	---	---	---	---

Total - - - 46

Of the above, there were six cases of typhus fever, and one surgical case—a fractured leg. The following is a copy of the medical attendant's note, on the subject of the diseases treated at the dispensary: "Number of patients admitted, 4,000. By far the most considerable of this number were chronic cases, of which the diseases of the *prima via* were conspicuous, viz. dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery and common cholera. Fever prevailed to a considerable extent, chiefly in the mountains; and its type was, in most instances, of the low typhoid kind. The mortality, however, was very inconsiderable, perhaps not one in twenty. A good deal of fever prevailed in the town of Slane; but, with one or two exceptions, was confined to children. Its character, however, was precisely the same; and in one instance, I could trace the developement of the fever now prevalent in the mountains to that among the children of Slane. Those cases of the acute kind, such as fevers, accidents, difficult labours, miscarriages, &c. were all visited at the respective houses of the patients, as often as the exigencies of their cases demanded."

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. It does not appear that there was any case of an applicant having been refused medical assistance for want of a governor's letter of recommendation. Each annual subscriber of a guinea, may recommend patients to be visited at their own houses, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings within a radius of four miles, no charge nor allowance being made for horse-hire for such visits. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber, but receives no gratuity from charity patients directly or indirectly. Vaccination is

is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has been very frequent during the last four or five years, and fatal in many cases. Inoculation is privately carried on to a considerable extent, even in Drogheda. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. The only charitable fund is that collected at the church on Sundays. With regard to lunatic patients, they are sent to Dublin.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the Rector of the parish and the medical attendant. There is no managing committee.

The Rector is an *ex officio* director. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers, is the payment of a guinea annually. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

Reports of the progress of the charity are annually drawn up, but not printed.

The amount of income for the year was as follows :

									£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
									£. 120	-	-

The number of subscribers for the year was ten, and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted a guinea. There are no medical charities in this barony, which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The amount of expenditure for one year was as follows :

									£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-
Rent -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Medicines -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
									£. 118	4	-

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the physician.

The accounts are not audited, but a report is submitted to the grand jury. There are no general meetings of the governors.

It does not appear that any medical instruction is given.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

This charity was established in the year 1830 by the neighbouring gentry, and intended for the sick poor, of a district six miles by two in extent. There is no other dispensary within a radius of three miles, that at Julianstown being the nearest, which is three miles and a half distant.

The house consists of one room, the state of which, as to repair, cleanliness, &c., is very respectable. There is no garden attached, nor is the house occupied by any resident. It is hired at an annual rent of 4*l.*, paid by the treasurer.

A member of the College of Surgeons of London, is the only medical officer connected with this institution. He is not provided with apartments at the dispensary house, nor is he a member of the committee. He is surgeon to the Balbriggan dispensary, at an additional salary of from 80*l.* to 100*l.* a year, varying according to the income of the charity. He attends the Stamullen establishment on one day in the week, from twelve to two o'clock, at which time prescriptions are dispensed to the poor. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and is permanent. The surgeon was also elected by the subscribers. In an election, whether it be for physician or surgeon, there is no restriction as to graduates of particular universities or colleges. When the last vacancy for surgeon occurred, which was in 1830, there was but one candidate. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; hence there are no medical men residing within five miles of the dispensary, who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

The surgery is neat and orderly, and the bottles and drawers are well kept. The medical attendant's medicine-chest seems to be very well supplied with medicines of the best kind. The medicines are paid for by the funds of the charity. Neither the landlord of the dispensary, nor any of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c. are members of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill from 25th July 1833 to 2d June 1834, was 20*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, including about 16*s.* for printing, &c.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Slane Dispensary.

General Management.

Reports.
Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

Stamullen
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officer.

Election.

Pharmacy.

DISPENSARIES.
Leinster.
County Meath.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Stamullen
Dispensary.

A register of important diseases, without the termination of cases, appears to be regularly kept, but there are none recorded in detail. The number of sick now on the books is 17, viz. :—

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							17

Of the above there was one fever case.

Patients' Registration.

RETURN for the Year.	Admitted during 1833.	Total treated during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.
Continued Fever - -	19	5,046	No regular account can be given of dispensary practice on this head.	8
Diarrhoea and Dysentery -	23			
Cholera - - - -	1			
Capital operations - -	7			
Fractures and Dislocations -	6			
Wounds and Ulcers - -	6			

Who entitled to Relief.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance has not been refused to any applicant for not having a governor's letter of recommendation during this year. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at their own houses, besides an unlimited number of daily patients to be seen at the dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own houses, within a distance of three miles, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officer is paid for his attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber, but receives no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last three years at Stamullen. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong and increasing.

Nourishment.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in this parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Lunatics are sent to Dublin, and the difficulties on this subject are great.

General Management.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors, through a managing committee, which consists of seven, who are elected annually by open vote, and remain in office from year to year.

Managing Committee.
Officers not medical.

There are committee meetings four times every year, which are generally well attended. Two subscribers act as the directors, and visitors *ex officio*. The surgeon is also the collector, and as such was appointed by the treasurer. He gives no security, and remains in office from year to year, but receives no payment. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers is the payment of a guinea annually.

Attendants.

There are no servants employed at the dispensary. The medical attendant suggested that the balance of 17*l.* 1*s.*, now in the hands of the treasurer, might be beneficially employed in affording nourishment to very urgent indigent cases, at his recommendation.

Reports.
Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up and printed, together with the standing rules or bye-laws, and were furnished to the Assistant Commissioner. The amount of income for the year was as follows :

								£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	15	-
Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	15	-
								£. 81	10	-

The number of subscribers for the year was sixteen, and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted, one guinea.

There are no medical charities in this barony, which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

Custody.
Expenditure.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer. The amount of expenditure for the year was as follows :

								£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Medicines, including stationery and printing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	4
								£. 76	1	4

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Summerhill
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officer.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the committee.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting called for that purpose. There is also a general meeting of the governors once every year, which is usually attended by about one-third of that body, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose.

THIS charity was established in the year 1817, by the late Countess of Bective, and was intended for the sick poor of a district five miles by three in extent. There are no other dispensaries within a radius of three miles, the nearest being four miles distant.

The house consists of six rooms, or two stories, and its state as to repair, cleanliness, &c. is respectable. There is a garden attached to it of about a quarter of an acre in extent. The house is occupied by the medical attendant, and is hired at an annual rent of 12*l.* which is paid by the occupant.

The only medical officer connected with this institution is a member of the College of Surgeons Edinburgh, acting also as an accoucheur. He is forty years of age, and has been attached to the dispensary fifteen years. He is a member of the committee. The medical attendant resides at the institution, and is consequently in constant attendance. Prescriptions are dispensed to the poor by him at all hours. He is also surgeon to the Agher Dispensary, at an additional salary of 40*l.* per annum, and to Rathmolion Dispensary, at 50*l.* per annum. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. The medical attendant sometimes employs his brother to do his duty for him. There is no visiting apothecary.

The treasurer was appointed by the founder of the charity, and is permanent. The surgeon was elected by the subscribers. In the election of physician, or that of surgeon, there is no restriction as to graduates of particular universities, or to members of particular colleges. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is not sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them. This village, however, appears to be highly respectable, and there is a comfortable inn. The country about is rich. In consequence of the usual county grant having been refused to this dispensary last Wednesday, on account of the principal subscriber having withdrawn his subscription of 25*l.* per annum, the medical attendant states, that he is about to take a qualified apothecary into partnership, and to open an apothecary's shop in Summerhill, in order to prevent a competitor settling there. This, he states, has been long wished for by the inhabitants. There are no medical men residing within three miles of the dispensary, who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

The surgery is neat and orderly, and the bottles and drawers are carefully kept. Neither the landlord of the house, nor any of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c., are members of the committee. All money documents are said to be in the hands of the treasurer, who was not present at this examination.

A register of disease, without the termination of cases, appears to be imperfectly kept, and no cases are recorded in detail. Neither the treatment, nor is the termination of the cases, noted. The number of sick now on the books is 25; viz.

Patients who come to the Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	22
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	3
						25

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. Medical assistance was not refused to any applicant, during this year, for want of a governor's letter. Each annual subscriber of a guinea may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, within a radius of three miles; no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officers are paid for their attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber, but they receive no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and, according to the medical attendant, is not found to be a perfect security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last 15 years in this district. The confidence of the public in vaccination is considerably increasing.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Lunatic patients are sent to Dubin: they occur but rarely.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the committee, which consists of three or four, who are permanent.

There are committee meetings once every year, which are generally attended by one-half of that body, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose, only relatively to the accounts.

A register of cases, but not with their terminations, appears to be kept, and some of the more important cases are instructively recorded in detail. The number of sick on the books was 40; viz.

Patients who come to the dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Attended at their own houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
								40

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Trim Dispensary.

Of the above there was one fever case. A return of diseases treated at the Trim dispensary cannot be made out from the books of the institution.

Patients' Registration.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. It does not appear that any applicant was refused medical assistance from not having a governor's letter during this year. Each annual subscriber of one pound, may recommend patients to be visited at home, besides an unlimited number of daily patients.

Who entitled to Relief.

Such patients as are unable to attend the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings within a distance of seven miles in any direction, no charge nor allowance for horse-hire being made for such visits. The medical officers are paid for their attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber, but they receive no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against small-pox, which disease has not been frequent during the last 15 years in Trim. The medical attendant was of opinion that he had not seen more than five cases during that time. The confidence of the public in vaccination is strong, and is increasing.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the sick from the funds of the charity. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Nourishment.

Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin, but they are not always received there.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the treasurer.

General Management.

There are no committee meetings, nor are there any *ex officio* directors or visitors.

The collector and treasurer was appointed by the subscribers, and holds office permanently, giving no security, but performing its duties gratuitously. The qualification necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers, is the subscription annually of 1*l*. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

Officers not medical.

The dispensary is attended by one female servant, who is paid at the rate of 2*l*. per annum. She is hired by the subscribers, and may be discharged by them.

Attendant.

In this institution there are no reports of its progress, either drawn up or printed; nor are there any standing rules or bye-laws.

Reports.

The amount of income for the year was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	48	—	6
Presentment	48	—	6
	£. 96	1	—

Funds and Accounts; Receipts.

The number of subscribers for the present year (1834) is 25; and the lowest rate of annual subscription accepted is 1*l*. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The amount of expenditure for the year was as follows:—

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary	45	—	—
Apothecary's ditto	15	—	—
Rent	6	6	—
Printing and stationery	—	16	—
Medicines	25	9	8
Servant's wages	2	—	—
Sundries	2	7	—
	£. 96	18	8

All disbursements are made by the treasurer, to the order of the medical attendant.

The accounts are audited once a year, but no report is submitted. There are no general meetings of the governors, nor are there any minutes of their proceedings.

Accounts.

DISPENSARIES.

Person who attended the Examination.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

The Medical Attendant.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Blessington
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.
Medical Attendant.

THE dispensary of Blessington is the only institution of the kind within a considerable circuit. The nearest dispensaries in any direction are those of Dunlavin, Tullagh and Naas. The two former being distant about 10 miles, and the latter not less than eight.

The medical attendant is a gentleman, 29 years of age, who having fulfilled his period of study in Dublin, where he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and graduated in the university, was elected to discharge the duties of physician, surgeon and accoucheur to the establishment about three years ago. His qualifications to practice midwifery are derived from his education at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He is not attached to any other medical or charitable institution, but he is at all times permitted to attend to the calls of his private practice, and to extend it.

It is contrary to custom, that the duties of the medical attendant should be performed by proxy; and it is stated that the usage has never been deviated from except on one occasion, when the sanction of the committee was obtained to the introduction of a temporary substitute, who was a licentiate of the College of Surgeons.

The fixed days for attending to the poor of the district are two in each week. On these they are received at the dispensary, and are provided with the medicines deemed necessary. In addition to this, however, the medical attendant prescribes for all patients who present themselves during one hour every morning at his private residence.

Payment.

His salary, when first appointed to his present situation, was not more than 80*l.*, but by an unanimous vote of the governors, it has been recently raised to 100*l.* a year. A servant is provided to assist him in the dispensing of medicine, who is paid 5*l.* per annum.

Election.

The offices connected with this charity are filled by election of the subscribers; the mode of election and the details of it being always arranged in conformity with the Act of Parliament. The appointments thus made are held only so long as the good conduct of each officer entitles him to the approbation of the electing body; however, it has not hitherto happened that any one has been either removed or suspended.

Pharmacy.

All the medicine required is supplied by the Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists of eminence in Dublin. This firm subscribes to this dispensary as well as to others to which they supply drugs. They are therefore governors, but it is stated that they never exercise their privilege by taking part in the proceedings of the meetings. The expense of medicines has not varied much during the last three years, having averaged about 15*l.* per annum. In addition to medicine, there is a stock of pharmaceutic apparatus and utensils, provided for the purposes of the charity, and these it is not permitted either to the officers or governors to apply them to any other uses.

Patients' Registration.

The extent to which the poor avail themselves of the assistance offered by this charity is ascertained by a register, in which are entered the number of persons who make application for relief, together with the manner in which all cases have been treated, and the result of such treatment. This register is kept by the medical attendant, and from it, it appears that about 1,500 persons have been relieved in each of the last three years. Of this number fully seven-eighths were cases of a purely medical character, and the remainder consisted in equal parts of cases requiring surgical assistance, and of cases of lying-in women.

Who entitled to Relief.

This dispensary does not count any of the humbler classes of society among its subscribers, and from the evidence which was given it would appear that its aid is strictly limited to those only who should constitute the proper objects of its benefits, that is, to those whose circumstances entitled them to gratuitous relief.

In reply to a question to what extent and under what circumstances he considered that he could be called upon to render his services in connexion with the charity, the medical attendant stated that "a recommendation from a governor always entitled the bearer to be attended to; if he resided within a distance of five miles, and that he always deemed it his duty to visit, at their houses, any person whose case required unusual attention; provided that a request to such effect were borne on the recommendation of the governor." He also attended lying-in cases under the same circumstances. He added, that "in the many acute diseases which admit of no delay, daily attendance on the part of the physician was absolutely necessary;" and that in fact occasional visits, except to persons labouring under chronic disorders, were of little or no use.

Nourishment.

The same witness goes on to say, that "he has, in many instances, been summoned to visit patients who were supposed to be afflicted with different distempers, which on examination proved to be of such a character as would be far better treated by a liberal supply of wholesome and nutritious food, than by any medicine whatsoever." It is, therefore, a part of the design of the charity to furnish wine and other matters in those cases which may be deemed likely to benefit thereby.

General Management.

Applications for the relief of lunatics have been occasionally made to the medical attendant. Having no other mode of affording assistance in such cases, he has made use of his influence to gain their admission in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and has been generally successful.

The management of the institution is vested in the hands of the governors, amongst whom are the treasurer and secretary. Twice a year it is appointed that meetings of the governors shall take place. At these meetings five constitute a quorum, and the average attendance of members at them never exceeds seven, although votes by proxy are not admitted.

Managing Committee.

A list exists also of a managing committee, who should meet monthly, to arrange the details of the charity; but they are stated never to have performed this duty, so that in the interval

interval of the general meetings of the governors, there is in truth no superintendence, inas-
much as no visitor is appointed for the purpose.

The appointments in this establishment seem to be quite uninfluenced by sectarian feeling.
At present the physician is a Protestant, and the servant who has been already mentioned is
a Dissenter.

A copy of the rules and regulations for the general conduct of the institution and of its
officers was submitted to the examination of the Assistant Commissioner.

The following table presents a view of the annual income and expenditure for the last three
years: the income resulting partly from subscriptions and donations, and partly from pre-
sentment by the grand jury.

		£.	s.	d.
Income in 1831	-	140	-	-
„ 1832	-	140	-	-
„ 1833	-	140	-	-

		£.	s.	d.
Expenditure in 1831	-	120	-	-
„ 1832	-	120	-	-
„ 1833	-	120	-	-

The funds remain until they are required in the hands of the treasurer, who, though not a
paid officer, is held accountable for their disposal, both to the grand jury and to the
governors. He is not authorized to discharge any bill, until it has previously been examined
by the Govenors.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Rector and the Curate of the parish.—The Treasurer and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

WITHIN a circuit of ten miles round the dispensary of Carnew there are six similar
establishments, and at the following distances from it: Shillelagh, distant three miles; Gorey,
county Wexford, eight miles; Tinnehaly, six miles; Newtown Barry, seven miles; Clonegall,
six miles; Ferns, seven miles. The medical attendant is an M. B. of Trinity College,
Dublin, and had studied his profession both in the that city and in Edinburgh. Previous
to his connexion with the institution under consideration, he had been attached to one of the
medical charities in Dublin. His age is 53. Except at the dispensary, his practice is solely
as a physician, and he is not in the habit of attending to midwifery cases. He states that
he has not, except on rare occasions, been in the habit of discharging the duties of his situa-
tion by proxy, and in those instances he has always been able to secure the services of a very
intelligent apothecary as his substitute.

Patients are received at the dispensary every morning from nine until eleven, and the phy-
sician states he is also at all times ready to visit at their own dwellings those persons who
may be confined by illness, and who require to see him. This latter evidence differs from
that given by the Rector, by his curate and by the treasurer. These witnesses
assert that they have been quite unable to procure the attendance of the physician on extern
patients, and in proof of their assertion, they refer to a charge in the treasurer's accounts for
the last year of 70*l.*, paid to another medical man in the town for his visits to the poor, and
allowed by the committee. The attending physician replies, that "he never heard of the
complaint until the present moment, and that he has never refused to see any patient; but the
reverse." In confirmation of the truth of his denial, a letter was read in evidence, from the Roman
Catholic clergyman of the parish, in which that gentleman speaks in strong commendation of
the entire conduct of the physician, and of the kind and excellent professional services ren-
dered by him to his flock. In this letter there was no intimation of the slightest inattention
on the part of the medical attendant. The committee have promised, on the return to Ireland
of the agent of a neighbouring nobleman, to summon a general meeting of the governors, to
investigate and report on the charge.

The attending physician has been attached to the dispensary since its origin, a period of
15 years. He was appointed by the subscribers, and receives a salary of 100*l.* per annum,
late currency. All the offices of the charity are filled by election, and are only held during
good conduct; however, there has not been any necessity hitherto either for the removal or
the suspension of any of those who have been chosen.

The medicines required for the use of the establishment are procured from Messrs. Boileau
& George, of Dublin, who, being subscribers of two guineas annually, enjoy the privileges
of governors: the outlay under this head, during each of the last three years, has amounted
to nearly 40*l.* There is also a stock of the usual apparatus, &c., and it is stated that they
are strictly reserved for their proper purposes, and are never lent to any one in connexion
with the charity.

The subscribers consist exclusively of individuals of the richer classes of society; and
those only possess the privilege of recommending persons for relief who contribute to the
extent of 1*l.* 1*s.* and upwards annually. Sufficient precautions are adopted to ensure that
no one shall participate in the benefits of the charity, except those whose circumstances
really entitle them to gratuitous relief. As to the extent to which he affords his aid to the
poor, the physician states, that "it is enough if the person be poor; with or without a
recommendation I never refuse; and if the case require it, I consider it my duty to visit the
patient at his own residence, if that be not at a greater distance than four miles." The same
witness observes, "that in cases of acute disease, it is absolutely necessary that the physician
should see his patient daily, and that occasional visits are of little or no use, except in
chronic disorders."

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Blessington
Dispensary.

Funds, and
Accounts
Receipts.

Custody.

Carnew
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

Who entitled to
Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Carnew Dispensary.

General Manage-
ment.Managing Com-
mittee.

Rules.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Custody.
Accounts.

The medical attendant keeps a register of all the applications made to him in connexion with the dispensary. He specifies in it the disease of the applicant, and the mode of treatment which he adopts; but he finds it extremely difficult to obtain correct information as to the result. Nearly all those who apply to him labour under diseases of a so called medical nature. Surgical cases are few, and severe accidents extremely rare, for the district does not include any manufacturing town. Cases of lunacy sometimes offer themselves, and his practice is to make application for their admission into either the Carlow Lunatic Asylum or the Richmond. In the former he finds no difficulty in obtaining his request, but it requires personal influence to succeed at the latter.

On the first Tuesday in each month the governors are in the habit of holding a meeting, which is however seldom attended by more than four or five of them. Three constitute a meeting, but all are equally privileged to participate in the proceedings and to vote, but not by proxy.

A managing committee also exists, whose duties are limited to the details of the institution, which they regulate at their monthly meetings. Besides these, there is no other control over the charity, neither visiting governor nor board of superintendence.

The nature of the evidence given by the witnesses, fully established that sectarian feelings have not been allowed to interfere with the affairs of this dispensary in any particular. The medical officer and the nurse are both Protestants.

The rules and regulations are not printed.

The income of this charity is derived from subscriptions and from grants annually made by the grand jury. Its funds are deposited with the treasurer, who receives no salary, but accounts regularly both with the grand jury and with the committee.

It is his duty to pay all demands of the establishment, but before he does so it is necessary that the bills should have received the signature of three members of the committee.

*Persons who attended the Examination.***Dunlavin*
Dispensary.

The Protestant Clergyman.—The Treasurer and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Extent of Country.

WITHIN a circuit of 10 miles around the dispensary of Dunlavin, there are six other institutions of a similar nature. Their situations and distances are as follows; viz. Ballytore, five miles; Kilcoole, five; Naas, ten; Blessington, nine; Waterford Hospital, five; Baltinglass, seven and a half.

Medical Attendant.

The medical attendant, a gentleman of 37 years of age, was elected in February 1822, and has no other establishment of the kind under his care, but is engaged in private practice on his own account. Previous to his appointment he had just concluded his professional studies, having served an apprenticeship to an apothecary in Dublin, and having taken the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of that city. He had also been a pupil of the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, and had qualified himself to practice midwifery, by the required attendance at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. In his present situation he discharges the duties of surgeon and physician, but not of accoucheur, as by the laws of the charity he is not called upon to visit lying-in women gratuitously. Under ordinary circumstances he is not permitted to discharge his duties by proxy, but on one occasion of illness he obtained the permission of the committee to procure a substitute, in the person of a gentleman from Dublin.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the poor are received at the dispensary by the physician, during the two hours of from 10 until 12 each day.

Payment.

The salary of the medical attendant is 90*l.* per annum, and 5*l.* is annually allowed to him as the rent of the dispensary, which is held in his private residence.

Election.

Not only the medical but all other officers connected with the charity are appointed by election, and in strict conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Hitherto the electors have had no reason to be dissatisfied with their choice, for though the elections are renewed annually, there has been no instance of the suspension or removal of an officer.

Pharmacy.

The medicines required for the use of the dispensary are procured from Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, who appear to be annual subscribers of two guineas, which subscription gives to this firm the privileges of governor. The average annual expenditure, under the head of drugs and medicines, has not exceeded, during the last three years, the sum of 16*l.* The miscellaneous articles, such as small groceries, &c., which are occasionally wanted, are obtained from a shopkeeper of the town, who is a contributor to the charity, but not to the extent which enables him to take a part in its management. It was stated by the witnesses, that the applications on the part of the poor, to have their children vaccinated, were by no means constant; that they were, in fact, nearly altogether confined to the summer months. The experience however of the medical attendant enabled him to assert, that he had never, in the cases of persons who had been vaccinated, met with subsequent small-pox in any degree of a violent or dangerous nature.

On

* A letter was received at the period of holding this examination by the medical attendant from the parish priest, in which he regretted his inability to attend in person, and wrote in terms of commendation of the conduct and attention of the medical attendant.

On examination of the register kept by the attending physician, and produced by him in evidence, showed the number of persons who sought relief from this establishment during the last three years to have been about 1,200 annually. This register contained, in addition to the number of applications, an account of the nature of, and mode of treating each case. It appeared that the most ordinary forms of disease were those which are usually classed as "medical complaints," such as bowel complaints, catarrhs, fevers, and dyspepsia in several shapes, together with affections of the skin. The list of accidents was small, and it was mentioned in explanation that those of a severe nature were usually sent for assistance to the county hospital.

With reference to the extent to which the benefits of this charity may be made available to the poor, it was stated that the power of recommending individuals to it was limited to annual subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and that in the list of the subscribers were not to be found the names of any persons among the poorer classes. It was also stated, that "hardly any instances were known, in which others than those whose circumstances properly rendered them objects for gratuitous relief, had known any kind of aid from it. In addition to his attendance at the dispensary on the days which have been mentioned above, the physician also considers it as part of his duty to visit at their own dwellings, all patients whose illness is of a nature to confine them to the house; and who have been specially recommended for the purpose by a subscriber. He is liable to be called on to pay visits of this nature to any place within a distance of ten miles from the dispensary," and, he adds, that "he frequently pays them, merely on the demand of the person requiring to be seen." On this point the medical attendant goes on to say that "he considers occasional attendance as absolutely useless, except in cases of chronic disorder, and that it is indispensable that the physician should see, at least once a day, all his patients who labour under disease in an acute form." Cases are represented to occur frequently, where the medical attendant finds on examination that the patient suffers rather from the continued use of improper or scanty diet than from any positive disease; what is here wanted is not medicine, but wholesome and judicious food, and under this impression, provision is made out of the funds of the charity for the supply of wine, meal and bread, and other articles, which the discretion of the physician may suggest.

The case of lunatic patients does not come within the design of this charity. Within the last three years, however, about five cases of that kind have presented themselves within its district, but through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Morgan they have all found admission into the lunatic asylum.

The general management of the affairs of the dispensary rests with the entire body of the governors, there being no non-medical officer connected with it, except the treasurer. On the first Wednesday in the months of January, April, July and October, meetings of the governors are appointed to be held, at which all are equally entitled to be present, and to vote: votes by proxy not being permitted. These meetings are not often attended by more than seven persons; but three are sufficient to form a quorum, and to transact business.

There exists also a committee of management, consisting of 15 individuals, chosen annually, in the month of January, with instructions to meet quarterly, and direct the details of the establishment. On this committee three form a quorum; it is to be regretted, however, that in the interval between their meetings, no effective continuation of their control is provided for, there being neither Board of Superintendence chosen by the grand jury, nor any visiting inspector. The evidence given by all the witnesses tended to prove that religious distinctions have not had any influence on the decisions or elections of the great body of governors. The medical attendant is a protestant.

It was stated, that there was a collection of rules and regulations for the guidance of those engaged in the administration of the charity, but they were not printed, neither was a copy produced.

The income of the Dunlavin Dispensary is derived from three sources, viz. from subscriptions, from donations, and from annual grants presented by the grand jury. In each of the last three years, the accounts show a considerable surplus of receipts over expenditure, as in the following account:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts in 1831	-	-	174 16 -	Expenditure in 1831	-	-	122 12 1
" - 1832	-	-	162 5 5	" 1832	-	-	102 2 3
" - 1833	-	-	175 1 5	" 1833	-	-	118 4 4

The custody of the collected funds is committed to the treasurer, who does not receive any remuneration for his services, and is held accountable by the grand jury for his trust.

The bills due by the charity are not, however, discharged by him until they have been presented to the committee, and have received the signatures of three of its members.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

THERE are several dispensaries in the country surrounding Enniskerry, viz. one at Bray, distant about three miles, at Dundrum, seven miles, at Newtown Mount Kennedy, eight miles.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Dunlavin
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Nourishment.

General
Management.

Committee of
Management.

Rules.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.

Accounts.

Enniskerry
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Enniskerry
Dispensary.

The medical attendant of the Enniskerry Dispensary is a licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and is about 42 years of age. He is also attached to a very excellent fever hospital, which is unconnected with the first-mentioned charity. Previous to entering on the duties of these situations he had served as assistant-surgeon of the County Limerick Militia, and he now acts as surgeon, physician and accoucheur, in addition to the calls of his private practice. It is stated that he has never, except in one instance, had occasion to intrust the performance of his duties to a substitute, whom he then, with the consent of the committee, obtained in the person of a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons. He possesses the diploma of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, which, being only granted after an attendance on the wards of that institution, gives him a qualification to practice midwifery.

The dispensary is open to receive and prescribe for the sick poor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of ten and twelve. In addition to the relief granted in this manner, the physician also attends at their houses those persons, who either labour under acute diseases, or may be unable to present themselves at the dispensary. Cases of infectious disorders are always admitted into the fever hospital.

Payment.

The salaries paid by this institution (consisting of the dispensary and detached fever hospital) are 100*l.* per annum to the physician, which he draws solely as attendant of the dispensary, and 10*l.* a year to a nurse-tender; both the physician and the nurse-tender are elected by the committee; the former has held his present situation for the last 20 years, having been, in fact, the first physician appointed to the charity. The appointment of the nurse-tender is not of so old a date, she succeeded her predecessor about seven years ago, who had been removed on account of drunkenness.

Pharmacy.

Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, supply all the medicines which are required for this establishment; they are subscribers to its funds, and, of course, governors; medicine was formerly obtained from the Apothecaries' Hall, but it was not considered of the best quality. The present stock appears to be excellent, and it was stated that the average expenditure, under the head of drugs, has been about 35*l.* for the last three years. The pharmaceutical apparatus, and other articles belonging to the dispensary, are reserved strictly for their proper uses, and are never lent to any individual connected with it.

Patients' Registration.

The Assistant Commissioner had not an opportunity of examining the register, which, he was informed, was kept for the entry in it of all applications for relief, and of the manner in which they had been disposed.

Who entitled to Relief.

The power of recommending persons to the aid of this dispensary is confined by an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* and upwards, and in the list of subscribers are not to be found the names of any of the poorer classes. The physician states, that "he never has had any reason to suppose that any but those whose circumstances justly entitled them to gratuitous relief have participated in its benefits." He adds, that "although he is bound only to attend those poor persons who have provided themselves with the recommendation of a governor, yet he never refuses his assistance to any poor person; and where the applicant is unable to appear at the dispensary, he is in the habit of visiting them, at any distance within a circumference of 21 miles. With respect to the aid afforded to lying-in women, the presence of the dispensary physician is only called for in cases of difficulty, as there is a properly qualified midwife resident in the town, who is supported by subscription, which remunerates her for services to the poor." Speaking of the degree of attention which cases of acute disease require from a physician, the medical attendant observes, that "he considers occasional visits to such cases as nearly, if not altogether, useless, they require to be seen at least once in the 24 hours, and sometimes oftener." He dwells, also, on the amount of sickness produced by the continued use of improper food, and says, "I do believe that many cases of dyspepsia and gastrodynia are clearly referable to a cold, washy, vegetable diet." Some provision of wine, and other extra articles of diet, is made by a Poor Fund which exists in the town, for poor persons who may be sick in their own dwellings, and for the patients in hospitals; these, and other necessary comforts, are supplied in a very sufficient degree.

Cases of lunacy are of frequent occurrence in this district, and the medical attendant states, that "he finds the greatest difficulty in providing for their admission into the Richmond Lunatic Asylum; the conveyance thither of such patients is accompanied with the greatest inconvenience, and much expense, which is only met by the charity of private individuals in the neighbourhood.

General Management.

The non-medical officers of the charity are the treasurer and the secretary, both of whom are governors. Twice a year, namely, in June and in December, general meetings of the subscribers take place, at which all who pay 1*l.* 1*s.* annually are entitled to attend and to vote in person; votes are never taken by proxy. At these meetings the attendance of at least three members is required before any business can be transacted, but these have in general more than four present.

Managing Committee.

A managing committee also exists, who meet half yearly, but may be summoned oftener, and who never fail to attend. There is not any board of superintendence but two clergymen as constant visitors, and control the details of both branches of the charity.

From the evidence it may be inferred that religious feelings have no influence in any of the appointments. The physician is a Protestant, but the nurse-tender is a Roman Catholic. A copy of the rules and regulations of the institution was procured by the Assistant Commissioner.

Funds and Accounts Receipts.

Its income had but two sources, viz., private subscription and grants presented by the grand jury. The funds lie in the hands of the treasurer until they are required for the discharge

charge of bills, which must, however, previously have been examined by the committee. The treasurer does not receive any remuneration for the duties which he discharges. His office is of a permanent nature, but he submits his accounts annually to the committee in the first instance, and afterwards to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Kiltegan
Dispensary.

WITHIN ten miles of the dispensary of Kiltegan there are five other institutions of a similar character; viz.—

Extent of Country.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1 At Baltinglass, distant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4½ miles. |
| 2 At Hacketstown (County Carlow) distant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 miles. |
| 1 At Stratford | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 miles. |
| 1 At Tinnahely | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 miles. |

The medical attendant of Kiltegan, a gentleman aged about 35 years, has never graduated any where. He served an apprenticeship of four years to Mr. Johnston, a surgeon in Dublin, and also attended the practice of the Carlow Infirmary and Dispensary for some time. In midwifery, however, he is possessed of the diploma of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, where he resided as an intern pupil during a period of twelve months. He is engaged in private practice, and has no other medical appointment than the one under consideration, to which he is attached in the capacities of surgeon, physician and accoucheur. On one occasion, it is stated, that he obtained the permission of the committee to absent himself for eighteen months, during which time his duties were performed by a gentleman who was appointed to act in his place. Patients are prescribed for and receive medicine at the Kiltegan Dispensary on three days in each week; viz., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; while those whose illness may render them unable to present themselves there, are visited at their houses by the medical attendant as often as it may be necessary.

Medical Attendant.

The surgeon has held his present situation since the year 1819, and receives an annual salary of 75*l.*, in addition to a house and garden, of which the rent, 21*l.*, is paid out of the funds of the charity. His appointment, as well as all those connected with this institution, took place by election; and there has been no instance of the removal or suspension of an officer.

Payment.

All the medicine required is purchased from Mr. Johnson, of Baltinglass, who is a governor. Neither wine, or any other extras, are supplied from the funds. The apparatus, which has been procured for the purposes of the charity, are reserved strictly for its use, and are never lent to either governors or any other person.

Pharmacy.

The Assistant Commissioner was informed that a register was kept, containing the number of applications for relief, together with the measures adopted in each case. It was not, however, produced. One case only of lunacy was mentioned to have occurred in the district, and that had been sent to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

Patients' Registration.

Subscribers of a guinea annually are alone entitled to recommend persons for relief to this charity. Some few farmers appear amongst the names of the subscribers to that amount; but it was stated that no persons in any way participated in the benefits of the institution, whose means did not justly entitle them to gratuitous assistance. The rules do not require that the medical attendant shall attend to any one who has not provided himself with the recommendation of a governor; but those that have done so, he is obliged not only to prescribe for at the dispensary, as has been already mentioned, but to visit at their own residences, if not distant more than four miles, when the nature of their illness requires such attention. Subscribers have also the power of procuring his attendance on lying-in women. Speaking of the claims which are thus made on his time, he observes, that occasional visits to patients labouring under acute disorders, are productive of very little if any benefit. In such cases, daily attendance is urgently necessary. It cannot be dispensed with, except where the disease is of a chronic character.

Who entitled to Relief.

Both the treasurer and the medical attendant of this institution are subscribers to, and governors of it; and the rules point out that there should be four meetings of the entire body of subscribers in the course of the year. However, it does not appear that such meetings ever take place, although it is only required that three should be present to constitute a quorum, and to admit of business being transacted. The witnesses assert the contrary, and add that five governors generally take part in the proceeding. They also state that the quarterly meetings alluded to perform the duties of a managing committee, and that, in the intervals of the meetings, a constant superintendence is directed to the affairs of the charity, by one of the governors, who has it in his power to summon a general assembly, if he should see cause. The witness represented that all appointments have hitherto been made without any reference to the religious belief of the candidates.

General Management.

A copy of the rules was submitted to the inspection of the Assistant Commissioner.

Rules.

The income of this charity is derived partly from subscriptions and partly from the annual grant made to it by the grand jury.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts
Custody.

The custody of its funds is intrusted to the treasurer, by whom all bills are paid without any previous examination. He receives no salary, but lays his accounts annually before the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

*Person who attended the Examination.**Leinster.*
County Wicklow.

The Medical Attendant.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.*Newtown Mount
Kennedy
Dispensary.*

Medical Officers.

Pharmacy.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Managing
Committee.Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

INCLUDED within a circle of ten miles around the Newtown Mount Kennedy dispensary, there are three other institutions for affording medical relief to the poor; viz. the County Infirmary at the town of Wicklow, and Dispensaries at Bray and at Delgany. The last named establishment is merely a branch of the one under consideration, and there is also a Fever Hospital at Bray.

The medical attendant of Newtown Mount Kennedy is a graduate of the Dublin University. He was elected by the subscribers, in accordance with the provisions which exist on the subject in the Act of Parliament.

The medicines are procured from Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin. This firm subscribes to the funds of the charity in the amount of two guineas annually, a contribution which, of course, entitles them to all the privileges of governors. They are the only persons in the general management who have any interest in the articles supplied to the dispensary, and it is stated that nothing is ever lent to any one connected with it.

No person is entitled to call on the medical attendant for assistance or advice, except those who have provided themselves with the recommendation of a governor, that is, of a subscriber, to the amount of one guinea or more annually. This rule is found effectually to prevent any participation in the benefits of the charity by individuals whose circumstances do not really place them in need of gratuitous relief.

Provision is made out of the funds of the charity for supplying wine, or any other extra article of nourishment, to those sick persons whose cases seem to the attending physician to require such matters.

The affairs of the dispensary are directed by the subscribers in the general meeting, which is appointed to take place every six months. The only officers of the institution who can take place in these meetings as governors, are the treasurer and secretary; and although all governors are equally privileged to be present and to vote, it seldom happens that more than seven or eight attend. Votes are not taken by proxy.

A managing committee also exists, whose duties are to regulate all the details of business. They assemble whenever it is deemed advisable to summon them together, and the numbers are elected every year. These two bodies constitute the entire direction of the dispensary, as the grand jury have not hitherto appointed any board of superintendence, and there is not any visiting governor. The general tenor of the evidence given, tends to show that religious prejudices have not been allowed to interfere in the selection of officers. It is also stated, that it has never been found necessary to suspend or remove any of them.

The income of the institution is derived partly from annual subscriptions and partly from the presentment allowed by the grand jury. The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they lie until wanted for the payment of bills which have been passed by the committee; none of the lower classes are to be found among the subscribers.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**Rathdrum
Dispensary.*

Colonel ACTON.—MILLS KING, esq.— —LEFROY, esq. and the Medical Attendant.

Extent of Country.
Medical Attendant.

THERE are three other dispensaries within ten miles of that at Rathdrum. One of them at Redcross is not more than five miles off. The other two at Arklow and at Aughrim, are respectively distant six and eight miles.

The medical attendant at Rathdrum had been surgeon to the 21st Fusileers previous to his entering upon his present situation. He served his apprenticeship to a surgeon, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons London, and a master of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. His age at present is 46 years. He is not connected professionally with any other medical establishment, and is attached to this dispensary as surgeon, physician and accoucheur, his qualifications for the latter office consisting in his having studied under the late Dr. Creighton, who was professor of midwifery to the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland. His duties, he states, are never performed by proxy, except when confined by illness, or engaged in some other professional avocation. During two hours in each day of the week, he is expected to attend at the dispensary, and to prescribe for the patients who may present themselves, and he is also liable to be called on to visit individuals at their own residences, as often as the nature of their disease requires such attention.

Payment.

His salary as medical attendant is 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* a year, and he is allowed 6*l.* per annum for a servant. Payments are also made to the midwife to the extent of 5*s.* for each case that she attends.

Election.

The appointments in connexion with this charity are all made by election, and are only held so long as they are filled to the satisfaction of the electors. The power, however, of removing an officer has not been exercised more than once, when a nurse, whose general conduct was objectionable, was discharged.

Pharmacy.

The stock of medicine is obtained from Messrs. Boileau & George. This firm subscribes to the dispensary, and are the only governors who have an interest in the supply of any article for the use of the dispensary. Their bill during the last three years has amounted annually to about 40*l.* The usual articles necessary in an institution of the kind are to be found

found here, and it is stated by the witnesses that they are never made use of for other than their intended purposes, being never lent to any one.

A register exists, in which the number of applications for the aid of the charity is noted; the terminations, however, of the cases are not mentioned, and the reason assigned for the omission is, that many of the patients do not return after they have obtained the desired relief. Nearly 6,000 persons are annually relieved, the diseases under which they labour not differing from those usually prevalent in districts similarly situated, such as the ordinary types of fever, abdominal complaints, coughs, agues, measles and scarlatina. This latter disorder has, of late, occurred with much frequency, and under a very aggravated form. There has not been one case of confluent small-pox, and only one cholera within the last three years. It will be perceived from the above detail, that the great majority of cases are of a purely medical nature. When serious accidents present themselves, they are sent to the county hospital, which is not more than eight miles distant.

The subscribers of one guinea and upwards annually, are alone entitled to recommend persons for relief from this institution, and the privilege is exclusively in the hands of individuals belonging to the richer classes. A sufficient watchfulness is, however, exercised to prevent any from participating in the advantages of the charity, whose circumstances do not really entitle them to gratuitous assistance. It has been already mentioned, that this charity retains the services of a midwife to attend on the poor. Generally speaking, therefore, the medical gentleman is not required to visit lying-in women, except when their cases present any features of difficulty, when his assistance is always called in. The physician speaks of the closeness which cases of acute disease must be watched, and he observes that occasional visits are only useful to patients who labour under chronic disorders. Those of a more rapid character must be seen at least once a day, and sometimes oftener. Within three years, only one case of lunacy has occurred in the district, and the medical attendant succeeded in procuring its admission into the hospital.

The regular fixed meetings of the governors take place four times a year, on the first Tuesday of the month. At these meetings, all are alike privileged to attend and to tender their votes in person, which is the only mode of voting admitted. No officer of the charity is a governor of it, with the exception of the treasurer, and the attendance of three only is required in order to proceed with business.

No committee of management exists, as the quarterly assemblies of the governors are considered to do away with the necessity of it. It is not usual to appoint expressly a visiting governor, but, it is stated, that some of that number direct a constant attention to the details of the dispensary, and would, if they saw any thing in the working of it to require such a measure, instantly summon an extraordinary meeting of the subscribers. The tenor of the evidence given leaves no ground for supposing that sectarian or religious belief have ever influenced any of the appointments in this institution, which are all made by election. A copy of the rules of the charity was produced. They have not, as yet, been printed.

The income of Rathdrum Dispensary is derived partly from donations, but principally from annual subscriptions, and from the grants which the grand jury are accustomed to make in its favour.

The funds arising from these sources are received by the treasurer, in whose hands they lie, until required for the purposes of the charity. The treasurer is not a paid officer, but he annually accounts on oath to the grand jury, also the governors, and to the accounts office. It is stated that the balance usually left in his hands is very trifling. He is not authorized to discharge any bill that may be presented to him, unless it have the signature of three subscribers who have been present at the quarterly meeting.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

FIVE medical charities of a similar description are situated within 10 miles of the Tinchaly Dispensary; viz. at Carnew, Aughrim and Hacketstown, county Carlow, respectively distant six miles; at Shillelagh, distant four miles, and at Kiltegan, at a distance of nine miles. The medical attendant of Tinnahely is unconnected with any of them, and acts as physician, surgeon and accoucheur in that institution to which he is attached. He is still a private practitioner, and previous to acquiring his present situation he had been so for a period of 30 years in this county, having been also a surgeon in the navy. His qualifications consist in having served his apprenticeship to a surgeon, and having attended lectures in the Royal College of Surgeons. In midwifery, he received his education at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He states, that he has never, on any occasion, availed himself of the assistance of a substitute in the performance of his duties, which require his presence at the dispensary every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from ten until one o'clock, to examine and prescribe for those patients who may present themselves there.

In the year 1829, he was appointed to this institution, at an annual salary of 79*l.* without any other emolument. The appointment, the only one that has taken place since the origin of the institution was made by election amongst the subscribers at large.

Medicines are purchased from Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, who are governors of the charity, in right of their annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* Their bill during each of the last three years has not amounted to 20*l.* There is also a stock of the usual medical apparatus and instruments, and it is stated that they are never lent to or made use of by any governor or officer.

DISPENSARIES.

Leinster.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Rathdrum
Dispensary.

Patients'
Registration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

General Manage-
ment.

Committee of
Management.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.

Accounts.

Tinnahely
Dispensary.

Extent of Country.

Payment.
Election.

Pharmacy.

DISPENSARIES.

Lcinster.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

Tinnahely

Dispensary.

Who entitled to

Relief.

Nourishment.

General

Management.

Managing

Committee.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

Aghada

Dispensary.

Population and

Extent of Country.

The medical attendant produced a register kept by him, in which were enumerated all the applications that had been made for assistance, together with the measures that had been adopted in each case. From it, it appears that a great majority of patients laboured under diseases denominated medical; there were but few purely surgical cases, and not more than five bad cases of midwifery in the year. The total number of applicants averaged annually about 1,400.

Subscribers of not less than one guinea a year have the privilege of recommending persons for relief to this dispensary and none of the poorer classes are in the habit of subscribing. The benefits which this charity has in its power to confer are rarely obtained except by those for whom they are really designed, that is, persons in circumstances requiring gratuitous relief. Nevertheless, as there is not an apothecary's shop in the village, the witnesses observe that it is not easy to be very strict.

Properly speaking, no person can call for the assistance of the medical attendant, unless provided with the recommendation of a governor. This, however, he does not insist upon, and he states that he considers it to be his duty to give personal attendance on all cases occurring within a circumference of 20 miles which require either medical or surgical aid. The rules of the dispensary do not require him to visit lying-in women. He dwells particularly on the absolute necessity of daily attention to cases of acute disease; and he says, that "he considers occasional visits as nearly useless, except where the patient labours under disorders of a chronic nature."

Wherever the physician deems it necessary that a sick person should have an allowance of wine, bread, broth, &c. he is authorized to procure such from the funds of the charity. Cases of lunacy are described as rare; but whenever they have offered, the attending physician has been successful in obtaining their admission into the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

Meetings of the governors, amongst whom there is not any officer of the institution, take place twice a year; viz. in June and in December. At these meetings all are alike privileged to attend, but no votes are taken by proxy. Not more than five are in the habit of attending, but three are sufficient to constitute a meeting.

There is not any managing committee, nor have any visiting governors been ever appointed to attend to the details of the charity during the long interval which separates the regular meetings of the governors. Occasional meetings, however, of the governors are held whenever anything unusual renders such necessary. From the evidence of the witness, the Assistant Commissioner was satisfied that religious opinions had not influenced any election connected with the charity. Both the medical attendant and the caretaker were Protestants. All appointments seemed to have been equally uninfluenced by any sudden accession of governors or subscribers immediately previous to their being made. It was stated that a series of general rules for the guidance of the officers of the establishment, and for its management in all particulars, existed, but not in print.

The income of this charity is derived from three sources; viz. from donations, from annual subscriptions, and from grants made by the grand jury. It amounted, in 1831, to 106*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; in 1832, 120*l.* 18*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 1833, 128*l.* 12*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

As the funds are received they are intrusted to the custody of the treasurer, who is not paid officer, but is held accountable to the governors and likewise to the grand jury.

The expenditure in 1831 was	-	-	-	£.105	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - - - 1832	-	-	-	107	3	7
Ditto - - - 1833	-	-	-	128	12	1

The bills due by the institution are discharged by the treasurer, but not until they have been examined, and have the signature of three of the governors.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN KELLY, esq.—Mr. DANIEL LOUGHLIN.—Mr. THOMAS LOUGHLIN.—The Rev. DENIS MAHONY, R. C. C.—The Rev. DANIEL M'SWEENEY, R. C. R.—The Rev. DANIEL O'FLYNN, P. P.—MATTHEW O'HEA, esq. and the MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

THE district attached to the Aghada dispensary contains a population of 9,000 souls, and extends in some directions to a distance of five miles, comprising the entire ecclesiastical union of Aghada. The medical attendant is, however, occasionally called upon to visit patients at Carlisle Fort. Another institution of a similar kind exists at Cloyne, about five miles off, and within the bounds of the district at Farside a private dispensary has been founded, with the assigned reason that the district was sufficiently large and populous for two. The concurrent opinion of the witnesses is, however, that one would have been adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, although they are ready to admit that cases of acute disease cannot always, when occurring in remote situations, meet with that attention which would be desirable. It is stated at the same time, that relief in advice and medicine has never been refused to any applicant. The charity is altogether deficient in the means of affording intern accommodation to the sick poor, and the greatest inconvenience has repeatedly been felt from this want, as the nearest hospital is at Cork, 16 miles distant, and patients who have gone thither in the hope of being admitted, have not always been successful. To remedy this serious evil the witnesses would be desirous of seeing the establishment of convenient medical districts, of which several, according to circumstances, might have an hospital in common,

common, for the treatment of fever and accident cases, in addition to being provided separately with a well regulated dispensary of the present kind.

The dispensary of Aghada is situated in the village of that name, and has appropriated to its use an apartment for dispensing medicines, and a waiting room for patients. The entire is on a very small scale; but neat and well kept. It possesses neither garden nor out-buildings, and is in the occupation of the attending physician, who pays for it an annual rent of 9*l.* It is not the property of the institution, nor of any of the subscribers, and is only held from year to year. Some of the witnesses apprehended inconvenience from the nature of tenure, in the event of a change in the ownership.

The sole medical attendant is a member of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, at which city and in Paris he was educated as an accoucheur. He is 26 years of age, and was appointed to his present situation by the subscribers, at the formation of the charity, previous to which he acted as a general practitioner in Cork. He now resides altogether at the dispensary, and is still engaged in private practice. The days of attendance are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from eight to twelve, and as the physician is not connected with any other medical charity, he has seldom occasion to absent himself; but in case of illness it is provided, that with the consent of the committee he may transfer his duties to some professional friend. Although he has not an assistant, yet as he resides on the spot, and when away from home is accustomed to leave ample directions where he may be found, immediate attention, in case of sudden accident, is always to be had: the medicines are dispensed by him in person.

The salary of the medical attendant is 70*l.* per annum, and he is allowed 10*l.* annually towards the support of a horse. The two houses immediately adjoining the institution are likewise occupied by him, the rent of the two being 15*l.* per annum, of which sum 9*l.* is paid from the funds of the dispensary.

The attending physician is elected by the subscribers, and when a vacancy occurs notice is given in the newspapers by advertisement, and a circular is forwarded to each of the electors. By these means it is calculated that a sufficient competition is procured. The candidates who offer themselves are required to produce the diploma of a surgeon; but there is no limitation as to age either in appointing or displacing any medical officer. There are no superannuations or retiring allowances, and as yet there has not been any mortality in the medical department. It is conceived, that the small number of wealthy individuals in the district would be quite inadequate to the maintenance of a physician, independent of a salary from some public establishment. There is, in point of fact, but one other practitioner in the district. Complaints have on some occasions been brought against the medical attendant; but they have been proved, on investigation, to have been without any foundation. The poor know that they can at all times obtain easy redress for any irregularity or inattention on his part; but when his removal from the charity was sought by some resident gentlemen, they exerted themselves in such a manner in his favour, that he was retained at their express wish.

The dispensary room presented a very neat and orderly appearance. It contained a supply of the ordinary medicines, which, though scanty in quantity, were of a tolerably good kind. They had been furnished by Mr. Harrington, a druggist, Cork. When the absence of all the more delicate preparations, as morphia, quinine, &c. was alluded to by the Assistant Commissioner, it was replied, that "those medicines were not deemed requisite." The annual expense of medicine for the last three years, as paid for by the treasurer, has amounted to 30*l.* The stock is always under the care of the attending physician, and is not accessible to any other individual. He is not permitted to sell any part of it under any circumstances. In his private practice he does not supply medicine, confining himself merely to prescribing. The medical attendant is provided with but few surgical instruments by the charity; when the use of others is required, he is obliged to have recourse to his own. He is only authorized to make use of leeches in very particular cases. Vaccination is performed gratuitously at the dispensary; but the medical attendant states, that having seen several cases of fatal small-pox occurring in individuals whom he had himself vaccinated, he is inclined to put very little confidence in its preventive efficacy; such is also the opinion spreading among the population. Under these circumstances he inoculated upwards of 60 persons last year with variolous matter, all of whom took the disease in a most favourable degree. There was not one case of a confluent character amongst them, and not a single death. The disease taken naturally has prevailed to a considerable extent of late years.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, which specifies the names and residences of all who apply to him for relief, the date of application, together with the name of the subscriber who recommends them, and the nature of the disease under which they labour. At a subsequent period the termination of the disease is added. Whenever he has occasion to refuse aid to any one, he is accustomed to acquaint the recommending subscriber with his reasons for so doing. At the date of the visit of the Assistant Commissioner, the names of four patients were pointed out to him as being under course of treatment at their homes. Of these, one was an individual who had cut his own throat. They were likewise informed that 20 patients were in the habit of coming to the dispensary on the public days. The medical attendant was unable to speak accurately as to the number of capital operations which he had performed during the three previous years; but he stated that he had been called on in about 20 cases of difficult parturition.

A recommendatory letter from a subscriber is an indispensable condition in all those who seek the aid of this charity. An exception is only made in those cases of accident which require immediate attention. The servants of subscribers are at all times attended to, and as it is the custom to give both medicine and advice to some of the poorer subscribers, when such appears warrantable to the medical attendant, there is some reason to suspect that not

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Aghada Dispensary.

Medical Attendant.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

DISPENSARIES.	a few individuals participate in the benefits of this establishment whose means in no degree entitle them to gratuitous relief. From the facility with which recommendations may be obtained, there is, at the same time, every security that the indigent and the stranger shall not seek assistance in vain.
Munster County Cork.	On the days that have been already specified, all persons under the above conditions, who present themselves at the dispensary, receive advice and medicine; but in addition, the medical attendant is bound to visit at their own homes, both by day and night, those patients whose diseases confine them to the house; several of the witnesses bear testimony to the manner in which he has discharged this part of his duty; and he states himself, that "he considers daily attendance is quite indispensable in acute disorders, and that he would give it as often as might be necessary." In paying these visits the limits of the district are not always adhered to; in particular cases they are frequently exceeded. No prescription book is kept; but it was stated that no other prescriptions are compounded at the institution than those of the attending physician. Midwifery cases are only attended to by that gentleman when any feature of an unusual nature presents itself. In ordinary cases the poor are assisted by midwives, whose ignorance and unskilfulness is represented as being extreme, so much so, that fatal effects often result.
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.	
Aghada Dispensary.	
Extern Patients.	
Nourishment.	There are not any institutions in this neighbourhood for supplying food or clothing to the poor.
General Management.	The principal direction of this charity rests in a committee of nine members, who are annually elected at a general meeting of the subscribers. They assemble at irregular periods, but minutes are always kept of their proceedings. The surgeon is not admitted to any share in the general management, nor is there any person <i>ex officio</i> among the governors. Besides the committee a board of superintendence is appointed by the grand jury, and on two recent occasions the state of the dispensary and its accounts have been examined by some of the gentlemen of whom it is constituted.
Officers not medical.	The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, who acts without remuneration, but does not give the security which the Act of Parliament requires. He is elected annually, but there are not any bye-laws to regulate the appointment. It is stated that religious prejudices are not allowed to interfere in the management of this institution, which is exclusively maintained by persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It has never been found necessary to remove or suspend any of the officers connected with it.
Reports.	A written report is annually made and laid before the grand jury. The want of unanimity which prevails among the inhabitants of this district operates very prejudicially to the interest of this dispensary. Its funds at present are very low, so much so, that it is to be apprehended, that it cannot much longer continue in existence. On the last occasion of applying for the usual county grant, it was found impossible to comply with the proviso which requires that a certain amount shall have been previously contributed. In consequence the presentment was withheld. At present the subscribers are for the most part in indigent circumstances, and are thus obliged, in order to provide the requisite number of guinea subscribers, who alone are entitled to vote and to become members of the committee, to unite their subscriptions and give them in as the contribution of one individual. (The dispensary which exists at Farside cannot be considered otherwise than in the light of a private establishment.)

The receipts in 1832 consisted of—

Funds, Accounts, Receipts.	Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
	Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	6	4½
									70	-	-
									£. 143	6	4½

But in the following year the income had decreased to—

Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	1	6
									53	-	-
									£. 106	1	6

Collection.	The institution does not possess any fixed property.
Custody.	The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain exclusively in his hands.
Expenditure.	The principal items of disbursement are house-rent, the salary of the physician, and medicine. The expenditure for the year 1833, was 96 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; but this account does not include quite the whole year. That of the year 1832 amounted to 124 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Bills are examined by the committee, and on their order are discharged by the treasurer.
Accounts.	The accounts are balanced twice in the year, but no copy of them could be procured by the Assistant Commissioner.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Ballyclough
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. M'CORMICK, and the Medical Attendant.

THIS dispensary is designed to afford relief to the sick poor of a population of about 8,000, within a district extending eight miles in a westerly, and six in a northerly, direction. The neighbouring institutions are those at Mallow, Kanturk, Buttrvant and Glantane, distant respectively about six miles. This dispensary is considered quite sufficient for the district. It is considered that five miles is the utmost distance that ought to be included in a dispensary district. No persons have ever been refused relief here; but there is no intern accommodation. In consequence, however, of the contiguity of the Mallow Infirmary, no inconvenience is on this account experienced. It was considered most desirable to establish medical districts, with a dispensary attached, to each capable of receiving a few cases of fever or bad accidents.

A small house in the village is hired, at the rent of six guineas per annum, which answers all the purposes of a dispensary. There are no baths or out-buildings of any kind attached to it.

The sole medical officer, aged 41 years, graduated in the university of Edinburgh in 1821, and was there also educated for midwifery: he resides about one mile from the institution, to which he was appointed in the year 1820, by the vote of the subscribers at large, as general medical attendant; previous to this period he practised as a physician. He holds no other appointment; but is allowed private practice. In the event of temporary absence (of which he is obliged to give notice) his brother, who has been educated to the profession, would attend for him. The days and hours appointed for his attendance are Tuesday and Friday, from nine until two o'clock. His brother occasionally assists him; but for so doing receives no emolument from the institution. In case he were irregular in his attendance, a controlling power rests with the subscribers at large. The medical officer is always at hand to afford relief in case of sudden accident; and the medicines are generally dispensed by him, but occasionally by his brother.

The salary of the medical attendant is 60*l.* per annum; an additional sum is, however, often given as a gratuity; he has no allowance for a horse or other conveyance, nor is he provided from the funds with board or lodging. The grand jury have no control whatever, if the committee or subscribers authorized salaries higher than were requisite to obtain efficient medical officers. Any combination between a medical man and his friends to raise an institution for the sake of the medical attendant, and defraud the county by retaining its grant and returning its subscriptions, is considered impracticable here; but the grand jury have no power sufficient to prevent such an abuse.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers at large. When a vacancy occurs notice is given by public advertisement in the newspapers in order to induce the largest possible competition. It is considered that a controlling power over the elections would certainly be desirable. A degree from some college or university is regarded as indispensable to a candidate. There is no limitation as to age, either in appointing or displacing medical officers, neither is there any superannuation nor retiring allowance. There was no other candidate than the present officer at the last election. The condition for voting is the payment of subscription, and this is never lost sight of. It is not deemed necessary to send notice of appointment with the age and certificates of qualification of the candidates to the grand jury. The neighbourhood is not sufficient to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument, nor is there any one resident in the district eligible to the institution, except those in Mallow, none of whom would be likely to serve gratuitously. No mortality has hitherto taken place among the medical officers. In case of harshness to or neglect of the patients on the part of the medical attendant, they can, without fear of consequences, complain to the subscribers at large, or to any one of them, and of this mode of redress the poor are generally aware. It has not occurred here that any medical officer has been appointed or retained against the known feelings of the people.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed is very neatly kept, and the medicines are of good quality, and in sufficient quantity, with an adequate supply of the more expensive description; they are furnished by Messrs. Gosnell and Co. of Cork, and are paid for by the treasurer, the cost amounting in 1831 to 24*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; in 1832, 27*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1833 to 23*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The medicines are locked up, and the key kept either by the medical attendant or his brother. None are ever sold, nor does the surgeon ever avail himself of them for private practice. The apparatus for preparing decoctions is very good; but there are no surgical instruments of any kind belonging to the institution. Leeches are but very seldom supplied, on account of their expense. The medical officer is bound, as far as he is able, to give vaccine matter *gratis* to the neighbourhood. He is not prevented from inoculating with small-pock matter, but is not in the habit of using it.

A register, particularizing the disease of each patient and its termination is kept by the medical officer; but no copy of it is lodged with the grand jury, nor does it appear they have on any occasion required its production. No person properly recommended has been ever refused relief. The number of patients on the books of the institution when visited by the Assistant Commissioners was—*attended at home, four; those who come to the institution, thirty.* No capital operations have been performed within the last three years.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Ballyclough
Dispensary.

Patients.

A recommendation from a subscriber entitles the bearer to relief, and no difficulty in procuring one is experienced, the signature of one subscriber being sufficient, and no limitation being attached to the number which each may issue. Persons whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief have occasionally participated in the benefits of the institution; but this abuse does not often occur. Attendance is given gratuitously to the poorer subscribers. No poor person from the mere circumstances of his being unknown to or disliked by the subscribers would be excluded from the benefit of the county subscription.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and the sick poor are visited, when necessary, at their own dwellings, within the limit of six or seven miles. Two or three visits in the day would be paid, or attendance given in the night, if required by the exigency of the case. If an accident, such as a fractured limb occurred, the case would be attended to, but the institution has not the necessary means (such as splints, bandages, &c.) for affording relief. Prescriptions of a practitioner unconnected with the charity are not made up at the dispensary. Difficult lying-in cases are attended by the medical officer, if required, but generally the poor employ midwives, who are grossly ignorant, and injury, and even death often occurs in consequence of their want of skill. Daily attendance on the sick is considered necessary, particularly in acute cases, which are visited as often as required. Occasional attendance, except in chronic cases, is of little or no use. The medical officer is bound to supply vaccine matter *gratis*, as far as he is able.

Vaccination is performed on all cases presented; the results are very favourable, as preventive of small-pox; there is however a good deal of the disease prevalent in the neighbourhood. In the opinion of the persons examined, the confidence of the public in vaccination is considerably increasing.

The medical attendant is not prevented from inoculating with small-pock matter, but he does not and would not do so.

Nourishment.

This institution does not supply wine or any other extra, nor is there in the neighbourhood any other charity on which the physician can issue an order for food, clothes or fuel.

Diet, Clothing.

None supplied.

General Management.

The general committee of management consists of about 26 individuals. The regular fixed meetings take place twice a year, but are not regularly attended; as many members as are present constitute a meeting, and not more than six or eight generally attend. All governors are equally entitled to attend and vote, but not by proxy. Minutes of the proceedings are kept. No person is *ex officio* in the principal direction. The medical officer is a subscriber and votes, but the affairs of the institution have not in any essential particular been left to his management.

Managing Committee.

There is no managing committee, but there is a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury. During the intervals between the meetings no visiting governor acts or ever visits the patients officially.

Officers not medical.

Officers, not medical, are annually appointed by the subscribers at large, but there are no printed bye-laws to regulate elections; the voting is open, a mode of election considered beneficial. It would certainly be well to vest in a superior authority a *veto* to prevent improper elections. No particular religious belief excludes a person from being an officer. No sudden accession of governors or governesses took place before the election of any officer. The only non-medical officers connected with the institution are the treasurer and collector; the former acts gratuitously, and gives no security; the latter is a salaried officer. No instance has occurred of an officer belonging to the institution having been suspended or removed.

Attendants.

There is but one attendant, a female, who resides at the dispensary, and is paid one pound a year by the treasurer, without any other perquisite but her lodgings. She is appointed by the subscribers.

Reports.

Reports are made once a year to the grand jury, but not printed.

The clergy, medical men, gentry and middle class of farmers might, with the greatest advantage to the poor, be formed into a board of health. The district does afford a sufficient number of persons qualified, and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, if it were thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

Funds and Accounts, Receipts.

The amount of subscriptions and donations for the year 1831, was 61*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; for 1832, 66*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; for 1833, 67*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Very few of the poorer classes subscribe. The existence of the institution is precarious, and in a great degree depends on the large contribution of one subscriber who gives 20*l.* a year, late currency, which, if withdrawn, would materially injure the institution.

Subscriptions are never here attended with the stipulation that the subscriber, or any of his family, should receive medicine or medical relief *gratis*.

The institution possesses no capital stock, in houses or lands, from which an income is derivable.

Collection.

The collector receives the subscriptions, on which he is paid a small per centage.

The funds remain in the custody of the treasurer, until required, no sums being placed in the charge of any salaried officers or servants.

The

The following is an abstract of the accounts for the year ending 30th June 1834:

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands on			
1st July 1833 - - - -	2	4	9½
Subscriptions - - - -	64	8	2
County Grant - - - -	60	-	-
	£. 126	12	11½
Balance in Treasurer's hands on 1st			
July 1834 - - - -	£. 2	13	9½

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to Medical Attendant - -	60	-	-
Gratuity to Medical Attendant for			
tending Fever and other Patients			
at their own houses - - - -	30	-	-
Medicines - - - -	23	16	1
Rent - - - -	6	6	-
Fuel, &c. &c. - - - -	3	17	1
Balance - - - -	2	13	9½
	£. 126	12	11½

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Ballyclough
Dispensary.

Expenditure.

All bills are examined previous to payment, both by the treasurer and medical attendant. Accounts are made up, audited and reported half yearly, when they are presented to the subscribers, and copies thereof sent to the grand jury.

Accounts.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Ballynaboy,
Ballinhassig and
Ballymartle
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THIS dispensary is judiciously placed in the centre of its district, which extends on all sides about six miles. Within its limits there is no second medical charity; but in the direction of the four cardinal points there are four institutions of a similar character very nearly on the boundary line. The witnesses consider that it is amply sufficient, so far as its expressed object goes, for the wants of the population for which it is intended, namely, about 12,000; but they add, that no dispensary can be effective which embraces a greater extent of country than the present. No patient has been ever refused relief here, at least from the want of means; but much inconvenience has, at times, been felt from the absence of any intern accommodation. The witnesses would be very anxious that medical districts should be formed to each of which a dispensary could be attached; and a small hospital, with a few fever beds to every two or three of such districts.

The dispensary is held in a stone built cottage, containing a dispensing room of about thirty feet square, and a waiting-room. The house is in very good repair, but contains no furniture beyond a few chairs, and is unprovided with baths.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.

The sole medical attendant is a gentleman aged twenty-six, who is a graduate of the university of Edinburgh, and was educated in midwifery in that city and in Paris. He was appointed to discharge the duties of physician, surgeon and accoucheur in the year 1834, and is unconnected with any other medical establishment. He also acts as apothecary to the institution, and is engaged in private practice. Before the period of his election, he had been a practitioner in the city of Cork, and had acted as cholera inspector for one half of that city. He resides within a few paces of the dispensary, and is the first resident attendant which it has had. His duties require his presence at it on three days in the week; and although he has not hitherto had occasion to absent himself, it is understood that he may obtain leave to do so, on giving a week's notice of his intention, and procuring a properly qualified substitute to act in his place. Being a resident, he is always ready to afford assistance in cases of sudden accident, and at all times dispenses the necessary medicines in person, which are administered to the patients by the nurses of the vicinity.

Medical Officers.

The physician receives an annual salary of 100*l.*, and does not obtain any further allowance for lodging or for a horse. He is paid from the joint fund arising from annual subscriptions and the grand jury grant; and the last named body have it in their power to check any undue increase of salary, by refusing to present for the usual equivalent to the subscriptions.

Payment.

There is, however, another possible abuse, which consists in the unnecessary formation of dispensaries by means of the subscriptions of individuals interested in creating a medical appointment; and it is admitted that in this case the grand jury are altogether without any adequate control.

The election of the attending physician rests with the subscribers, whose privileges as to voting are regulated in conformity with the Act of Parliament. Whenever a vacancy occurs, notice of the time at which it is intended to fill it, is inserted in the newspapers, in order to obtain a competition. At the last election, however, there was but one candidate, and the testimonials which were required from him were those of being either a surgeon or physician of some recognised university. Notice of his appointment, and of his qualifications, were furnished to the grand jury; and it is stated that the control over appointments which at present exists has been found quite sufficient, and that there is no necessity for any of a superior authority. The number of gentlemen, or of persons in circumstances to maintain a physician, by their patronage, resident in this neighbourhood, is very small; and were it not for this present institution, the district would be quite unprovided with medical assistance. There has been no mortality among the physicians who have been connected with the Ballynaboy Dispensary, nor have any arrangements ever been made for the granting super-annuations

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Ballynaboy,
Ballinhassig and
Ballymartle
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

annuations or retiring allowances. Any irregularity or inattention on the part of the surgeon to patients can be checked by a complaint laid before the committee. The poor are represented as being acquainted with this mode of obtaining redress, and as not likely to hesitate in making use of it. Hitherto there has been always the best feeling between the medical officers and those confided to their charge.

The dispensary room was found to be in a perfectly clean and orderly condition, and to contain, in addition to the ordinary pharmaceutical apparatus, a very full supply of medicine of the best quality. None of the more delicate preparations, such as morphia, quinine, &c. were wanting, all having been procured from a wholesale druggist in Cork, who was perfectly unconnected with the institution, and had been selected merely because his prices were the most reasonable. His bill during each of the last three years has amounted to about 18 l., and has been discharged by the treasurer. The attending physician has no pecuniary interest whatsoever in the supply of medicine, or in the annual cost of it. With a view to prevent any thing of the kind, his salary has been determined at a fixed amount, and he draws his payment independent of any other circumstance. The stock of medicine, however, remains under the care of his assistant, but in no further degree than respects its custody, as he does not interfere with the disposal of it. None of it is allowed to be sold under any circumstances, and it is kept quite separate from the medicine employed in the private practice of the physician. In any but the most ordinary operations, the medical attendant uses his own surgical instruments, as he is not furnished by the institution with any thing beyond a pocket case, and a midwifery apparatus. These are, however, sufficient for the purpose, and are never lent to any practitioner unconnected with the charity. The high cost of leeches preclude their being made use of in the practice of this dispensary; the arrangements which have been made for the diffusion of vaccination deserve much praise. A resolution of the subscribers directs that notice shall be given three or four times a year from the several places of religious worship, of the days on which the physician proposes to be in attendance for the purpose of vaccinating gratuitously the children of all applicants. The confidence of the public is manifestly increasing in the practice, and the medical attendant confirms the justness of the general opinion. He states that a case of genuine small-pox seldom, if ever, occurs after vaccination, and that the disease has become positively rare during the last few years. Although not forbidden, his practice is, never to inoculate with variolous matter.

Patients' Registration.

The medical attendant keeps a register of the circumstances under which all applications for relief are made. On seeing each patient, he enters the nature of his disease, and when he ceases to be under his treatment, he makes a note of the termination. He has never had occasion to decline rendering assistance to any applicant, but if it should take place, the refusal and the grounds of it would be added to the register. The present physician having held his situation only since last August, is unable to speak of the number of capital operations which had been performed by his predecessor, or of the number of midwifery cases which he had attended, but since his own connexion with the charity, he has tended upwards of 120 patients, who are all at present on the books, and of whom 38 are receiving attendance at their own dwellings. It is not customary to lay this register or a copy of it before the grand jury, nor has its production been ever called for.

Who entitled to Relief.

One of the rules of the dispensary declares that none shall be relieved from its funds, except those who have procured the recommendation of a subscriber. This rule admits of medicine and advice being supplied to the servants of subscribers, but it is never very strictly enforced, and it is stated that any applicant, even a stranger, having the appearance of poverty, would at all times receive the aid of the physician. The subscribers of a guinea and upwards are not limited in the number of recommendations which they may issue; those who contribute in smaller sums are only entitled to give two or three at the same time, but in each case, one signature is sufficient; the latter class are, further, in the habit of receiving both medicine and advice gratuitously for themselves and family, by a distinct understanding, if not by a direct compact at the time of giving in their subscriptions. This practice, it would appear, is not considered incorrect, as the answer given by the witnesses to the question, whether persons participate in the benefits of the charity, who are not in circumstances requiring gratuitous relief, was in the negative.

Extern Patients.

In addition to the patients who are provided with medical advice and assistance at the dispensary on the public days that have been mentioned above, it is part of the attending physician's duty to visit at their own homes all those persons residing within the district who may be unable to seek advice in person. This attention is rendered both by day and night, and as often as is consistent with a due performance of the general duties of his situation. On this point the physician observes, "I am accustomed to visit acute cases as often as I can spare time, sometimes two or three times in the 24 hours; but if the situation of the patient's house be very remote, the visits must necessarily be less frequent. There are, however, many diseases besides those of a chronic nature, in which every object may be obtained by occasional attendance, such are those inflammatory affections, where immediate venesection is sufficient to arrest the further progress of the complaint." The personal assistance of the surgeon is always given when accidents occur, but unfortunately the institution does not place the necessary bandages and splints at his disposal. He is likewise liable to be called on in all cases of difficult parturition, but his interference is not often sought as an accoucheur, as the poor are generally attended by individuals who it is stated are perfectly ignorant of the branch of practice in which they engage. The medical attendant gives it as his opinion that many valuable lives have been sacrificed in consequence of their unskilfulness.

The

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Ballynaboy,
Ballinhassig and
Ballymartle
Dispensary.

General
Management.

The prescription-book was examined by the Assistant Commissioners, who had reason to express their approbation of the nature of the remedies indicated by it. They were informed that no other prescriptions than those of the attached physician had hitherto been compounded with the medicines of the dispensary, inasmuch as there was no second practitioner in the neighbourhood; but it was added that no objection would be made to such a practice should necessity require it.

Neither this nor any other institution in the district, supplies wine or nourishment to the poor when affected with sickness.

The general management is vested in an annually elected committee, consisting of about twelve of the subscribers; this body is directed to hold meetings three or four times in the year, for the purpose of managing the details of the institution; but they are not very regular in the performance of their duty, as seldom more than six or eight members attend the quarterly assemblies, at which all governors are equally entitled to attend, while those who are absent are permitted to vote by proxy. The surgeon has no further share in the management of the charity than as respects his professional services, nor is there any person entitled, *ex officio*, to the privileges of a governor.

The proceedings of the committee are always recorded, and in the intervals of their meetings the working of the institution is subject to the check of an occasional visit from some of the members of the board of superintendence which is appointed by the grand jury.

There is but one non-medical officer, viz. the treasurer, who is elected annually by the subscribers, and performs his duty without any remuneration; conforms to the provision in the Act of Parliament, by giving the required security. There are not any printed bye-laws for regulating the appointment of this officer; but it is stated by the witnesses that religious belief has never influenced the election, which is conducted by open voting, a mode which has been found advisable. The treasurer is held accountable to the subscribers, and although there has never hitherto been any occasion to remove the individual who happened to hold that situation, yet it is suggested by the witnesses that it would be well, in order to prevent improper appointments, to give a *veto* to some superior authority.

Officers not
medical.

The medical attendant is allowed to select an attendant, for whom he provides both board and lodging, at a short distance from the dispensary, while a salary is allowed to him of 6*l.* per annum out of the funds of the charity. There are no formal rules for his conduct; but the physician is at liberty to discharge him if he thinks proper.

Attendants.

Nothing beyond medicine is purchased for the use of this dispensary.

Stores.
Rules.

The rules which exist for the management of this institution are represented to be of useful tendency; they are calculated to further its ends, and the medical attendant sees no reason to suggest any alteration.

A very useful and efficient board of health could be formed in this district from the clergy and other persons of the more opulent classes. It is stated that many of them would be very willing to co-operate in any such design, and would take a part in any investigation which might be deemed necessary, in order to render the present dispensary system more extensively beneficial to the poor. The witnesses propose that the district dispensary should be the place of meeting for such an institution.

Reports.

The sources of the income of the Ballynaboy dispensary are annual subscriptions and the grand jury grant. The former have amounted to about 45*l.* in each of the last three years, and the latter has averaged 40*l.* in the same period. Very few individuals of the poorer classes are to be found among the subscribers, whose respective contributions are pretty nearly equal in amount. On the continuance of them the existence of the charity is entirely dependent, as it possesses no resources nor capital of a fixed character.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain until required.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

The principal items in the expenditure are the physician's salary, the cost of medicine, the wages of the assistant and the rent of the dispensary house; taken together they have amounted to about 90*l.* on an average of the last three years. The examination of bills due by the charity is confided to the treasurer, who is not, however, authorized to discharge them until an order for their amount has been given by the committee.

A statement of income and expenditure is made annually, of which copies are submitted to the subscribers and to the grand jury.

Accounts.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

*Persons who attended the Examination.*Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

JOHN S. BEAD, esq.—Rev. Mr. CAHILL, R. C. C.—Mr. RICHARD CLERKE.—Mr. THOMAS CLERKE.
—Mr. ROGER DOWNING.—THOMAS JENKINS.—Mr. J. RIDDLE.—Dr. YOUNG.—Mr. JOHN
YOUNG, apothecary.—The son of the medical attendant, a young lad without any degree, acting
during the absence of his father.

*Bantry Dispensary.*Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district attached to the Bantry Dispensary amounts to nearly 30,000, of whom, a portion are obliged to travel between 20 and 30 miles to partake of the aid which it affords; on one side there are no medical charities within the distance of six miles, and the district is considered to be of an extent utterly inconsistent with efficiency; and it is the opinion of the witnesses that one medical man should not be required to attend at any greater distance than three miles in any direction from the town; however, extern relief has never been refused in any instance, but very serious inconvenience has often been felt from the want of some intern hospital accommodation. The witnesses suggest, as a remedy for the deficiency, that the surrounding country should be formed into well defined medical districts, and that a dispensary should be attached to each. They would further propose, that an hospital, containing a few beds for the reception of fevers and accidents, should be attached to each union consisting of three or four such districts.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

This dispensary is carried on in a miserable cabin, in which a room on the first floor serves at the same time to receive patients and to dispense medicines. There are neither baths nor outbuildings attached to it, and it pays a rent of 6*l.* per annum to the proprietor, who is at the same time the treasurer of the institution. Fortunately, it is not held by a lease, and there is, therefore, no obstacle in the way of relinquishing it. It would be desirable that in all cases the dispensary buildings should be the property of the county. If such were the rule, at present, the establishment in question would not be of the discreditable nature which has been described, and would in all probability have been more judiciously located with reference to those for whose benefit it purposes to be designed.

Medical Officers.

The medical attendant was not present at the examination, but it was stated that he was a gentleman aged 45, who had graduated in Edinburgh, and who had been appointed to his situation in the year 1827 at a general meeting of the subscribers. He does not hold any other appointment, and resides within about 200 yards of the dispensary to which he is attached in the double capacity of physician and surgeon. Previous to his election he had been engaged in private practice in the town of Bantry; and he is permitted to attend to his private engagements. His duties are not unfrequently performed by the apothecary of the charity. At the date of this examination he had been absent for nearly four weeks, during which time his son had attended in his place. Notice, however, of his intention and of this arrangement was given on the evening before his departure to both the secretary and treasurer. The fixed periods for receiving the poor at the dispensary and supplying them with medicine are from 11 until 2 o'clock on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. There is also an apothecary, an individual altogether unprovided with a diploma, and who, in fact, does not possess a single document of any kind which would show that he is qualified to make up medicine. The committee are represented as possessed of sufficient control to check any irregularity or inattention on the part of either of the medical officers, and it is stated that the poor would not be slow in availing themselves of the redress which they know is to be obtained by laying their just complaints before that body. Hitherto no officer has been in connection with the dispensary who did not possess their confidence and their good will.

Payment.

The physician receives a salary of 60*l.* per annum; that of the apothecary is 40*l.* Neither receive any allowance for lodging or for the support of a horse; the subscribers are quite independent of any external authority in determining the amount of the salaries which they may think proper to assign to their medical officers. The grand jury have not the power of interfering in the ultimate disposal of the money which they annually grant for the purposes of the charity; they may withhold it altogether, but they either cannot or do not accompany it with any conditions, and here is a case where an appointment with a salary has been made in favour of a man who can produce no testimonial to prove that he is adequate to the duties which he undertakes to perform.

Election.

The subscribers have the privilege of filling up the vacancies in the medical situations. There has, however, been but one election since the foundation of the dispensary, and the present officers were the only candidates. As to the testimonials which they were required to produce, the physician is said to be a graduate of Edinburgh; the apothecary was not called on for any diploma, although the laws direct that he should in all cases act as the substitute of the medical attendant when that officer should happen to be absent. It was not requisite to lay before the grand jury a statement of the qualifications of either gentleman; and all those were admitted to vote at their appointment who had paid up their annual subscription of one guinea. There is no provision in the laws of the institution for granting superannuations or retiring allowances.

Pharmacy.

The room containing the medicines had an appearance of tolerable neatness; the supply of medicine was sufficient in the ordinary articles, and seemed to be of good quality; some quinine had been provided, but, with this exception, there were none of the more delicate preparations to be observed; the whole was under the care of the housekeeper, or rather of a poor old female, who occupied the ground floor of the house. Messrs. Gosnell & Co.,

& Co., of Cork, are druggists to the dispensary, and subscribe a guinea annually to its funds. The cost of medicine during each of the last three years had been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	48	11	8
1832 - - - - -	48	19	5
1833 - - - - -	53	5	-½

These accounts, it was admitted, had been paid by the treasurer on the certificate of the medical attendant saying that they were correct; such a mode of proceeding is, however, contrary to a bye-law, which declares that no payment shall be made except by an order of the committee, signed by all the members who may happen to be present at the time.

The sale of any part of the dispensary medicines is prohibited under any circumstances, and with this view they are kept separate from those used in the private practice of the medical officers. The apparatus for preparing decoctions is of a very indifferent description; and the only surgical instruments possessed by the charity are a stomach-pump, a scalpel, a few bistories and a razor; however, they are sufficient for the purposes of the establishment, and are never used but in its practice, in which leeches are never introduced. Vaccination is altogether neglected. The medical attendant is not required to extend it, but on the contrary, is permitted to inoculate the children of all applicants with variolous matter. In this manner he gave the disease to nearly 1,300 individuals in the course of the year 1832; during the last year he has refrained from practising inoculation at the dispensary, but it is admitted that it has been continued in private. Under these circumstances the Assistant Commissioners were not surprised to learn that the disease taken naturally had prevailed to a considerable extent. In justification of the practice which has been mentioned, it was stated by the witnesses, that the public no longer reposed any confidence in vaccination. This opinion should, however, be received with caution, as it was given by the apothecary, who has adopted a contrary mode of action, and it was not possible to obtain the sentiments of the very respectable medical attendant.

The individual called the apothecary keeps a register, in which mention is made of the nature of the disease under which each person, applying for relief, labours. The apothecary states, that in no instance has relief been refused when demanded, under proper conditions. At the date of the Assistant Commissioner's visit, the register contained the names of ten persons who were under treatment at their own homes; and of thirty more who were in the habit of attending at the institution. During three years there had not been any operation of importance performed by the medical attendant; but he had attended about 51 poor women in their confinement during that period.

No person is entitled to relief except those who have provided themselves with the recommendation of a subscriber; this rule is not deviated from except in cases of sudden accident. Each subscriber is limited to a certain number of orders, but as a single signature is considered sufficient, there cannot be much difficulty in any poor person procuring one. No subscriber is attended gratuitously by the physician, but there is some reason to believe that not a few contrive to participate in the benefits of the charity, whose circumstances do not entitle them to gratuitous relief.

In addition to the patients who receive relief at the dispensary, the sick are also visited at their own dwellings any where within a distance of four miles; this attention, it is stated, would be paid at any hour of the day or night; and on this point it was said that the medical attendant considered daily attendance as absolutely necessary in all instances of acute disorder, and only to be dispensed with when the patient labours under a chronic affection." There are not, unfortunately, any of the apparatus necessary in the treatment of cases of accident. Poor women are attended in their confinement whenever their delivery is protracted, or displays any features of difficulty; in general, however, they fall into the hands of midwives, whose ignorance is often productive of fatal consequences to both mother and child.

From the dispensary no nourishment of any kind is supplied to the sick poor, but a small fund exists, derived from weekly subscriptions of a few shillings for giving food and wine in extreme cases of destitution, accompanied with disease.

The general management of the affairs of the dispensary is vested in the body of subscribers, who amount in numbers to 47. A general meeting is appointed to be held each year, but it is rarely attended by more than 15 or 20, although all governors are equally entitled to vote, but not by proxy. Minutes of the proceedings of these meetings are always kept; neither of the medical officers is a governor, nor have they, it is stated, been allowed to take any prominent part in the principal direction.

A managing committee has never been elected, although the laws, as printed, direct the contrary. There is, however, a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury, and two of its members have inspected the institution in the course of the present year. There is no visiting governor.

The treasurer and secretary are elected by the subscribers at large; neither of them receive any salary, but the former does not enter into the security required by the Act of Parliament: they have both held their appointments since the commencement of the charity, when they were chosen by open voting, and without reference to their religious persuasions.

A feeble old woman resides under the title of housekeeper in the Dispensary-house; she receives as wages 3*l.* 18*s.* a year, and has no perquisite, or other allowances; she was appointed by the subscribers, who can remove her at pleasure.

The rules and regulations which were originally agreed upon for the conduct of the charity, and all connected with it, are calculated to promote its utility in every respect. Unfortunately they

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Bantry Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers, not medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Bantry Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

they are little regarded, and are openly transgressed in important instances. There can be little doubt that much evil has arisen from the want of some uniform system for the general management of dispensaries.

Of late it has been customary to make half-yearly reports on the affairs of the charity, and to lay them before the grand jury in manuscript. Formerly this was done but once a year. It is conceived that much good would result from the permanent establishment of a board of health in Bantry. There are many gentlemen resident there who would cheerfully lend their assistance to conduct it, and who would take part in any investigation of the wants of the poor which it might be deemed necessary to enter into, previous to extending the aid desirable from the present dispensary system.

The income of this dispensary is derived partly from annual subscriptions, and partly from the presentment granted by the grand jury, to which is to be added the amount of fines levied at the petty sessions. The following table shows the receipts during each of the last four years.

	1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - -	96	3	3	77	11	-	81	6	-	76	11	-
Presentments - -	50	-	-	70	-	-	77	3	-	*		
Fines - - - -	-	-	-	14	1	-	21	17	-	7	5	6
£.	140	3	3	161	12	-	180	6	-			

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

None of the poorer classes are to be found in the list of subscriptions, which are chiefly composed of the contributions of three individuals who subscribe respectively, two 10*l.* each, and one 5*l.* annually; with the continuance of their donations the existence of the charity is closely connected; were they to be discontinued, it would be in imminent danger of falling to the ground, as it does not possess any property of a fixed nature.

The subscriptions are collected by the treasurer, at the annual meeting convened by the secretary, and all funds remain in his custody until required for current expenses.

Medicine, salaries and rent include all the ordinary items of expenditure; the examination of bills that become due is intrusted to the physician, and on his certificate of their correctness, they are paid by the treasurer, though the laws require that they should be passed in committee.

The accounts are balanced every six months, but are only submitted to the subscribers once a year.

Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Blarney
Dispensary.

CHARLES CONNELL, esq.—Rev. Mr. RORGAN, P.P.—THOMAS B. MARTIN, esq.—Rev. Mr. PEYTON, R.C.C.—Rev. Mr. STOPFORD, Rector.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district attached to the Blarney Dispensary amounts to 4,000. The district itself extends about four and a half miles in most directions, but some parts of it are nearly six miles from the institution. The numerous hospitals in the city of Cork are not more than 6½ miles distant, while there are dispensaries at Cumna and at Inniscarra, which places are respectively situated at six and four miles distant. It is stated that no individual has ever been refused relief at the charity under consideration; however this may be, it is an establishment which seems to the Assistant Commissioners to have been set on foot for the sole interest of its medical attendant.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The entire premises of this dispensary consist of a single room of the most miserable character, and which serves at the same time for dispensing medicine and as a waiting room. One portion of the floor is boarded, the remainder is formed of the naked earth. It contains no furniture of any kind, except one old chair; and altogether nothing can possibly be more different from what a dispensary should be. It is hired at an annual rent of 3*l.*, and fortunately may be surrendered at pleasure. No change could be for the worse; and it were much to be desired that the building destined for similar purposes were always the property of the county, which would in some degree guarantee their fitness for the objects proposed.

Medical Officers.

The present medical attendant was appointed in the year 1828, at a general meeting of the subscribers, who then originated the charity. He acts in the combined capacity of physician, surgeon, apothecary and accoucheur, and states that he was educated in all the branches of his profession at Paris. Previous to and since his appointment, he has resided in Cork, where he is engaged in private practice, at a distance of six miles and a half from the scene of his duties. He holds no other situation, and states that he is always ready to attend the poor when called upon. There is no regulation as to the circumstances under which he may perform his duties by proxy; but it is admitted that, on occasion of his illness, he procured a gentleman to act as his substitute without any previously obtained sanction of the subscribers, who indeed seem to have had no knowledge of the change at any period, so little interest do they take in the affairs of the institution, and so little control do they possess over them.

The fixed periods for seeing the poor are three days in the week, at half past ten o'clock. The

* Passed by Grand Jury, but the amount not yet known, at the period of this examination.

The duration of the medical officer's attendance on those days is considered long enough, but it is thought that he should attend more frequently. If there were a committee, it would be able to check any irregularity in the attendance. At present there is no person ever at hand in case of sudden accident, and medicine can only be obtained during the presence of the medical attendant.

The physician receives, out of the funds of the charity, an annual salary of 86*l.*, without any allowance for horse or lodging. In fact, the amount which he may be paid for his services, rests entirely at the discretion of the subscribers. Neither the grand jury nor any other authority can prevent a combination between an individual and his friends, for the purpose of forming an establishment of the present kind; and the Assistant Commissioners cannot avoid remarking that the Blarney Dispensary affords a striking proof that a medical institution may be set on foot for other ends than the advantage of the poor, whose wants it professes to supply.

The election of the medical attendant is stated to be vested in the hands of the subscribers, however, the gentleman who fills the situation at present was appointed before any subscriptions had been paid. He was the only candidate on the occasion. Were a vacancy to occur, notice of the intention to elect a successor would be given in the newspapers; but although competition might be obtained by this means, it would be inadequate to prevent the possibility of an improper appointment, inasmuch as a candidate may be selected wholly independent of the control of the grand jury. This want of some superior tribunal is much to be regretted. Some paid officer is certainly necessary in this district. The number of opulent persons residing in it are few, and there are no medical men nearer than Cork, so that, were it not for the salary, there would be no probability of gratuitous medical attention to the sick poor. Superannuations, or retiring allowances, do not enter into the scheme of this charity.

Mention has been already made of the room in which the medicines are kept and dispensed. As to the stock of medicine, nothing seemed to be in abundance but Glauber salts. There was a display of shattered bottles, but on inspection they proved in great part empty. However, in comparison to the small number of those who seek the aid of this charity, perhaps the supply may not be insufficient. It was at first stated that quinine was to be found among the drugs on the shelves, this statement turned out to be incorrect. The medicine had been purchased from Mr. Hayes, an apothecary and druggist in Cork, who subscribes to the funds of the charity to the extent of a guinea annually. His bill, payable by the treasurer, after having been submitted to the subscribers at the general meeting, had amounted during the last three years as follows, viz.

												£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	8
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	9
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	11½

The care of the medicine is intrusted to a servant woman, and no portion of it is, on any account, allowed to be sold. There are neither pharmaceutical apparatus nor surgical instruments (except a tooth instrument), nor are leeches ever made use of; the medical attendant is bound by the rules to vaccinate the children of the poor, whenever application is made. His opinion of the preventive efficacy of the practice is very decided, and he states, that the confidence of the public in it is on the increase. There has been very little small-pox in the district latterly; he never inoculates for that disease, but is not prevented doing so if he thought proper.

An account of the number of persons applying for relief is kept by the medical attendant, and it is customary to submit a copy of it to the grand jury, at the period of receiving the annual grant. It appears that during the last three years there has not been a single operation of any kind performed at the dispensary, and during the same period only two midwifery cases have been attended to.

None are entitled to relief but those who have obtained the recommendation of a subscriber. The adherence to this rule is not found to create any impediment to the extension of medical aid among the poor, since the signature of a single subscriber to each recommendation is sufficient, and the number which may be issued is unlimited. The servants of subscribers are at all times attended, and poor persons are allowed to pay if recommended, but there is no reason to suppose that any persons participate in the benefits of the charity except those whose circumstances really place them in need of gratuitous relief.

The patients who present themselves at the dispensary on the public days receive both medicine and advice, and this seems to constitute its chief claim to utility. For, although attendance is professed to be given to the poor at their dwellings, it would appear from one of the printed rules, that such visits must be paid for. In the opinion of the Assistant Commissioners, the poor are not in any case attended; indeed, from the distance at which the medical officer resides, it is quite out of the question, that any patient labouring under either accident or acute disease can receive that speedy or frequent attention which alone is calculated to be productive of benefit. It has been already mentioned that only two lying-in women have been visited by the medical attendant in the course of three years. This statement appeared the more strange when the clergymen who were present at the examination observed, that the ignorance of the midwives, who usually assisted the poor, was of the worst kind. It must be presumed that under such circumstances much injury must often result to both mother and child; however, the medical attendant stated, that "he knew nothing about them."

DISPENSARIES.

—
Manster.
 County Cork.

Examinations taken by
 Cusack Roney, esq.
 W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

—
Blarney
 Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Blarney
Dispensary.

Managing
Committee.
Officers not
medical.

Attendants.
Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

No food or nourishment is supplied to the sick poor by this or any other institution in the neighbourhood.

The general management is nominally vested in the subscribers, who do not exceed 20 in number. A general meeting is appointed to take place annually, at which business may be transacted by whatever number may attend. Votes are not taken by proxy, but all governors enjoy the same privileges, although not more than six or seven are usually present. Notwithstanding the occurrence of this general meeting, and that the name of the surgeon is not to be found on the list of governors, there are yet abundant grounds for asserting that the real management is in every thing confided to him; this is proved, also, by the entire absence of any record of the proceedings of the general meeting.

No managing committee exists. Its functions, as well as those of the board of superintendence, and of a visiting governor, are discharged by the medical officer.

A treasurer is annually appointed by open voting, who acts without any remuneration. It does not appear that religious feelings are allowed to interfere in his selection, but he does not give the security required by the Act of Parliament. A very remarkable addition to the list of subscribers took place just previous to the occasion on which he was last elected, and it would be most desirable that a *veto* to prevent improper appointments should be vested in some superior authority. None of the officers hitherto chosen have been either removed or suspended.

There are not any attendants.

A copy of the few rules which exist was procured; they have not been sufficient to prevent a state of things which loudly demands alteration.

Copies of the several reports which have been laid before the general meeting were procured.

The witnesses express a strong desire that a board of health were formed in this district, consisting of the gentry and middling class of farmers. All the gentlemen present declare, that they would most cheerfully participate in any exertions connected with such an establishment as might be necessary for obtaining a correct knowledge of the wants and general condition of the poor.

This dispensary possesses no property of a fixed nature; its entire resources are derived from subscriptions, and an annual grant made by the grand jury. The former are necessarily of a somewhat precarious nature, being to a considerable extent dependent on the good will of two gentlemen, who contribute 10*l.* each. Were these contributions to be discontinued, it would be difficult, if not altogether impossible, to prolong the existence of the charity. The receipts in subscriptions for the last three years have been as follows:

													£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	15	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	6	-

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands.

Payments are made by the treasurer, after the bills have been examined by the subscribers.

The expenditure, during each of the last three years, was as follows:

													£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	1	4
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	4	9
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	10	11

Once a year the accounts are made up and presented to the subscribers who attend; copies are likewise submitted to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Carrigaline
Dispensary.

Captain ATKINS.—Rev. Mr. JOHNSTON, Curate of the parish.—Rev. Mr. RYAN, P.P., and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population comprised in the district for which this dispensary is intended is estimated at about 13,000, spread over an extent of country of about seven miles. The nearest medical institutions are the Passage dispensary, six miles; Douglas, five miles; Ballyhassig, six miles distant. There is no other dispensary within this district, the extent of which is considered quite enough for the management of one dispensary. The medical institutions in this part of the country are considered certainly not too numerous, four miles being the greatest extent of country which should be included in one dispensary district.

No patients recommended by a subscriber have been refused relief on application at the institution; but it would be most desirable if intern accommodation were afforded for a few patients, and in every medical district it would be of the utmost importance and an advantage to the poor, if a fever hospital were attached, with a few beds for cases of accident.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The house is built of brick, stone and mortar, two stories high. The room appropriated for dispensing the medicines is very commodious. There is a waiting room for patients; but no supply of furniture. The building is in perfect repair. An excellent and commodious house has been built, at the expense of the funds of this institution, and given to the medical attendants. The situation, as regards the advantages of pure air, is very good, the site being on elevated ground; the supply of pure water is ample, and proper sewers,

sewers, &c. are provided. The building contains no baths. A garden and grounds are attached, which, together with the building, occupies about two acres. The whole belongs to the institution, held under a lease for ever, at a ground rent of ten guineas per annum.

The sole medical attendant is about 38 years of age; he graduated at Edinburgh, from which University he possesses a degree, which he produced. He also studied midwifery at Edinburgh and Paris. He resides at the institution, to which he was appointed by election in 1823, previous to which period he had been two years physician to the Rihelagh dispensary. He does not attend any other institution. His appointment is as general medical attendant. In case of illness or temporary absence, he would procure a substitute, by leave of the committee; he is allowed to pursue private practice. The stipulated periods for his attendance are three times a week; Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from ten to one o'clock; but he is in fact in constant attendance. The duty is never done by proxy. In case of any neglect or irregularity on the part of the medical officer, the patients can, by means of any subscriber, have their complaints brought before the committee. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant in person.

The medical officer's salary is 60*l.* per annum, with an allowance of 15*l.* per annum for a horse, besides his lodgings at the institution. The county can exercise no control to restrain the committee, if they choose to give salaries or allowances higher than necessary, to secure efficient medical officers; nor is there any safeguard but the care of the committee to prevent a combination among the friends of a medical person, to raise an institution at the expense of the county merely for the emolument. It is thought that the grand jury have no preventive control, and as regards this district, such control would be perfectly unnecessary.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers at large, notice being given in the newspapers when a vacancy occurs. A controlling power over the elections would be desirable. A degree from some college or university is indispensable as a testimonial to a candidate. There is no limitation as to age, either in appointing or displacing the officers. On the occasion of the last vacancy, three candidates appeared on the day of election. No notice of testimonials, qualifications, &c. are ever sent to the grand jury; but the conditions for voting at these elections are fully acted up to. There are a great number of medical gentlemen resident in Cork, all of whom are eligible for the appointment; but it is thought none would be willing to serve gratuitously. No superannuation or allowances are made on retiring, nor has any mortality as yet occurred among the medical attendants.

In case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical attendant, complaint can be made to any subscriber by the poor patients, who are certainly not deterred from so doing from the fear of drawing on themselves the enmity of the medical attendant, or any one else; and they are perfectly well acquainted with this mode of redress. Medical officers are not appointed or retained at this institution against the known feelings of the people, on the contrary, all agree in speaking very highly of the present medical attendant.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed appeared to be very neatly kept, and the drawers, bottles, &c. in good condition; the Assistant Commissioners also found here a very good supply of the necessary medicine of good quality, and in sufficient quantity, including those of the more delicate kinds, such as quinine, morphia, &c. They are supplied by Mr. Gosnell, a druggist and apothecary of Cork, and are paid for by the treasurer out of the funds of the charity, the annual expense being generally under 15*l.*

The stock of medicines is always under the care of the medical attendant, and none are now sold. There is a very good apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c., belonging to the institution. The medical attendant practises, independently of this institution, only as a physician, consequently keeps no medicine for his private patients.

The institution is not at present possessed of any surgical instruments, but they were about being procured; leeches are not supplied to the patients.

The medical attendant keeps a register of the diseases, their terminations, &c.; a copy of which is sent to the grand jury.

When the dispensary was visited, the number of patients attended at their homes was 10, and at the institution 40. There had not been any capital operations performed within the last three years; and only six or eight midwifery cases, the medical attendant being called on only in very bad cases.

The tenants and servants of subscribers presenting a recommendation are entitled to relief, and it is thought that no persons participate in the benefits of the charity who do not require gratuitous assistance. There is a compact made with a few subscribers, who pay 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and who receive attendance, and the benefits of the institution for that sum, although the rules require that all persons applying must have a recommendation, yet, no person is ever refused relief, if considered a distressed object. The signature of one subscriber only is necessary to a ticket, and subscribers are not limited in the number of recommendations; it is presumed a poor person requiring a ticket, although not known to any subscriber, could still obtain one, and would not therefore be precluded from the benefits of the charity.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, but all who are unable to come are visited at their own homes, if the distance be within seven miles, and attendance is given as often as the nature of the illness requires, or in the night in any serious or sudden case. If a fracture or accident should occur, the institution possesses the requisite means; splints, bandages, &c., of rendering immediate assistance.

No medical practitioner, unconnected with the institution, is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are attended by the medical officer when sent for, but this does not occur, except in bad cases. The poor women, when lying-in, are attended by midwives, who, in the opinion of the surgeon and the clergymen examined, are

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Carrigaline
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Carrigaline
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

most ignorant; injury, if not death, frequently arises from their want of skill, and it has often been in contemplation to raise a fund to get some one properly taught. Daily attendance on the sick is considered absolutely necessary, particularly in acute cases, and such are attended as often as requisite at their own abodes. The medical attendant considers occasional attendance, except in chronic cases, of no use whatever; he dispenses the medicine himself, and performs vaccination on any person presented for it; his opinion of its efficacy is very favourable, and he thinks it is a preventive of small-pox, or at all events, that it very considerably ameliorates that disease; small-pox is not at all frequent in the district. The confidence of the public is very much increasing, and the poor seem anxious to have their children vaccinated. There is no rule to prevent him inoculating with small-pock virus, but he does not, and would not do so.

No nourishment or any extra, such as wine, &c., is ever provided from the funds of this dispensary, nor is there any charitable institution in this neighbourhood on which the medical attendant could give an order to the sick-poor for relief in food, clothing or fuel.

About 23 persons constitute the principal direction. The medical officer is not a governor, nor has he any participation in the management *ex officio*, or otherwise. The regularly fixed meetings take place once a year, and there is a meeting of the committee quarterly, to which also all subscribers are summoned. These meetings are very regularly attended; the number generally present being about seven or eight; all governors are equally entitled to attend and vote, but, only ladies by proxy. Minutes of the proceedings are very regularly kept.

The committee meet quarterly as already stated, they manage all the concerns of the dispensary, and are appointed annually; minutes are kept of their proceedings. It is not known whether a board of superintendence has been appointed by the grand jury, but during the intervals of meeting, there is not any visiting governor to look after the institution. The governors never visit the patients officially.

The officers are appointed by the subscribers generally; they consist of a treasurer and secretary; they are elected annually; the bye-laws for regulating the elections are not printed; the voting is open, a mode of election which is thought beneficial, and so appeared to the Assistant Commissioners, as all the meetings are held with great regularity. No particular religious belief excludes a person from being an officer. The medical attendant is a Roman Catholic, the treasurer and secretary are Protestants. No sudden accession of governors has happened immediately previous to any election for officers. It is not thought necessary that any control should be placed over the appointments.

The medical attendant is the only paid officer. The treasurer does not give any security. No instance has occurred of the removal or dismissal of an officer.

No officer or member supplies anything to the institution; the only articles required are medicines, but these are not supplied by contract. Nothing belonging to the institution is ever lent or used by any governor or officer.

The rules of this institution are not printed, but were examined by the Assistant Commissioners, and appeared to them to be very good, and calculated to promote the utility of the charity.

A very accurate report of the affairs of the charity is made at every annual meeting to the subscribers, but it is not printed.

A board of health might be readily formed, for whose meetings the District Medical Institution would be a proper place, and a sufficient number of persons will be found in this neighbourhood qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, provided it should be hereafter thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries, and it is here considered that such an extension would be most beneficial.

The receipts derived from subscriptions were in the year

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	58	7	-
1832 - - - - -	50	13	6
1833 - - - - -	53	16	6

A few of the poorer classes subscribe, as already stated, to entitle them to be attended and get medicine, as there is a rule on the books permitting such a practice. The highest subscription is five guineas, and there are in all about 33 subscribers. The institution depends on very insecure grounds, for, if the annual subscriptions were materially to fall off, it must cease. It possesses no capital or stock from which any income is derived.

The funds are collected by the secretary and remain in the custody of the treasurer, until wanted; there is no money left in the hands of any other officer.

The amount of expenditure on account of this institution was in

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	125	9	8
1832 - - - - -	90	16	-
1833 - - - - -	109	3	5½

under the general heads of salary to medical attendant, rent and medicine.

Previously to payment, the bills are examined by the committee, and on their order, signed by at least three of their number, the treasurer hands the amount to the secretary, and the latter makes the payments.

The accounts are made up, audited and reported once a year, and as often presented to the full meeting of the subscribers, and copies sent to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. KENNETT and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Castlemartyr
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

THE district for which this dispensary is intended comprises the greater part of seven parishes, extending five miles in a southerly direction towards Ballycotton. The institutions within six miles are those at Killeh, Middleton and Cloyne; there is no other dispensary within the limits of the district, but one is much required at Ballymacdie, a village, the inhabitants of which are too poor to raise a subscription for the support of a dispensary. No persons have been refused relief from the want of means of accommodation. A dispensary capable of receiving a few fever patients, or a case of bad accident, is not required here, as there is a private fever hospital in the vicinity, into which any bad case of fever or accident would be admitted; there are also wards at Youghal and Middleton for the reception of surgical cases, to which any subscriber could recommend a patient.

A part of the house in which the medical attendant resides is appropriated to the dispensary; it consists of a room for compounding and dispensing the medicines and a waiting room for the patients; both are sufficient for the purposes; they are rented from year to year at the rate of 12*l*.

The sole medical officer is aged about 25 years, he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin; has studied for three seasons at the University of Dublin, and taken out one certificate of lectures and dissections; he has also a diploma for six months' attendance at the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin; he was elected as general medical attendant in the year 1828, by the subscribers, on the death of his uncle, the late medical attendant, to whom he served his apprenticeship; he attends no other institution. It has not occurred that he has been absent, and such a contingency is not contemplated or provided for in the regulations. He is allowed private practice; he attends every day in the week from nine until twelve o'clock, and on Tuesday at Kilmahon or Shanagerry. There is no rule to provide for cases of inattention on his part, nothing of the kind having hitherto occurred, but it is understood that the committee would take cognizance of any such complaint, and lay it, if substantiated, before the whole body of the subscribers. The medical officer has an apprentice by whom the medicines are dispensed, and who, being constantly on the spot, would render assistance in case of sudden accident.

The salary of the medical officer is 130 *l*. per annum, 10*l*. having been lately added to remunerate him for his attendance at the branch establishment at Shanagerry; there is no allowance for a horse, but there is a further sum of 12*l*. a year allowed him for the occupation of part of the house in which he resides for the use of the dispensary.

The medical attendant is elected annually by the subscribers at a general meeting; notice is given in the newspapers previous to the meeting; no competition has hitherto taken place, and it was stated that the proposition for the election of the present medical attendant met with unanimous approval; testimonials are considered indispensable. There is no limitation as to age, either in appointing or displacing medical officers, and there are no superannuations or retiring allowances. Notice of appointment need not be sent to the grand jury; the conditions for voting are acted up to. The neighbourhood is scarcely sufficient to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument, nor is there another qualified medical gentleman resident in the district. The mortality among the medical officers has not been observed. It is not supposed that any medical attendant has been appointed or retained against the known feelings of the people.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed is neatly kept, and every thing appertaining to the compounding, dispensing or preparing of the medicines, which appeared in a satisfactory state. The medicines (which include the more expensive kinds) are of good quality and in sufficient abundance; they are purchased from Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer on the order of the committee; they are under the care of the apprentice, and none are ever sold, those kept for private practice being in a separate apartment. The apparatus for preparing decoctions was in very good order; there are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution, the medical attendant provides from his own stock all that are required. Leeches are supplied to the patients when deemed necessary.

A register of each patient's case is kept by the medical attendant, but no copy is lodged with the grand jury. The number of patients attended was, in

1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,751
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,734
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,457
												10,952
Up to 1st July 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,942

No register is kept of those refused attendance. No person who presents a ticket can be refused medicine, but the medical attendant can report to the committee, by whom he must be guided, any case he may think undeserving of recommendation; the number of patients on the books at the time of visiting, was from five to ten attended at their homes, and 33 coming to the institution. There have not been any capital operations performed at this institution within the last three years.

DISPENSARIES.

The number of midwifery cases attended was, in

[illegible]

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Castlemartyr
Dispensary.

All those were difficult or dangerous cases.

A recommendation entitles the bearer to relief, and is necessary, except in urgent cases. One signature is sufficient, and two recommendations are allowed to each subscriber of a guinea; the poor are not, however, excluded on this account. The servants of subscribers are not attended. It very rarely happens that persons participate in the benefits of the charity whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief. At the branch established at Shanagerry there are some poor subscribers whose families are attended gratuitously, in consideration of their subscriptions. It is not likely that if a poor person was unknown to or disliked by the subscribers he would be excluded from the benefit of the county subscription.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and also attended at their own dwellings, within the boundaries of the district. In urgent cases, as many as two or three visits in the day would be and have been frequently paid, and attendance in the night given. In cases of accident, the institution possesses splints, bandages, &c. requisite for affording immediate relief, but the regulations do not permit the prescriptions of any practitioner to be made up at this institution. Difficult and dangerous labour cases are attended, but lying-in women are generally attended by midwives who are for the most part very ignorant. Accidents however are not often observed, and the proportion of deaths in child-birth cannot be stated. Daily attendance on the sick is considered absolutely necessary in acute cases, and such are visited as often as may be required if the distances be not such as to prevent it.

Occasional attendance, except in chronic cases, is not thought of much use. It does not appear from the prescription book that cheap substitutes have been resorted to in place of the medicines usually recommended.

The medical officer is bound to supply vaccine matter *gratis* as far as he can, and he does so ; his opinion of vaccination is that it modifies and mitigates but does not prevent small-pox ; he is not prevented by any rule from inoculating with small-pock virus, but he would not do so. The confidence of the public in vaccination is very great, and not diminishing. Small-pox has not been frequent of late years.

Nourishment.

This charity does not afford to the sick poor any extra, such as wine, &c. from its funds; neither is there an institution in the neighbourhood on which the medical officer can give an order for food, clothes, or fuel.

Managing Committee.

There is a managing committee elected annually by the subscribers at a general meeting; they meet only when summoned, which generally occurs five or six times in the year. Minutes of their proceedings are kept. There is also a board of superintendence, one of the members of which visited the dispensary early in the month of July.

Officers not
medical.

The offices of treasurer and secretary are united, and are gratuitous. The election to them is annually decided by open voting, but no printed bye-laws exist by which to regulate the appointment. No particular religious belief excludes a person from filling the office. The treasurer gives no security. No instance has occurred of an officer being suspended or removed.

Rules.

The Assistant Commissioners were furnished with a copy of the rules, which appear to be judiciously drawn up and calculated rather to promote than restrict the utility of the institution.

No alterations in the general management have ever been suggested by local authorities or persons resident in the district and unconnected with the charity.

Reports.

Reports of admissions, discharges, cures, relieved, deaths, &c. have never been required until within the last two years. Such are now sent in January and July to the board of superintendence, grand jury room, Cork, but are not printed. The clergy, medical men, gentry and middle class of farmers might be formed into a board of health, and meet at the dispensary for the purpose. This district affords a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor should it be thought expedient to extend the present system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The particular items of the treasurer's accounts could not be ascertained, but the expenditure appeared to have been equal to the income.

Amount of subscription for the year 1833, 110*l.* 7*s.*

None of the poorer classes subscribe except at the branch dispensary at Shanagerry, where alone any stipulation is made by the subscribers for medical advice or relief.

A principal proprietor subscribes 74*l.* per annum, and is the main support of the charity; and should this subscription fall off, the institution would undoubtedly cease to exist, as it possesses no capital stock in houses or lands from which an income is derived.

Collection.
Custody.

The funds are collected by the treasurer or paid to him at the general meeting, and lie in his hands until required.

Expenditure.

The expenditure amounts to about 200*l.* a year, the principal items of which are salary to medical attendant, medicine, dispensary rent, and stationery. In the year 1833 the medicines cost 67*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.*; this large outlay was caused by the change of the mode of supply effected in that year under the direction of the committee appointed by the grand jury of the county of Cork, which made it necessary to lay in a separate stock for the use of the dispensary,

dispensary instead of providing it as heretofore from the establishment of the medical attendant. The bills must be submitted to the committee and signed by two members, appointed to audit them, before they are paid by the treasurer.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Castletown Roche
Dispensary.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

THE Castletown Roche dispensary is the only medical charity within the limits of the district attached to it, and which extends about five miles in every direction, and contains a population of nearly twelve thousand souls. It is considered that a single dispensary could not adequately supply the wants of any greater extent of country. This institution is, however, judiciously situated in the centre of its sphere of action, and there has never been occasion to refuse assistance to any who have applied for it. The total absence of intern accommodation is a want which is often severely felt, the more so as the district is seldom free from fever, for the treatment of which there is at present no hospital provision. It would be most desirable that to this and one or two of the surrounding medical districts, a small hospital should be attached capable of receiving a few fever patients, and of affording assistance to accidents and other surgical cases demanding immediate attention.

Population and
Extent of Country.

A small room connected with the residence of the medical attendant and a narrow passage leading to it, which latter serves as a waiting-room, constitute the space appropriated to the purposes of this dispensary. Both are very ill adapted for the design intended, and yet it would appear that 20*l.* per annum is allowed for their hire. It is, at the same time, right to add, that the present medical attendant has held his situation no longer than about three months, and he has hitherto been unable to procure any other house than the one which he now occupies, and in which the dispensary arrangements are so very incomplete. He has, however, at his own expense, furnished the place with fittings and with a cabinet of shelves and drawers, and he states that it is his intention to move to a more commodious residence as soon as he can meet with it. At present there is no mode of giving baths.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The medical attendant resides at the institution and acts as surgeon, physician, accoucheur and apothecary. He was appointed in June last by the subscribers at large, but the Assistant Commissioners have learned that the vacancy to which he succeeded was the result of a pecuniary compact with his predecessor. He is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and acquired a diploma to practise midwifery, in Dublin. He holds no other appointment, but is engaged in private practice. He states that he has not hitherto had recourse to a substitute for the performance of his duties, which require his presence at the dispensary on the Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Any irregularity in his attendance would be effectually checked by the committee, who constitute a tribunal to which the poor can, with a certainty of redress, appeal, if they have reason to complain of any inattention. The physician has not any assistant, and dispenses the medicines in person.

Medical Officer

The medical attendant receives a salary of 95*l.* per annum, in addition to which he is allowed 20*l.* towards providing himself with a residence and a place for the dispensary. The amount of his payment rests entirely with the subscribers, who have it in their power to authorize any salary or emolument which they may think proper. The grand jury have no other means of controlling them in this branch of expenditure, than by withholding their usual grant, a proceeding which would entail the cessation of the charity.

Payment.

Persons who subscribe 1*l.* 1*s.* a year have alone the privilege of voting at the election of physician. On the occurrence of the last vacancy, notices inviting candidates were inserted in the newspapers, and it was added, that the possession of a degree from some university or college would be deemed necessary in all. But two candidates however appeared, and there is reason to believe that the matter had been arranged previously to the resignation of the last medical attendant. The grand jury were not acquainted with the proceedings in any stage, nor with the qualifications of the successful candidate. It is thought that there would not be any medical practitioner in this district were it not for the emolument derived from the dispensary. There are very few individuals of wealth residing in it, and certainly not a number sufficient to maintain a medical man by their demand for his services.

Election.

Nothing can be more filthy and disreputable than the condition of the room in which the medicines are kept, these latter, however, appear to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity, including a tolerable supply of quinine, morphia and some other of the more delicate and expensive preparations. The druggists to the institution are the Messrs. Gosnell, of Cork. During the last three years there has been paid to these gentlemen an average of between 60*l.* and 80*l.* a year. They seem to be allowed to receive whatever sum they think proper to charge for their drugs; castor oil is set down in their account at 1*l.* 16*s.* per dozen, the ordinary price of that article being only 1*l.* 4*s.* Every thing else is in the same proportion, and it may be safely stated that the entire supply of medicines required for the purposes of the charity could, under other management, be procured for one-half the sum which they cost at present. Under certain regulations it is permitted that portions of the medicine may be sold to subscribers, and the money thus obtained be brought to the account of the institution. Since the appointment of the present medical attendant, under whose care the medicines always remain, about 5*l.* has been in this manner received. There are neither surgical instruments nor any pharmaceutical apparatus. Leeches are never made use of in the practice of this dispensary, on account, it is said, of their high cost. The medical attendant is bound to supply vaccine matter gratuitously to the poor,

Pharmacy.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Castletown Roche

Dispensary.

Patients' Regis-

tration.

Who entitled to

Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-

ment.

Managing

Committee.

Officers not

medical.

Reports.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

Collection.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

when he has it in his power. He speaks favourably of the security against small-pox, which he has observed to be conferred by vaccination, and states, that the confidence of the people in its efficacy is gradually increasing. He expresses the strongest disapprobation of the practice of inoculating with small-pock. He has never done so, although not forbidden by the rules of the charity.

The recent appointment of the physician will explain the limited contents of the register which he is bound to keep of the circumstances under which all applications for relief are made to him, and of which a copy is annually lodged with the grand jury. He was, however, enabled to state, that no refusal of assistance had ever taken place, and that at the period of the examination he was in the habit of attending about six persons every day at their own homes, while not less than 40 came for advice and medicine to the institution. He had not had occasion to perform any important operation since his appointment.

No poor person is entitled to relief (except in cases of accident) unless he has obtained the recommendation of a subscriber. This condition does not impede the extension of the aid of the institution, inasmuch as each subscriber may issue an indefinite number of orders, and his single signature is considered sufficient. The servants of subscribers are always considered legitimate objects for both advice and medicine. This practice cannot be viewed otherwise than in the light of an abuse, as the individuals in question procure medicine to a large amount, and cause great drain upon the funds of the charity.

In addition to his attendance on the public days already mentioned, it forms part of the duty of the physician to visit the sick poor at their dwellings, any where within a distance of five miles. That gentleman states, that if the nature of the illness required it, he would feel himself bound to visit two or three times during the day, and also at night. He observes, that occasional attendance is only of use in chronic disorders. When it is of an acute nature, the patient must be seen every day at least, and in some instances oftener. The dispensary is unprovided with splints or bandages, or the other means for affording proper assistance in case of accidents. Lying-in women are only attended when their condition is accompanied by circumstances of difficulty. In general they intrust themselves to the care of midwives, whose ignorance is represented as extreme, so much so, that fatal consequences not unfrequently result to both the mother and the child who have fallen into their hands.

The dispensary does not supply nourishment of any kind to the sick poor, nor is there any institution in the neighbourhood to do so.

The principal direction resides in the subscribers, who amount to about thirty-nine, and who are accustomed to assemble in general meeting every six months. At these meetings, business may be commenced by any number of members, however small, and in general not more than six or eight persons attend them. Those who are absent are permitted to give in their votes by proxy, and minutes are kept of the proceedings, which do not seem to have been in any degree influenced by the medical attendant.

A managing committee to direct the details of the establishment is elected each year, and are directed to meet every month. Their proceedings are also registered. There exists, further, a board of superintendence acting under the authority of the grand jury; but there are not any visiting governors.

The subscribers annually appoint a treasurer by open voting; but it is understood that the election is limited to individuals of the Protestant persuasion. He receives no salary, neither does he give the security required by the Act of Parliament; and as there are no bye-laws to regulate his appointment, it would undoubtedly be well that some other body than his present electors should have the *veto* on his election.

Reports of the affairs of the charity are prepared at stated periods, and laid before the grand jury, though not in general printed. They are represented as showing, in a summary manner, every thing connected with the persons who have applied for relief, such as the date of their first attendance, the nature of their disease, and the mode of its termination.

The medical attendant is of opinion, that a permanent board of health should be established in the district, and that the members of it should consist of the gentry, clergy and middling class of farmers.

The income of this charity is derived entirely from annual subscriptions, and from the grant which is allowed every year by the grand jury. It possesses no property of a fixed nature; and as the grant is contingent on the amount of the subscription, the continuance of the institution, in great measure, depends on the latter source, which is the more precarious, since a large portion of it is received from four individuals, who contribute respectively 15*l.*, 10*l.*, 5*l.* and 5*l.* Were they to withdraw their bounty, the dispensary must cease to exist. None of the poorer classes subscribe to it; but formerly many subscriptions were accompanied with a stipulation, that the persons paying should receive medical advice and medicine gratuitously.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands alone they remain.

The expenditure, during each of the last three years, has been as follows:

										£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	9	5 ¹ / ₂
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-

All bills are examined by the committee previous to their being discharged. They give an order on the treasurer, who pays the amount.

A statement of the accounts is presented to the subscribers at the termination of every half year, and a copy is also submitted to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JONATHAN BRUCE, esq.—DANIEL CLANCHY, esq.—The Apothecary.

THE population of the town of Charleville is about 5,000, and that of the rest of the district (which is very extensive) to which this institution is intended to afford relief, about the same.

There is no other institution within the bounds of this district, nor is there any place where a small fever hospital, with a few beds for the reception of surgical cases is more required than here. It was stated by the apothecary, that he was then in attendance on a wretched creature labouring under a severe attack of fever, who had no resting-place nor shelter but what was afforded by a hole against a mud wall, covered over with straw and rushes. His daughter, a child of about eleven years old, was the only person with him.

The dispensary is held in a small house hired temporarily, in consequence of the defalcation of the late treasurer. There are no baths, gardens or outbuildings attached to it. It is hired from year to year, at a trifling rent. It would certainly be better if the dispensary building were the property of the county.

The principal medical officers are a physician and surgeon. They both reside in the town of Charleville, and were appointed by the subscribers at large as general medical attendants. They are allowed private practice. Before their appointments, they were practising in the town of Charleville. In case of the illness or temporary absence of either, the other would attend for him; but otherwise, the duty is never done by proxy. They attend at the dispensary every day in the week except Sunday.

There is an apothecary, who attends every day in the week, to give out the medicines ordered by the physician. He is always on the spot to afford relief in case of sudden accident, and by him the medicines are dispensed. If he were irregular in attendance, the controlling power lies with the committee.

The salary of the physician is 50*l.* per annum, of the surgeon, 20*l.*, and of the apothecary, 21*l.* per annum; all paid from the funds. No allowances are given for a horse, board or lodging.

If the committee or subscribers authorized salaries higher than sufficient to obtain efficient medical officers the grand jury have no other control than to stop the grant, and they have no power whatever to prevent a medical man combining with a few friends to raise an institution for the sake of the medical appointment, and returning the subscriptions while he retains the county grant.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers at large; when a vacancy occurs the greatest possible competition is ensured by advertisement. It is thought that it would be in all instances desirable to have a controlling power over the elections to prevent improper appointments.

It is necessary for the candidate for the office of apothecary to be a licentiate apothecary. There is no limitation as to the age of officers, either in appointing or displacing them. There are no superannuations or retiring allowances; no mortality has taken place among the medical officers.

Neither notice of appointment or certificates of qualification are sent to the grand jury. The payment of his subscription entitles a person to vote, and this condition had been complied with. There are persons capable of paying for advice and medicine in this neighbourhood sufficient in number to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary emolument, but no medical man would perform the dispensary duties gratuitously. If the medical officers were guilty of harshness or neglect towards the patients, they can complain to the committee, a mode of redress with which they are perfectly aware. It is thought that no medical officer has been appointed or retained at this establishment against the known feelings of the people.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed is kept with tolerable neatness, and the medicines are of good quality, the stock of them being sufficient, though small. Quinine was the only expensive description of medicine included in the dispensary stock. All are supplied by Messrs. Gosnell of Cork, at an average expense, for the last three years, of nearly 90*l.*, but latterly they have cost not quite so much; they are always under the care of the apothecary, and none are ever permitted to be sold; those belonging to the institution are kept quite distinct from any intended for private practice. The apparatus for preparing decoctions is very good. The institution possesses no surgical instruments whatever. Leeches are never supplied.

A register is kept by the medical attendants, particularizing the disease of each patient and the termination; a copy of this document is lodged with the grand jury. No register is ever kept of those refused admittance. The number of patients on the books at the time of visiting was, "Four attended at home," and about "40 going to the institution." No capital operations have been performed within the last three years, but about 60 midwifery cases have been attended within that period.

All persons are attended, including servants, who produce the recommendation of a subscriber, and this is necessary, and not difficult to obtain, the signature of one subscriber being sufficient, and there being no limit to the number which each subscriber may issue.

It is not to be supposed that if a poor person were unknown to or disliked by the subscriber, he would therefore lose the benefit of county subscription. It rarely happens that persons participate in the benefits of the charity whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief; but no contract has ever been made with poor subscribers to give them medicine

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Charleville
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Other Medical
Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Charleville
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Funds, Accounts, Receipts.

Collection and Custody. Accounts.

and advice gratuitously, in order to swell the subscription list, and thus obtain large grants from the county.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and sick-poor attended at their own dwellings, within the town and surrounding suburbs. If two or three visits in the day were necessary they would be paid, and attendance in the night would be, and often has been, given. In case of an accident, such as a fractured limb, the institution does not possess the necessary splints, bandages, &c., but attendance would be afforded; the prescriptions of authorized practitioners are not made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are visited when recommended; such are usually attended by midwives, who are grossly ignorant. Daily attendance on the sick is considered absolutely necessary in acute cases, and such are attended at their homes, as often as the cases may require. Occasional attendance, except in chronic cases, is considered of no use whatever. Vaccination is performed gratuitously by the apothecary whenever any one is presented for that purpose. The medical officers are bound to supply vaccine matter to the neighbourhood *gratis* as far as they can; their opinion of vaccination is, that it is preventive, and the confidence of the public is increasing very considerably; small-pox has not been frequent of late years. The medical attendants are not prevented by any bye-law, but do not inoculate with small-pox matter.

No wine or other extra is supplied to the sick from the funds of the charity, but there is a meal and broth fund, raised by private subscription, upon which the physician can give an order.

There are 47 subscribers; the fixed meetings are annual and are regularly attended; as many as come constitute a meeting, and seven or eight usually attend; all subscribers are equally entitled to attend and vote, but not by proxy; minutes of their proceedings are kept. Medical or salaried officers are not governors, nor allowed any material participation in the general management. The institution has not been essentially under the management of the surgeon, nor is any person, *ex officio*, in the principal direction of its affairs.

There is a managing committee who meet twice a year; minutes of their proceedings are kept. There is also a board of superintendence, appointed by the grand jury; during the intervals of the meetings of the committee no visiting governors act, nor do the governors ever visit the patients officially.

The treasurer and secretary are appointed by the subscribers annually. There are no printed bye-laws regulating these elections. The voting is open, and the manner of election (except in the case of the treasurer) has been found beneficial. No particular religious belief excludes a person from being an officer. The treasurer and secretary are unpaid officers. The treasurer does not give the security required by Act of Parliament, and this not being done, cost the institution a large sum (nearly 300 *l.*), as the late treasurer died considerably in its debt, and the sum has not been, nor will it be, recovered. No instance has occurred of an officer having been suspended or removed.

The subscriptions for the year 1832 amounted to 100 *l.*, the county grant to 100 *l.*; for 1834, subscriptions, 115 *l.* 6s. 6d.; county grant, 115 *l.* In May 1833, the late treasurer died in debt about 300 *l.* to the charity; he had returned to the committee, *as paid*, the druggist's bill, the salaries of apothecary and surgeon and other items, which all remained due at the time of his death. None of the poorer classes subscribe to the funds of this charity, the continuance of which mainly depends on the bounty of two or three principal subscribers, amongst whom is a nobleman, who annually contributes the sum of 20 *l.* Subscriptions are never attended by any stipulation in favour of the subscribers, or any one of his family. The charity possesses no capital stock in houses or lands from which an income is derivable.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and lie in his hands till wanted.

Since the defalcation of the late treasurer, the system adopted of accounts appears to be good, but it has only been in operation for a short time.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Cloyne Dispensary.

Rev. D. FREEMAN.—Rev. J. RUSSELL, P. P.—Rev. W. WELLAND, Curate.—JOHN LOYD WILKINSON, esq.—Rev. Dr. WINGSTON.—The Medical Attendant.

Population and Extent of Country.

THIS dispensary is intended for the medical aid of the parish of Cloyne, including the village of Ballycotton, for the parish of Churchtown, and for part of five adjoining parishes, which, taken together, contain a population of 11,000 souls. There are similar charities at Middleton, Aghada and Castlemartyr, places all less than 10 miles distant, but no other institution of the kind within its own proper districts, which extends, in some directions, as far as five miles. It has, however, been always found to answer the purposes for which it was established. The witnesses speak of the advantages that would result from the formation of judiciously arranged medical districts possessed of intern accommodation for a few fever patients and for accidents. They refer to the establishment of the kind already existing here in connexion with the dispensary, but which hardly deserves the name of hospital, being nothing more than a dismal and dirty upper story, or loft, adjoining the dispensary, which has been furnished with a few bedsteads.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

A single room is all that is appropriated to the uses of this institution. Although it be on the ground floor, and in very bad repair, quite unprovided with the necessary fittings, a rent of 10 *l.* a year is paid for it to the trustees of a charity, consisting of a donation made by the Bishop of Cloyne, from whom it is held, without lease, from year to year. A small garden of

of a quarter of an acre is attached to it, and both are occupied by the paid assistant of the attending surgeon.

The present medical attendant, who was appointed by the subscribers at a general meeting held at the origin of the institution, acts in all the branches of his profession, and resides close to the dispensary, where he is bound to attend every day, except Sunday, from ten until twelve o'clock. He is about 55 years of age, and had been a surgeon in the navy, to which he was admitted after having passed an examination at the College of Surgeons. For midwifery he was educated at the Westminster lying-in hospital. He is engaged in private practice; but whenever his temporary absence becomes necessary, his duties are performed by a gentleman who is always on the spot, an assistant surgeon in the navy, who is paid, and has received the sanction of the committee to act as his substitute. Medicine is always dispensed by one or the other of these gentlemen, of whom the former alone is paid from the funds of the institution. His salary is nominally 80*l.* a year; but from the low state of the funds he has seldom been paid in full, and in the year 1832 it only amounted to 70*l.* He has no allowance for a horse or for lodgings. It is admitted that the subscribers have it in their power to pay whatever salaries they please.

The grand jury can no otherwise control them than by withholding their grant altogether.

The medical officer is appointed by the subscribers, and all candidates for the situation are required to produce testimonials of their qualifications, which are weighed, without any reference to age. At the last election there were two candidates. The neighbourhood possesses sufficient persons of property to maintain a medical man, independent of a public situation, and there are two practitioners residing in it, unconnected with any institution; but neither of them would be willing to serve gratuitously. When any cause of complaint exists against the medical officer, redress is easily obtained by a statement laid before the committee by the subscribers, to whose knowledge the inattention or irregularity had come. The poor are represented to be aware of this, and in such cases the committee would be called together. In no existence has an officer been retained who had lost the confidence or good-will of the people.

The stock of medicines is very scanty, and appears to be of very inferior quality. There was neither morphia nor quinine, nor indeed any of the more delicate preparations, and the dispensary room showed but little neatness in its arrangement. The annual expense of medicine for each of the last three years, as paid for by the treasurer, had amounted to from 45*l.* to 50*l.* It had been purchased from Harrington & Co., druggists, in Cork. It remains under the care of the assistant, and no part of it is permitted to be sold under any circumstances, being kept, at all times, separate from the medicine which the physician makes use of in his private practice. The only surgical instrument is the stomach pump, and leeches are not supplied to the poor. Vaccination is not regularly attended to, although the physician states both that "his own opinion is in favour of its utility, and the confidence of the public in it is daily increasing." He is not allowed to inoculate with small-pox.

The assistant keeps a very full register of the number of applications made for relief, distinguishing the circumstances under which each patient applies; 7,000 persons have been relieved from the funds of the charity within the last three years, and none have been refused. During that period there had not been any necessity for the performance of a capital operation. At the time that this examination was held, there were on the books the names of six persons as being treated at home, and of 20 as in the habit of coming to the dispensary.

By the rules of the establishment, those persons only are entitled to receive relief from it who have obtained the recommendation of a subscriber. This condition is, however, in urgent cases frequently dispensed with, and at all times an order can be procured, even by a stranger, from the treasurer, who resides close to the dispensary, and who describes his house as being continually beset with applicants. A single signature is sufficient for each recommendation, and a subscriber is entitled for every guinea subscribed to have two patients on the books. None of the poorer subscribers receive assistance gratuitously; but it is believed that many other persons derive relief from the dispensary whose circumstances should place them above the receipt of charity.

Extern patients are seen at the institution at the time already mentioned, and in addition those poor persons residing in the district, whose sickness confines them within doors, are visited at their homes, both by day and night, as often as their cases require such attention. The medical attendant remarks, that "he finds it absolutely necessary to see all cases of acute disorder at least once a day; less frequent visits are of no service, and only answer where a patient labours under disease in a chronic form." Prompt assistance is always to be had when accidents occur, and the institution has always ready a sufficient supply of splints and bandages, &c. necessary in such cases. The generality of the midwives in this district are represented to be ignorant in the extreme. Only one woman is spoken of as possessed of even ordinary skill. Fortunately, when circumstances of difficulty arise, the poor have it in their power to call in the services of the dispensary surgeon.

The funds of this charity are not sufficiently ample to permit of any thing besides medicine and advice being supplied to the sick poor. There is, however, another institution for the relief of the "indigent sick," which is intended to afford wine, fuel and clothing when necessary, and on which the medical attendant has the power of giving orders.

The general management is controlled by an annual meeting of the subscribers, which takes place in March, at the summons of the secretary, for the purpose of auditing the treasurer's accounts, and receiving the subscriptions for the ensuing year; about six persons generally attend this meeting, and the proceedings and resolutions are always recorded.

A list exists of the members of a managing committee, who are instructed to meet on the first Monday in each month; but this duty has not been performed for a considerable time.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster,
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Cloyne Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

DISPENSARIES.
Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Cloyne Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

There is, however, a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury, and they have visited the institution on two occasions during the last twelve months.
There is only one non-medical officer, namely, the treasurer, whose appointment has no reference to the religious belief he may profess. The present treasurer, who is also the secretary, receives no emolument for services, but is not required to give any security.
Every half-year a report is made of the state of disease in the district, of the number of persons who have received relief, and of the general affairs and prospects of this charity. This document is laid before the grand jury, who require to be most minutely informed in every particular.
The income of this charity is derived from two sources, viz. from annual subscription and from the county grant. The receipts under these heads for the last three years were as follow :

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	74	3	-	68	18	-	71	3	-
County grant	62	19	-	65	-	-	65	-	-

Collection.

Custody.

Expenditure.

The subscribers are nearly confined to the richer classes, and three individuals contribute considerably more than one half of the gross amount of subscriptions. On the continuance of the bounty of these persons the existence of the charity altogether depends. If it were withdrawn, it must fall to the ground.
Subscriptions as are not paid at the annual meeting, are collected afterwards by the treasurer.
The funds lie in the hands of the treasurer ; but from the manner in which one portion of them is paid, he can never hold, at any one time, more than one-half of the entire annual income. This arises from the circumstance that the subscriptions are paid at the commencement of the year ; but the county's grant not until six months afterwards.
The entire expenditure of the charity was, in

	£.	s.	d.
1831	144	16	5
1832	134	-	7
1833	136	-	-

The payment of money is entirely left to the treasurer, who acts without any control.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Doneraile
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. ALWORTH, Rector of the parish.—Mr. ALWORTH, jun.—Dr. NORCOTT, a physician residing in the neighbourhood ;—and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

THE dispensary of Doneraile is the only medical charity in the district attached to it, which contains a population of nearly 12,000 souls, and extends in some directions to a distance of ten miles. There are, however, institutions of a similar character at Buttrvant, Mallow, Kildorrery and Castledown Roche, each of which places is only six miles off ; but, as has been observed, none of these towns are within the limits of the district under consideration. Owing to the situation of these dispensaries, the general country about Doneraile is considered to be adequately provided with the means of medical relief, if exception be made of that portion of its own district which is most remote, and which it is thought exceeds by nearly five miles the utmost limits thought to be assigned to the care of one medical attendant. It is stated by the witnesses, that there has never been occasion to refuse assistance to any person who has made application for it at this charity ; but they complain much of the inconvenience and evil consequences which result from its being entirely unprovided with any intern accommodation. When any accident or disease of a serious nature occurs, it is necessary to send them to the County Infirmary at Mallow. This serious want, it is suggested, could be remedied by the formation of new or the reconstruction of the present dispensary districts. Each district might still be provided with a dispensary ; but the improvement would consist in placing a small hospital, containing a few beds for medical and surgical cases, in such a position with respect to every three or four districts, as would present the most advantages to the surrounding population.
A house in the town, which is hired at an annual rent of 16 l., is occupied by the medical attendant as a residence ; a single room in it, of very small dimensions, and affording no accommodation to the patients, is appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary. There are no outbuildings or grounds, but a small slipper bath has been provided. Establishments of this kind should always be held on lease, and should be the property of the county.
The duties of this dispensary are performed by a gentleman who resides at the institution ; the public days being Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week. On the resignation of Dr. Norcott, he was appointed to the situation, to which he is attached in the capacity of general medical attendant ; he is also engaged in private practice ; he is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and is at present about 30 years of age ; he has never had occasion to perform his duties by proxy, but there exists no regulation on this point. The medicine is dispensed by the medical attendant in person, whose residence on the spot ensures immediate attention to any demand for his services.

A salary

A salary of 50*l.* per annum is paid to the attending physician from the general funds of the charity; he has also the advantage of a residence rent-free, but receives no assistance towards the maintenance of a horse. The Assistant Commissioners endeavoured to ascertain whether there existed any sufficient authority to prevent the payment of higher salaries than might be necessary to procure efficient officers; they were informed that there was none, and that the control of the grand jury was by no means adequate to the point, as they had no other means of checking extravagance than by withholding the sum which they are accustomed to grant every year. The witnesses, however, declare that nothing of the kind can be expected to occur here, although they are ready to admit that the abuse may exist elsewhere.

The election of the physician resides in the subscribers of a guinea a year; when a vacancy occurs, notice of the day on which it is intended to fill it is always given by advertisement in the newspapers, stating also, that the candidates will be expected to produce a degree from some university or college. There is no limitation as to age; and on occasion of the last vacancy there were three candidates. There has not been any mortality among the medical officers, neither would any allowance or pension be granted in case of resignation; it is not considered necessary to inform the grand jury of any appointment that takes place. The subscribers retain in their hands the power of calling the attending physician to account for any irregularity or inattention in the discharge of his duties. The poor are represented to be aware of this mode of obtaining redress, and are not likely to hesitate in availing themselves of it. Although there are a considerable number of wealthy residents in this neighbourhood, quite sufficient to maintain a medical man, without his being connected with any public establishment, yet it is said that no gratuitous attendance could be procured at the dispensary. A very respectable physician (*Dr. Norcott*), who was present at the examination observed, that neither he nor the other practitioner who resided in the district, either could or would serve without remuneration.

There was an appearance of much neatness in the room in which medicine is dispensed. There was a very abundant supply of drugs of a good quality, including quinine, morphia, and some other of the more delicate preparations. The cost of the medicine (which remain under the immediate care of the medical attendant, who is not permitted to sell any part), had amounted to about 16*l.* for each of the last three years, and they had been procured from a person unconnected with the establishment. The supply of pharmaceutical apparatus was good, but there were not any surgical instruments; and it was stated that leeches were found too expensive to be employed in dispensary practice. Each leech costs a shilling in the town.

No provision is made for the diffusion of vaccination, although the opinion of the medical attendant is favourable to the utility of the practice. Small-pox has lately prevailed to a considerable extent. Above 200 children in the district, and as many as 25 cases in the town itself, have died from the disease within the last year. All these individuals had been inoculated with variolous matter by an apothecary of the town; and the subsidence of the disorder is rendered nearly impossible, by the existence of a class of men who travel about the country, and procure a livelihood by disseminating it through the means of inoculation. The rules of the dispensary do not preclude the medical officer from adopting the same custom, but he states his unwillingness to have recourse to it.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, which distinguishes the name and residence of each patient applying for relief, as well as of the individual who recommends him. It also specifies the disease under which the applicant labours. A copy of this register is annually submitted to the grand jury. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit, the book in question contained the names of six persons who were under treatment at their own dwellings, and of between twenty and thirty others, who were in the habit of coming to the dispensary for advice and medicine. There had been no operations of importance performed for a period of three years; but during that time the physician had been called to see about 150 cases of lying-in women.

All persons (including the servants of subscribers) are entitled to receive relief from this dispensary, on producing the recommendation of a subscriber. As there is no limit to the number of such orders, which each subscriber is privileged to issue, and as his single signature is sufficient, there can be no reason to suppose that any one, even a stranger, finds difficulty in availing himself of the aid of the physician. On the other hand, there are grounds for believing that, although there is no stipulation that any of the poorer subscribers shall receive advice and medicine in return for his contribution, yet a good many persons participate in the benefits of the charity, whose circumstances by no means place them in need of gratuitous relief.

In addition to the patients who are relieved at the institution on the days of public attendance, as has been already mentioned, the surgeon is bound to visit, at their own dwellings, such persons as may be unable to seek assistance in Doneraile. These visits may be called for in any part of the district, which extends, in one direction, to a distance of ten miles. Speaking of this portion of his duty, the medical attendant observes, "that he is ready to attend at all hours, both day and night; and should the case require it, and the distance admit, to the extent of two or three visits in the twenty-four hours." He adds, that occasional attendance is of little, if of any, use, except in cases of chronic disease. Where a patient labours under an affection of an acute nature, it becomes indispensably necessary that he should be seen by his physician every day. Lying-in women are at all times entitled to call for the assistance of the medical attendant. In general, however, the females of the poorer classes are attended by midwives who are represented to be very unfit for their business, and by whose ignorance and unskilfulness much injury, it is said, is

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Doneraile
Dispensary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Doneraile
Dispensary.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

caused to both mother and child. It is the custom, in this institution, to compound the prescriptions which may be sent in by one of the neighbouring physicians, who was the predecessor of the present medical attendant at this dispensary.

The Doneraile Dispensary does not supply nourishment of any kind to the sick poor; neither is there any charity in the neighbourhood, from which any thing of the kind can be procured, if deemed necessary by the attending physician.

The general management resides in the subscribers at large, who are in number about 21. The rules direct that they shall hold a meeting every year; this is, however, not observed with much regularity, as seldom more than four or five are present at it, although all governors are equally privileged to attend and vote, but not by proxy. Minutes are not kept of the proceedings of these meetings, but it would appear that business may be transacted by any number, however small, of subscribers. There is no reason to suppose that the surgeon has been allowed to exercise any undue share in the direction of the institution.

A managing committee has been nominated, but there exists (if they have ever met) no account of the measures which it has from time to time adopted. The grand jury have not appointed a board of superintendence, nor have the subscribers elected any visiting governor to act in the intervals of the assembling of the committee.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, who receives no payment for his services, and is not required to give any security, although such is pointed out by the Act of Parliament. This functionary is elected by open voting, a mode which has been found very beneficial. It is stated that religious prejudices have never been allowed to interfere in the appointment of officers, nor has there ever been any sudden creation of governors, with a view to carry an election; still it is thought that it would be right to vest in some superior authority a *veto* to prevent improper appointments. No officer has ever been suspended.

Once in each year a report is prepared relating to the number of persons who have obtained relief, and to the other affairs of the institution. It is not usual to print these documents, but copies of them are always submitted to the subscribers and to the grand jury. In this district there are abundant means for an accurate investigation of the wants of the poor. It is stated by the witnesses that there are a large number of persons who are both qualified and willing to take part in any inquiry which might be deemed necessary, with reference to the condition of the labouring classes. It is further observed, that the establishment of a permanent board of health would be productive of great advantage, and might be conveniently conducted in the district dispensary.

This institution possesses no property of a fixed nature. It is solely supported by annual subscriptions, and by grants allowed by the county. Among the subscribers are to be found no individuals of the poorer classes, and there is a very great inequality in the amount of the respective contributions, a nobleman of the neighbourhood giving annually a sum of 20 guineas. One of the consequences of this disproportion is, that as the donation in question forms a large part of the total income, the existence of the charity becomes mainly dependent on the bounty of one individual, and that if he were to withdraw his support, it could hardly continue in operation.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands alone they are allowed to remain.

The details of expenditure are controlled solely by the treasurer. By him alone are all bills examined, and he pays them on his own responsibility.

Dunbollogue and
Whitechurch
Dispensary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BEGLY, R.C.C.—The Medical Attendant.

THE dispensary of Dunbollogue and Whitechurch united, supplies the medical wants of a population of about 12,000. It is judiciously situated very nearly in the centre of its district, which is about eight miles long by 11 broad, so that the medical attendant has not, in any direction, to go a greater distance than between four and five miles. There are five institutions of a similar character within six miles of this one, viz. at Middleton, Cork, Blarney, Glanmire and Glenville, but none of these are included in its proper district. Though in most points sufficient for the ends designed, it is nevertheless thought by the witnesses, that it embraces rather too great a range of country. This objection made itself peculiarly felt when the cholera prevailed; at that time many cases of the disease manifested themselves at a place called Bottle-hill, but as it was nearly five miles off, though included in the district, it was almost impossible to bestow on the patients that degree of constant attention which their situation so urgently required. The total want of intern accommodation is less felt, because the proximity of the city of Cork affords opportunity of obtaining admission into its hospitals for ordinary cases. A ward for the reception of accidents would, however, be greatly desired.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

A very neat and commodious house is appropriated to the use of the medical attendant of this charity, as a residence. He expresses himself as quite satisfied with it in every particular, except that the walls are somewhat damp, and the thatch rather out of repair. The furniture which it contains is his own. A portion of the house (to which there is a separate entrance from an adjoining lane) consisting of two rooms, one to contain medicine, the other a waiting room, is appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary. Both rooms are small. The floor of the waiting room is of clay, and liable to damp, but otherwise, every thing is in good order. A stable and coach-house, both occupied by the medical attendant, are attached to the house, which also possesses a small garden. The entire premises are held from year to year, at an annual rent of 8*l.* 8*s.*

The

The sole medical attendant is a gentleman, 29 years of age, who holds the situation since the month of July 1833, when he was appointed by the committee in the united capacity of surgeon, physician, accoucheur and apothecary. He is not connected with any other medical charity; but is at all times permitted to attend to the calls of his private practice. He possesses the degree of M. D. and is a member of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, where, as well as at Dublin, he obtained his education in midwifery. In the interval between the termination of his studies and his coming here, he was settled as practitioner in Cork. He now resides entirely at the dispensary, and seldom has occasion to discharge his duties by proxy. When, however, illness or other causes require his temporary absence, he is accustomed to provide a substitute, who must previously obtain the approbation of the committee. With respect to the relief of cases of sudden accident, it is stated, that he is always on the spot, except when professionally engaged elsewhere. He alone dispenses medicine. The committee is represented as a tribunal to which the poor can appeal with a certainty of redress, in case they should have reason to complain of any inattention on the part of the medical officer.

The medical attendant receives no allowance for a horse or other conveyance. He is provided with a residence, as has been already mentioned. The control exercised by the grand jury over the expenditure of the funds of the dispensary is but of a limited nature. If an improper application of them were made, as in the giving unnecessarily profuse salaries, it is stated that the grand jury could withhold their presentment altogether, but could not attach any conditions to the disposal of it, if granted.

The appointment of the medical officer is made by subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* annually and upwards, all of whom are equally entitled to vote at the election. When a vacancy occurs, notice of the intention of filling it, is usually given in the newspapers, for the purpose of obtaining as much competition as possible. On the last occasion of this kind, 12 or 14 candidates presented themselves, who were all required to produce testimonials of their having obtained a degree in some recognized university. No limitation was made as to their age, nor were they obliged to submit their testimonials to the consideration of the grand jury. The circumstances of the persons who inhabit this district are not, the witnesses state, of such a nature as would be likely to maintain a medical practitioner, independently of the remuneration afforded by the dispensary, and they further add, that there could not be found any physician who would undertake the attendance on the poor gratuitously. None of the medical men hitherto attached to the dispensary have died while in connexion with it. Neither superannuations nor retiring allowances enter into the plan of the charity.

The room in which the medicines were kept had an aspect of considerable neatness. There was the usual and necessary stock of bottles and drawers, and all appeared in good keeping, and to contain an adequate supply of medicine of a very good quality. The Assistant Commissioners also noticed the presence of the more delicate and expensive preparations, such as quinine, morphia, &c. and they were informed that all had been purchased from Mr. Dargaville, a druggist in Cork. This gentleman is not a governor or subscriber. His account is annually discharged by the treasurer, on the order of the committee, and it has not exceeded during any of the last three years the sum of 20*l.* The stock of medicine is under the care of the surgeon, who always keeps it under lock and key, and is not permitted to sell any of them, under any circumstances, or to dispose of them, otherwise than for the purposes of the charity. He keeps no medicine for his private patients, nor has he been supplied with any surgical or other instruments for his dispensary practice. This charity does not supply leeches for the poor. Vaccination, however, forms one of its objects, and the medical attendant is bound to vaccinate gratuitously the children of the poorer classes. The rules of the establishment do not absolutely forbid the use of small-pox matter, but the physician observes, that "he is, on every account, averse to inoculation, and that he has never, in any instance, practised it."

A very ample and accurate register is kept by the medical officer, in which are detailed the name of the subscriber who recommends the patient, together with the name, residence, and the nature of the disease of the latter, as also the date of the commencement of his treatment, and his age. An extract of this register is annually sent to the grand jury. From the last extract, referring to the year 1832, it appeared that the total number of applications for relief during the year had amounted to 1,696, of which, ten were cases of persons labouring under cholera. At the period of the examination, there were on the books the names of three persons whom the surgeon was attending at their homes, and of 26 other patients who were in the habit of coming to the dispensary for relief. The medical attendant stated that he had not had occasion to perform any operation of importance, and that he had not attended more than eight cases of midwifery, since his appointment. He is expected to attend to every person who brings with him the recommendation of a governor, but he is at liberty to exercise his discretion in certain cases, and to refuse his assistance to individuals, whom he considers as unfit objects for the benefits of the charity. In taking this step, he is, however, bound to mention the circumstance to the committee, together with his reasons.

It has been just stated that any one provided with a recommendation from a subscriber is entitled to demand the assistance of the medical attendant of this dispensary. He is also liable to be called on by the domestic servants of all the subscribers, and by a numerous class of persons whose circumstances do not in any way require that they should be provided with relief in such a manner.* Strictly speaking the surgeon is not bound to attend to any applicant

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Dunbollogue and
Whitechurch
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

* Holders of 50, 100, or even a greater number of acres, must be attended to, on presenting letters of recommendation; and the chance of their being ashamed to apply, or of their being refused the necessary

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Dunbollogue and
Whitechurch
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Management.

Managing
Committee.Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.Custody.
Expenditure.

applicant that cannot produce the recommendation of a governor, one signature, however, to the recommendation gives it full force, and there is no limit to the number which any one subscriber is entitled to issue. It is added that there is no risk that any one should be excluded from the aid of the charity, merely from the circumstance of his being a stranger or unknown.

Those patients who present themselves at the dispensary are supplied with advice and medicine by the medical attendant, who is also in the habit of visiting at their own dwellings those persons who may be unable to meet him elsewhere, provided they be situated within the limits of the district; and this attention, it is stated, would be rendered to the extent of two or three visits in the day, if required. In cases of accident, however, the charity is altogether deficient in the splints, bandages, &c. which are so necessary for giving perfect assistance. The only prescriptions which are compounded at this dispensary are those of its medical attendant; who, however, is not accustomed to enter them in any book. Having already observed that he is in the habit of attending the poor at their own dwellings, the surgeon further observes that he considers daily attendance absolutely indispensable in cases of acute disorder. He states he is also accustomed to visit poor women in their confinement, and that nothing can possibly exceed the ignorance of the midwives to whom the poor have in general recourse. The fatal injury to the mother does not arise to any great extent, yet numerous instances occur where the life of the child is sacrificed to their unskilfulness.

There are not any institutions in the neighbourhood to supply the sick poor with either food or other necessary comforts.

The general management of this charity resides in the subscribers at large, who should, by their own regulations, assemble in half-yearly meetings, but who, it is stated, have hitherto done so but once a year. At this meeting not more than five or six governors usually are present, but the votes of all those who do not attend are received by proxy. The medical attendant is not a governor, nor does he take any prominent part in the affairs of the institution.

A managing committee is annually appointed, with the intention that it should assemble every month, but this rule has been so little observed, that the last entry of their meeting in the proceedings books, bears the date of January 1834, (eight months previous to the date of this examination). There is not a visiting governor, but, it is stated, that the charity was inspected by a member of the grand jury, last May.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, who neither receives a salary, nor is required to give the security demanded by the Act of Parliament. There are not any printed bye-laws for regulating his appointment, neither are there any grounds for supposing that it is all influenced by religious feelings. The present treasurer is a Protestant gentleman, and indeed the only Protestant in the parish. It has never been found necessary to cancel the appointment of any officer.

Twice a year a report of the affairs of the dispensary is laid before the grand jury, but it is not printed for distribution. The witnesses were asked whether if a more extended system of dispensary relief were deemed expedient, they were of opinion that a sufficient number of individuals existed in the neighbourhood to attend to and control it? They stated, in reply, that a considerable number of persons could at all times be found, who would give every attention to such a system, and who would willingly take a part in any more minute investigation into the wants of the poor.

On an average of the last three years the annual receipts under the head of subscriptions have amounted to about 65 *l.* A very large proportion of this, viz. 23 guineas, is received from one gentleman and his family. Of the remainder much consists of small sums paid by individuals of the poorer classes, who, to a great extent, as has been already detailed, accompany their contribution with an express stipulation that they shall receive medical relief in return.

The custody of all the funds rests with the treasurer.

About 120 *l.* has been expended by this charity during each of the last three years, the principal heads of outlay having been the salary of the medical attendant, the rent of his house, and medicine. The treasurer discharges the bills that become due, but not until they have been previously examined by the committee, upon whose order alone money is paid.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Freemount
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. COLLINS, R.C.C.—Rev. Mr. DONOVAN.—W. GALWAY, esq.—Surgeon GRAHAM.—
Rev. Mr. REARDON, P.P.;—and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district of this dispensary, of which the most remote point is about 12 miles distant, includes a population of nearly 18,000 souls. There are, however, similar institutions at
Newmarket

sary recommendation is completely precluded by the low rate of subscription. Any person who contributes 2 *s.* 6 *d.* annually to the charity is entitled to relief on making application for it in person. If he increase his subscription to 5 *s.*, his family, however large, become possessed of the same privilege; and for 10 *s.* a year they must be visited at their own dwellings. These regulations press with peculiar severity on the medical attendant, who is thus, for a trifling salary, made the drudge of a large and impoverished dispensary district. The individual in question, in the present instance, is a well-informed and intelligent gentleman. His testimonials are most creditable to him, and his medical certificates are of the highest order.

Newmarket and at Kanturk, distant respectively six and seven miles. The witnesses are of opinion, that a dispensary district should never exceed 10 miles in diameter, and they observe that the present one would be altogether too extensive, were it not that a branch dispensary has been opened at Kilbolane, where the poor are received and relieved by the medical attendant of Freemount. The funds of the Freemount establishment have hitherto been sufficient to allow of extern aid being afforded to all applicants, but much and serious inconvenience has often arisen, from the entire absence of any internal accommodation. The witnesses would be most anxious to see the establishment of judicious medical districts, to each of which a dispensary, of this actual kind, might be attached, but they would propose, that to a certain number of such districts, varying according to circumstances, there should be added an hospital, capable at least of receiving a few fever patients and cases of bad accidents, together with a limited number of persons labouring under surgical and medical disorders.

A small building which had been once a barrack, is now appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary, and answers its object very well. It is in tolerable repair, but does not contain any apparatus for the administering of baths. There are not any outbuildings attached.

The sole medical attendant is a licentiate of the Edinburgh University, aged 32, who was appointed as a general practitioner by the subscribers at large, about three years ago. He produced his diploma from the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, showing that he was properly qualified to practise midwifery. Previous to entering upon his present situation, he had resided as physician in Charleville. He now resides entirely at the dispensary, and is still engaged in private practice, in addition to attending at the branch dispensary which has been already referred to, and is distant from Freemount about five miles. It is stated that he has rarely, if ever, occasion to absent himself from his post, but in contemplation of his being sometimes engaged elsewhere; there exists a resolution of the subscribers, empowering him to appoint a substitute.

The periods of the physician's attendance at the dispensary are on Mondays and Thursdays from ten until two o'clock; at these hours he prescribes and gives medicine to the poor of the district who present themselves at Freemount; and on Saturdays from eleven until three he attends for the same purpose at Kilbolane. On the score of regularity in these duties, the subscribers possess every necessary control over him, and there is just reason to suppose that they would speedily redress any complaint of inattention made by the poor. At the same time it would seem, that sufficient care is not taken to have some qualified person always at hand in cases requiring immediate assistance. Medicine is never dispensed but by the medical attendant in person.

The salary of the physician is fixed at 100*l.* per annum; no allowance is made to him for either board or lodging, or for the maintenance of his horse. The subscribers have it in their power to determine, as they please, the amount of payment to the medical officer; and even if they should raise it to a sum beyond that necessary to secure a well-educated officer, the grand jury can in no other way check them than by withholding altogether their annual grant. It is, observe the witnesses, quite possible, that an unprincipled man should combine with his friends to raise a dispensary, with the sole end of being appointed to it, and that he should covenant to return them their subscriptions when that end had been obtained.

Vacancies in the situation of medical attendant are filled up by the subscribers, and previous to the election it is customary to insert, in the newspapers, an advertisement, in order to insure as extensive a competition as possible. It is required that all candidates shall have taken his degree of M. D. in some university, but the witnesses are of opinion that some power of controlling the appointment should exist, foreign to the body of subscribers, who become qualified to vote solely in right of their annual guinea. At the last election there was but the one candidate, although there was no limitation as to age. There is no obligation to apprise the grand jury of an intended appointment, nor is it necessary that they should be furnished with a copy of the successful candidate's qualifications. There are not many individuals of wealth residing in the vicinity of Freemount; certainly not sufficient to maintain by their patronage any medical man independent of a public situation; the consequence is, that the attendant of the dispensary is the sole practitioner in the district. There has not as yet occurred any death among the medical men, who have been attached to the dispensary; and neither retiring allowances nor superannuations enter into its design. To what has been already mentioned of the readiness of the committee to redress any complaint of inattention on the part of the physician, the witnesses now add, "that no officer has ever been retained in the service of this charity after it had been learned that he ceased to possess the confidence of the people."

The Assistant Commissioners had reason to be satisfied with the general appearance and condition of the room in which the stock of medicine was kept. They found a good supply of medicine, of excellent quality and in proper preservation. They had, however, to remark, that no provision had been made of morphia, quinine, or of other more delicate remedies. They were informed that all had been purchased from Messrs. Harrington, druggists, of Cork, and that the cost in each of the two preceding years had amounted to 30*l.*, having been but 22*l.* in the year previous; as to the care taken of them, they are kept under lock, but the key was generally left in the hands of the servant.

From the remote and mountainous nature of the country in which this dispensary is situated, it has been deemed necessary to adopt the practice of allowing the sale of its medicines to individuals in the neighbourhood. This has not, however, taken place to any great extent; and the proceeds have always been brought to the account of the institution.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Rohey, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Freemount
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Freemount
Dispensary.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The usual apparatus for preparing decoctions and for other necessary purposes is attached to the pharmacy; but there are no surgical instruments whatsoever provided, neither do the funds of the charity enable the physician to make use of leeches in his practice among the poor. It is part of his duty to supply vaccine matter gratuitously as far as he is able. He states, that "his experience leads him to form an opinion very favourable to its preventive efficacy, or at least to its powers in moderating any attack of small-pox which may happen to follow it; the confidence of the public in it is also rather on the increase; inoculation with small-pox he is decidedly adverse to, although the rules of the dispensary do not expressly forbid it." The latter disease has recently prevailed to a great extent in the district, and several cases of it have terminated fatally, not less than 30 in the last six months.

The physician keeps a register of all the applications for relief which are made to him in connexion with the charity; in it are particularized the nature and the termination of the disease under which each person labours; it appeared from it that there never had been occasion to refuse relief to any applicant; and that at the time of the Assistant Commissioner's visit, about 22 individuals were under treatment. The physician stated, that, during the previous three years, he had performed but one capital operation, which turned out successfully; in the same period he had attended to upwards of 150 lying-in women. A copy of the register is annually submitted to the grand jury.

The recommendation of a governor alone entitles a poor person to relief, which is also extended on all occasions to the domestic servants of subscribers. These latter are not considered to be improper objects of gratuitous relief; formerly it is stated, that the medical attendant was expected to visit, free of charge, many of the poorer subscribers, but this practice no longer exists. It has been mentioned that a recommendation was absolutely necessary for any one seeking the aid of this charity, but, it should be added, that as but one signature to it is required, and as the number of such recommendations which each subscriber can issue is unlimited, the facility of obtaining orders is abundantly great, and there is no danger of any one, even a stranger, being debarred from participating in its benefits.

A majority of those who are relieved present themselves at the institution, but those sick poor who may be unable to attend there, are visited at their own dwellings by the medical officer, to the extent of two or three times in the day when their cases require it; he is also liable to be called on in the night, and is at all times ready to afford assistance in cases of accident, although, unfortunately, the dispensary does not furnish him the necessary splints and bandages. "Daily attendance," the physician remarks, "is absolutely necessary in cases of acute disorder, and can only be dispensed with when the disease is of a chronic character." The only prescriptions made up are those of the physician, who is liable to be called on in cases of lying-in women whenever they are recommended.

The midwives by whom the poor are usually attended are represented as grossly ignorant of their business, and, it is stated, serious injury to both mother and child is the frequent result of their want of skill.

The funds of this charity do not admit of its supplying the sick poor with any thing beyond advice and medicine, and there is not in the neighbourhood any society to afford them wine or other nourishment which is so much required at the period of convalescence.

The principal direction is constituted by the subscribers who are about 40 in number; no one who derives any salary from the charity is to be found amongst them, and they do not, in any degree, appear to have delegated their duties to the surgeon. General meetings are appointed to take place once every year, at which all governors are alike entitled to be present, and to vote; and, although no resolution to the effect exists, yet the practice is to admit those who do not attend to deliver their votes by proxy. About 12 persons usually attend at each meeting, but any smaller number would be deemed sufficient to transact business, which is nearly limited to passing the accounts previous to their being submitted to the inspection of the grand jury; of any other proceedings there are no minutes kept.

A managing committee is annually appointed, with instructions to meet quarterly for the purpose of arranging the details of the institution. Their proceedings, however, are not recorded. There is neither board of superintendence nor visiting governor.

The election of the treasurer, the only non-medical officer, is renewed annually by the subscribers, who give their votes openly—a mode of election which is deemed productive of good results—and appear to be quite uninfluenced by religious prejudices in their choice; neither has there been any remarkable accession to the number of electors, at such a time as to show any tendency to control the appointment. The treasurer does not receive any salary, and the security demanded by the Act of Parliament is not required from him. In no instance has any officer connected with this charity been superseded.

Once a year a report is drawn up of the affairs of the establishment, to be laid before the subscribers and the grand jury. The witnesses speak of the facility with which the gentry and farmers, together with the clergy, could be combined in the formation of permanent boards of health, and they suggest that a district medical institution such as has been before alluded to, would be the most proper place for the transaction of their business. They state that in this neighbourhood there exists a large number of individuals every way qualified to assist in a minute investigation of the wants of the poor, should ever an extension of the dispensary system of relief be deemed desirable.

The receipts of the charity under the head of subscriptions have not exceeded 75*l.* during each of the last three years, some part of which sum has always consisted of donations of 10*s.* received from individuals of the poorer classes. From a list of the names of subscribers which was furnished to the Assistant Commissioners, it would appear that the existence of the institution rests on tolerably secure grounds, as it does not in any degree depend on the large

large subscriptions of a few persons. It is not, however, possessed of any capital stock in houses or lands.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted.

The principal items in the expenditure of the dispensary are the salary of the surgeon, medicines, and house rent. Taken together, they do not exceed 120*l.* a year. All payments are made through the treasurer after the bills to be discharged have been examined by the committee.

The accounts are made up half-yearly, and are submitted to the subscribers and to the grand jury at the termination of the year.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Freemount
Dispensary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Rev. WM. L. BEAUFORT, Rector of the parish.—Mr. LEWIS BEAUFORT.—JOHN CANTILLON, esq.—Mr. DENNIS CANTILLON.—Rev. Dr. COLLINS, P.P.—MARSHALL CUMMINS, esq.—Captain MARTIN, R.N.—JOHN MARTIN, esq.—THOMAS MARTIN, esq.—Mr. SHAW;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Glanmire
Dispensary.

THE Glanmire dispensary affords relief to the sick poor of a population of nearly six thousand souls. The district extends to about five miles towards the east, but not more than three in other directions. It includes four entire parishes, namely, Rathconry, Caherby, Little Island and Brooklodge, together with the greater part of the two Templesurges and Carrigtohill. There are no other medical charities within the limits of the district, but a dispensary has been established at Strand road, on the road to Cork, distant about three miles and the numerous hospitals of the city of Cork are not above four miles off. With respect to the sufficiency of this and of the other charities in the surrounding country for their proposed objects, the witnesses were of opinion that they were too few; that at all events the assistance of a second physician would be most desirable, as the present medical attendant has on some occasions been obliged to travel thirty miles in one day, in the discharge of his dispensary duties. It is thought that the district intrusted to a single physician should not exceed in diameter four miles. Extern relief has never been refused to any applicant, but no measures are provided for affording intern accommodation to patients, a want which fortunately is not productive of the inconvenience which might be expected, in consequence of the facilities for relief afforded by the medical charities in the city of Cork. The witnesses would, however, be most anxious to see the establishment of a small hospital containing beds for a few fever patients, and for persons suffering under accidents, which required immediate aid.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The medical attendant resides in a very comfortable house, which is his own property, and for the use of which he is allowed twenty guineas a year. The dispensary is held within a door or two of his residence, and consists merely of one room with an earthen floor, in which the patients are received and prescribed for, and medicine dispensed to them; across a portion of the room near the window a counter has been placed, behind which shelves have been erected for the reception of medicines, &c. The entire place was neatly kept and in good order, and seemed well fitted for its purpose.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

A gentleman, 45 years of age, who had been a surgeon in the navy, is attached to the dispensary as general medical attendant. He was examined by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and was educated for midwifery at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He holds no other appointment, but is engaged in business as a private practitioner. Since the period of his election to the situation, (which took place in the year 1818), it is stated that he has never been absent from his post for a greater space of time than 36 consecutive hours; but it is added, that were occasion to arise for his absence, permission might be obtained through an application to the committee, who at all times possess the power of controlling or checking any irregularity or inattention on the part of their medical officer. To the committee also, the poor are accustomed to address any complaints which they may think proper to prefer respecting his conduct. This has been done on one occasion, through the means of the subscriber who had recommended the individual seeking redress, but the accusation proved groundless, on investigation. In fact, the present medical attendant, as well as his predecessor, appear to have enjoyed the general confidence and good opinion of the poor. The surgeon is not allowed to retain any assistant or pupil to act as his substitute; he dispenses and administers the medicines himself.

Medical Officer.

The salary of the surgeon is 80 guineas per annum, in addition to 20 guineas for the use of his house, which is the only allowance received by him. He is paid out of the general fund of the charity arising from annual subscriptions and the county grant. The amount of remuneration given to the medical officer depends entirely on the discretion of the committee. The grand jury have no other mode of regulating their proceedings on this point than by diminishing or withdrawing their annual presentment, and should the latter body even take such a step, they have not the power to prevent the repetition of the act of which they had expressed their disapprobation.

Payment.

The election of the medical officer to this institution is intrusted by the subscribers to the committee, and whenever a vacancy occurs in the situation, the rule is to give notice in the newspapers of the intention to proceed to a new election, and to invite candidates to come forward. At the last election there were 10 candidates, all of whom were required to possess testimonials of their qualifications, and to have passed the age of 30 years. It is

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Glanmire
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

not necessary that the grand jury should be made acquainted with the qualifications of the successful candidate, and the witnesses are of opinion that any control over the judgment of the present electing authority is not wanted. The neighbourhood of Glanmire contains many residents of independent circumstances, and their patronage would be quite sufficient to maintain a medical man, independent of a salary derived from a dispensary. But it is not thought that any one would gratuitously undertake the duties of the charity. Neither retiring allowances nor superannuations are granted, and there has not been any mortality among the physicians attached to the establishment.

The Assistant Commissioners found much order and neatness in the room wherein the medicines were kept. The necessary shelves and bottles existed, and were in good condition. The stock of medicine on hand (which included quinine) was small, but this was explained in stating that the custom was to replenish the supply every month, when only so much was procured as was absolutely necessary. Messrs. Harrington, of Cork, are druggists to the dispensary, and their bills during each of the last three years had amounted to about 28*l*. They had been discharged by the treasurer, after having been inspected by the committee. All medical articles, including the ordinary apparatus for forming preparations, remain under the care of the medical attendant. Some of these things are occasionally borrowed, but it is stated that they have been always punctually returned. There are not any surgical instruments belonging to the dispensary; when they are required the surgeon makes use of his own. Leeches are only occasionally applied. The physician does not keep any medicine for private practice. Vaccination is performed on all those who apply for it. The medical attendant is disposed to think highly of its preventive efficacy, and he states that a general impression exists in favour of it. He adds that the rules of the dispensary do not forbid the inoculating with small-pox matter, but that he is averse to the practice. The district has been tolerably free from the disease of late; but one case is mentioned of a woman who took it for the second time from a sucking child. She was, at the period of receiving the infection, deeply marked with the scars of a previous attack.

A register, full in every particular (except as regards the instances in which relief has been refused, of which no mention is made) has been kept by the attending physician for the last 15 years. A copy of the portion relating to each year has been regularly laid before the grand jury by the subscribers. The following extract will show the manner in which the register is kept, together with the extent to which aid has been afforded by the dispensary.

		Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Curable.	Remaining.	Vaccinated.	Total.
1831	-	3,187	82	51	27	58	193	3,598
1832	-	3,114	79	47	21	62	229	3,552
1833	-	3,181	54	47	17	51	193	3,537

During the period included in the above extract, the surgeon had no occasion to perform any operations of importance; but he has been called on in nearly 100 cases of midwifery each year.

No one is entitled to relief from this institution if he have not provided himself with the recommendation of a subscriber. This condition is, however, easily complied with, as the number of such orders which may be issued is unlimited, and a single signature is considered sufficient to each. The witnesses assert the extreme improbability of even a stranger being unable to procure one. The servants of subscribers are at all times attended, and it appears that there is another class of persons who receive relief from the charity, who would commonly be deemed of a condition beyond that in which gratuitous assistance should be sought. This observation refers to the occupants of small farms and to small tradesmen, who, by a regulation enacted about four years ago, acquire, by subscribing from 5*s*. to 10*s*., the privilege of calling for the attendance of the physician whenever it may be needed by themselves or any member of their family. Previously to the date just mentioned, individuals of this condition would have been relieved without any contribution, on presenting the order of a subscriber.

Every day, from ten to half-past eleven o'clock, the sick poor are seen at the dispensary, and the medical attendant is further bound to visit, at their own dwellings, all patients who may be unable to present themselves at the institution. His services may be called for in this manner in any part of the district, and he states himself, that if necessary, he would pay two or three visits in the 24 hours, and also at night. He observes, occasional attendance, although productive of some benefit in cases of chronic disorder, is positively useless where the affection partakes of an acute character. Provision is also made for a supply of splints and bandages in cases of accidents. No prescription book is kept; but it is said that no other prescriptions are compounded than those of the attending physician.

No kind of nourishment is afforded to the sick poor from this or any other charity in the district.

The general management of the institution, in which the medical officer, not being a governor, has not any share, is vested in the entire body of subscribers, who amount to about 75, and of whom a general meeting should take place in the month of July, anterior to the summer assizes. These annual meetings are attended with tolerable regularity, about six or seven members being usually present. Votes are not taken by proxy; but business may be transacted by any number of subscribers that attend. The witnesses state that the proceedings of the meeting are always committed to writing; however, the Assistant Commissioners were unable to obtain sight of the book in which this had been done. It was asserted, in explanation,

nation, that it was in the hands of the treasurer, who had gone into the country just previous to their visit, of which he had not been apprized.

The appointment of a managing committee is the principal business of the annual meeting. To this committee is left the entire management of the affairs of the establishment; however, the members have no fixed periods of meeting, assembling only when specially summoned, and of their proceedings the Assistant Commissioners could obtain no statement. A board of superintendence also exists, appointed by the grand jury, and the institution has undergone its inspection every six months during the last two years. There have not been any visiting governors selected.

The committee appoint a treasurer and a collector; the latter receives an allowance of 3*d.* in the pound on all the subscriptions he receives, while the former acts without any remuneration; but neither gives the security required by the Act of Parliament. There are some written rules (which, from the absence of the proceeding book, the Assistant Commissioners did not see) for regulating the election of these officers; they have, however, been elected but once, and it is stated, without any reference to their religious persuasions. Both the treasurer and collector are Protestants. The system of open voting is the one adopted, and the gentlemen present at the examination express themselves satisfied with the appointments which have hitherto taken place, and consider that the creation of any controlling authority out of the body of the subscribers would be quite unnecessary. There has never been occasion to remove or suspend any officer connected with the charity.

There is a servant woman who receives 5*l.* a year as wages, without any further allowance for either lodging or board. She is appointed by the committee, who have also the power to discharge her; and she draws her payment from the treasurer; any small articles that may be required are purchased by the medical attendant. They consist chiefly of calico for bandages, brown sugar, paper, &c., and do not on the average amount to more than 5*l.* per annum.

There are not any printed rules, but the witnesses describe themselves, as satisfied with the results of the few which exist. They do not propose any alterations in them, although it may be observed, that great remissness is to be attributed to the management, as to the regularity of their meetings.

It is stated by the witnesses, that reports were made each year to the grand jury; however, the Assistant Commissioners were unable to procure more than one copy. The opinion of the witnesses was very favourable to the formation of district boards of health. It was said, gentry, clergy and farmers would willingly co-operate in the carrying on of such institutions. In the Glanmire district there could be no difficulty in obtaining the services of a number of intelligent individuals, every way qualified to assist in a minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

The income of the dispensary is derived partly from subscriptions, and partly from the county. There is no very great disproportion between the majority of contributions, but still the existence of the charity is very precarious. It has been already mentioned that several of the poorer classes were to be found among the subscribers, but from the absence of the treasurer it was not possible to learn the amount to which they contributed. The dispensary does not possess any fixed property.

The funds are collected by the officer appointed for the purpose, and are by him lodged in the bank to the credit of the treasurer. No money is ever left in the hands of any other person.

The annual expenses amount to about 124*l.* The disbursements are made through the medical attendant by orders on the bank, drawn in his own name by the treasurer, to whom alone all bills due are submitted for examination.

Once a year accounts are made up, and copies laid before the grand jury, and presented to the subscribers.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER.—Mr. THOMAS BOLSTER.—The Rev. Mr. KEARNEY, R.C.C.—The Rev. Dr. LOMBARD, Rector of the parish;—and the Medical Attendant.

THIS dispensary is intended for a district, the most distant point of which is about four miles removed, and for a population of upwards of 8,000. It is about five miles and a quarter from the town of Mallow, in which is situate the county hospital, and a fever hospital;—at Ballyclough about five miles in another direction is a dispensary.

There is no other medical institution within the bounds of the district, but it is conceived that the benefits of the institution might be extended to a radius of one mile greater length. The want of intern accommodation for patients is frequently felt, but no patient has ever been refused the advice of the physician and medicine. It were much to be desired that medical districts should be formed, in each of which should be a dispensary, and that to a certain number of such districts, varying according to circumstances, there should be attached a common fever hospital.

A small cabin is appropriated to this institution, containing, besides a waiting room, a very commodious apartment for the dispensing of medicines. The furniture, consisting of a few chairs, tables and forms, is in a pretty good state of repair. There are no baths. The entire house is devoted to the purpose of the dispensary; has no ground attached to it, and is held from year to year at an annual rent of 4*l.*; no inconvenience is felt from this mode of tenure, though it would be more desirable that it were the property of the county.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Boriatt, esq., M.D.

Glanmire
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Glauntane
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Glauntane
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

The only medical officer is a graduate in medicine of the University of Edinburgh, a member of the London College of Surgeons, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. His age is about 30. He was appointed by the subscribers in 1826, at which period he practised his profession in Mallow, in which place, about five miles and a quarter distant, he continues to reside. He attends gratuitously the fever hospital in Mallow, and in this institution acts as general medical attendant. In case of absence he provides a substitute, subject to the approbation of the committee, but no bye-law exists upon this point. The duty never has been done by proxy. The medical attendant received his education in midwifery in Edinburgh, and is permitted to pursue private practice. He attends at the dispensary on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and if in any manner irregular, would be accountable to the subscribers at large. He has abundant time in the three hours during which he attends, viz. from ten till one, for giving the requisite care to all the poor who apply. He dispenses the medicine in person, and has no assistant.

The medical attendant receives a salary of 80*l.* per annum, without any allowances, and is the only paid officer; any inclination on the part of the committee to pay too large a salary to the medical officer would be effectually checked by the power of the grand jury to stop their presentment, but should any medical man pay the subscriptions of any number of persons, for the purpose of enabling them to vote in his interest, it is thought that the grand jury would not be able to control him.

When a vacancy occurs due notice is given in the newspapers; each candidate must possess a degree from some university. There is no restriction as to age, and it is not the practice for the grand jury to interfere in the appointment. There were only two candidates at the last election, at which those only were entitled to vote who had paid up their subscription. The only medical men resident in the neighbourhood are those at Mallow, none of whom would undertake the charge of this dispensary without salary, nor are there residing in the immediate district such a number of individuals capable of paying for advice as would induce a physician to settle here unconnected with the dispensary. No retiring allowances are given. The present medical officer possesses the general confidence of the poor; but in case any of that class should have any just cause of complaint against him, they know perfectly well that they would find redress from the subscriber who recommended them; and it has occurred, that they have not hesitated to prefer such complaints, which have met with the necessary attention.

The room in which the medicines are kept appears neat in every particular. The more delicate and expensive medicines are procured when requisite; and no fault can be found with any, either as to quantity or quality. The father of the medical attendant, who is an apothecary in Mallow, supplies the medicines at wholesale prices. His account discharged by the treasurer has amounted for the last three years respectively in 1831 to 24*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; 1832, 15*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; 1834, 15*l.* 15*s.* During the absence of the medical attendant the medicines are under the charge of a servant woman, who also sees that every thing connected with the establishment be kept in a state of cleanliness. The physician is not in private practice as an apothecary, nor is he permitted on any account to sell the medicine belonging to the establishment. There is a very good apparatus for preparing infusions, decoctions, &c., but no surgical instruments whatever belonging to the institution. The funds would not permit the extensive use of leeches. The rules of the dispensary do not prevent inoculating with small-pox, but it has never been done by the physician, on the contrary, he is always ready to supply vaccine matter gratuitously.

There is a register kept, in which the physician enters the various diseases treated, together with their terminations on the days on which each patient attends, together with the names of those persons who, from their known ability to pay for advice, have been refused gratuitous assistance. A copy of this register is lodged with the grand jury; at the time that the institution was visited there were on the books four patients who were attended at their own homes, and about twenty who sought relief at the dispensary. In consequence of the want of internal accommodation, there have not been any capital operations. About fifteen midwifery cases have required attendance during the last three years.

A recommendation from a subscriber always entitles the bearer to relief, but it is much to be regretted that these accommodations are given to a class of persons for whom such institutions are not in general supposed to be established, viz. the servants, such as butlers, housekeepers, &c. of subscribers. These persons, and many others in comparatively easy circumstances, are in the constant habit of participating in that charity which should only be extended to the destitute. There are moreover many instances where subscriptions have been paid for the purpose of justifying an increased demand upon the charity, and where the persons paying such subscriptions have considered themselves entitled to gratuitous attendance in return. The subscribers are not limited in the number of their recommendations, and thus it never occurs that any person really deserving of relief is refused.

Extern patients are prescribed for at the dispensary. The physician never refuses to visit at their own homes any poor person residing within the limits of the parish who requires such attention, nor even to repeat his visit more than once during the same day if found necessary. The institution is not provided with bandages, splints, &c. to meet cases of accidents, but assistance is always readily afforded at whatever hour it may be demanded. No prescriptions but those of the attending physician are permitted to be made at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are attended on recommendation. The midwives of the district are considered to be exceedingly ignorant, and frequent instances occur where both mother and child suffer under their hands, but no just estimate could be formed of the number of deaths which occur in child-bed. Patients labouring under acute diseases are visited at their houses as often as necessary,

necessary, and it is considered that occasional attendance would be time thrown away, except in chronic cases. Vaccination is performed gratuitously at the institution, and also at the houses of subscribers. The opinion of the medical attendant is decidedly in favour of the preventive efficacy of cow-pox, and has never met with an instance of small-pox succeeding it. The consequence of which is, that the public confidence in it is on the increase, and that the latter disease is very rarely met with of late years.

Wine is given when considered necessary by the medical attendant.

The management is vested in about 24 subscribers, from whose number all salaried officers are excluded, as also from all material influence over the general direction of the establishment. The meetings which are appointed to take place quarterly are very irregularly attended by from six to fifteen governors, who are all entitled to attend and vote, and who are further permitted to vote by proxy. Minutes are not kept of their proceedings.

The affairs of the institution are further subject to the immediate control of a managing committee, who rarely meet, and of whose meetings no account is to be met with; a board of superintendence, appointed by the grand jury, is also empowered to inquire into the state of the dispensary, which does not appear to be possessed of sufficient interest to any of the governing body as to induce them to inspect it during the interval of the meetings, or to inquire into its working amongst the poor.

Officers, not medical, are not paid; they are all annually elected at the meeting of the subscribers at large by open voting, a system which is found to be productive of good results; it has never occurred that a sudden accession of subscribers, immediately previous to the election, has ever given to the transaction a character of unfairness. The treasurer does not give the security required by the Act of Parliament. No instance has ever occurred of an officer being discharged.

The only attendant is the servant-woman before alluded to, appointed by the subscribers, who have the power of discharging her; she does not reside in the house, nor has she perquisites, but receives from the treasurer 3*l.* per annum, wages.

The rules of the institution, which are printed, do not appear in any way to interfere with the utility of the institution, and consequently no alterations therein have either been made or suggested.

A written report is regularly furnished to the grand jury, containing an account of the affairs of the establishment. There are a number of respectable people residing in this district every way qualified to form a board of health. The gentlemen present were anxious for its formation, and from the charitable disposition of some individuals, who, at present, give the physician the means of distributing their gifts of flannel, food, &c., there can be no doubt of its beneficial effects on the state of the poor inhabitants.

The institution is entirely dependent for its support on the annual subscriptions, for as the sum given by the grand jury is dependent on them, if the former were to fail, the institution must necessarily cease. Few of the poorer classes are to be found on the list of subscribers, the amount of whose respective subscriptions is pretty nearly equal. But some individuals who subscribe only 10*s.* 6*d.* a year, secure to themselves and all their family every requisite medical assistance and medicine, although in circumstances to pay for both.

The treasurer collects these annual funds, in whose hands they lie until required for use. The amount which he received from subscribers was in

<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1831	54	10 6
1832	56	17 -
1833	59	8 -

The receipts and expenditure, on account of this charity, may be stated thus—

---1831.---										<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	10	6
County Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	10	6
										109	1	-
Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	2½
										<i>£.</i> 139	6	2½
---1832.---										<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	17	-
County Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	17	-
										113	14	-
Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	9	3
										<i>£.</i> 159	3	3
										<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	6	2½
										<i>£.</i> 139	6	2½
										<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Balance last Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5	2½
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	18	-½
										<i>£.</i> 159	3	3

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Glauntane
Dispensary.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.

Expenditure.

DISPENSARIES.

— 1833.—

Munster. County Cork.					£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.
	Subscriptions	-	-	-	59	8	-	Balance	-	-	-	45	9	3
	County Grant	-	-	-	59	8	-	Expenditure	-	-	-	71	2	4½
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W. P. Burrett, esq., M.D.												116 11 7½		
Glauntane Dispensary.												2 4 4½		
												£. 118 16 -		
Balance in hand												£. 2 4 4½		

Accounts.

All bills are examined by the treasurer, previous to paying them.

The accounts are made up half-yearly, laid before the body of the subscribers at large, and a copy lodged with the grand jury.

Glenville
Dispensary.

THE Glenville Dispensary is situated about nine miles from Fermoy, in which town its medical attendant resides; there are two other medical charities of a similar nature in its immediate neighbourhood; viz., Watergrasshill and Rathcormac, the latter establishment being on the line of road which the Glenville physician must pass on his way to the place of his duties; under these circumstances the Assistant Commissioners felt it would be quite superfluous to inquire into the working of the institution whose name is prefixed, being convinced that it could not possibly, on account of its remoteness from the residence of its medical attendant, be of that service to its district which ought to be expected from it. As to the physician himself, he is a gentleman of the highest attainments, and is one of the medical attendants of the Fermoy Fever Hospital; it may be confidently added, that the two dispensaries, which have been above mentioned as situated in the proximity, are amply adequate to afford all the assistance which the inhabitants of the entire district can require.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Inniscarra
Dispensary.

Rev. JAMES GOLLOCK, Curate.—The Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district for which this dispensary is intended could not be stated, but both the witnesses were of opinion, that although it be the only institution of the kind in the district, yet it was abundantly sufficient for the wants of the poor, who have to look to it for relief; they state that it is advantageously situated very nearly in the centre of its sphere of action, some parts of which are distant nearly seven miles. There are dispensaries at Blarney and at The Ovens, each about four miles off. The want of intern accommodation is sometimes severely felt, and the attachment of a small hospital, with a few beds, to a certain number of dispensary districts, none of which, it was suggested, should be of a greater diameter than five miles, would be considered as of the greatest advantage to the poor.

Building, &c.

The dispensary is situated at the rere of the residence of the medical attendant. It is commodious, and is neatly kept, as is also a reception room for patients while waiting for advice. The house, which is the property of one of the subscribers, is held from him by the year, at a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.*

Medical Officer.

The medical officer is a gentleman of 29 years of age; he is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, where he received his education in midwifery; he was appointed as general medical attendant of this dispensary, at a meeting of subscribers, in the year 1828, immediately after having completed his studies. Residing on the spot, and having no other duties to attend to, he is in the habit of seeing the poor every morning before ten o'clock, in addition to the days of public attendance in each week, which are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. During his own occasional absence his apprentice always remains at home, and should illness oblige him to relinquish his duties for awhile, he states that a medical friend, with a regular degree, would attend at the dispensary for him, and visit any case requiring such attention. He is permitted to engage in private practice. If he were to any extent irregular in his attendance, a complaint duly laid by a subscriber before the committee would meet with every attention. The Assistant Commissioners have to remark, that although they would ever have the ears of the subscribers open to the complaints of the poor, they cannot but deprecate the practice which obtains here, of preferring such complaints upon the slightest pretence, and without instituting any previous inquiry.

Payment.

The surgeon receives 68*l.* a year, and except the five guineas which is paid for the dispensary house in which he resides, has no further emolument.

Election.

Public notice was given in two of the Cork papers on the occasion of the last vacancy. Three candidates presented themselves, who were required to produce a degree either in medicine or surgery. The persons resident in this neighbourhood, capable of paying for medical advice, are very few, and by no means sufficient to induce a physician to settle here who would be willing to give his unpaid exertions to the charity.

The pharmacy here is well arranged and well kept; the stock of medicines is ample, and the drugs themselves, which include quinine and some other of the more expensive preparations, are of a very good description; they are usually purchased from Gosnell & Co., of Cork, druggists, who subscribe to the funds of the institution. The annual expense, during the last three years, has been about 40*l.*, and the articles are paid for by the treasurer, and constantly kept under lock and key. It is not permitted to sell any of them on any pretext; cases, however, have occurred requiring immediate assistance, where they have been made use of for private patients; but they have been replaced as soon as possible. The dispensary possesses no surgical instruments, and leeches are very seldom resorted to in its practice. Vaccination is performed gratuitously, with matter procured, when necessary, from Cork. There is no rule against inoculation with small-pox; but the medical attendant states that he is averse to the practice. The medicines are dispensed either by the last named witness or by his apprentice.

A register is kept by the medical officer of all those who apply for relief, distinguishing the nature of the illness under which each applicant suffers. The following abstract shows the number who obtained medical assistance during each of the last three years:—

1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,186
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,410

At the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, about 20 were in the course of cure at the institution, on public days, and about five were receiving attendance at their own dwellings. Three operations for strangulated hernia had been performed during the last three years, two of which were successful, as well as an amputation of the fingers. It is stated, that on an average about 40 midwifery cases are attended annually.

A recommendation, with the signature of a single subscriber, which there is not much difficulty in procuring, as the number of such recommendations is not limited, entitles the bearer to the aid of the dispensary, which is also extended to the servants of subscribers. There is, however, a class of persons whose means should place them above applying to a charity for relief, viz. a few farmers of independent circumstances, who on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum, are not only attended to, they and their families, but also the families of their tenants. This is felt to be a great abuse.

Extern patients are prescribed for at the institution, and when their cases require it, they are visited at their own houses any where within the district, and as often as may be necessary, and also at night, should the circumstances of their disorder be urgent. The establishment possesses none of the splints or bandages which are necessary for the treatment of fracture or other serious injuries. Lying-in women are attended when their cases present any unusual difficulty; but it is very gratifying to be enabled to state that the midwives of the district may be depended upon, and that they are generally pretty well acquainted with the business they undertake. It has been already stated that vaccination is practised here; it only remains to add, that the opinion of the medical attendant is very favourable as to its protecting influence against small-pox, which has been of rare occurrence here, and that the public are gradually coming round to the same way of thinking.

Unfortunately there are not any charitable institutions in this neighbourhood to second the medical treatment of the physician, by the supply to the sick of nutritious diet or of clothing.

The general management of this charity is quite free from the interference of the surgeon, who is the only salaried officer. Seven or eight governors generally attend the general meeting of the subscribers, which takes place annually; those who do not attend are permitted to vote by proxy, and minutes are kept of the proceedings.

A managing committee has been appointed, but its members have never assembled; this is the more to be regretted, because, although a board of superintendence exists, deriving its authority from the grand jury, no individual governor takes sufficient interest in the affairs of the establishment to induce him to give a personal attention to them.

The only officer besides the medical attendant is the Curate of the parish, who discharges the duties of secretary and treasurer without receiving any remuneration; but neither is he required to give any security. He is annually elected by the subscribers at large, who give their votes openly, a system which has been found to answer well, and it is not thought that any religious belief would operate against a candidate for this office. Although no sudden accession of subscribers immediately before the election gives rise to a suspicion of combination, yet it would certainly be desirable that some superior authority should have a *veto* on the appointment of all officers. No instance has, however, occurred where it has been judged necessary to remove any of them.

The rules, of which the Assistant Commissioners obtained a copy, were not considered by the witnesses to interfere in any way with the utility of the institution.

A written report is made to the grand jury every half year, detailing the affairs of the charity. The suggestion of the formation of a permanent board of health, to consist of the clergy, medical men and middling farmers of the district, was approved of, and it was stated that there was quite a sufficient number of such persons in the parish, both qualified and willing, to enter into any plan having for its object the becoming acquainted with and relieving the wants of the poor.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Inniscarra
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Rules.

Reports.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Inniscarra

Dispensary.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

Collection.

Custody.

Accounts.

Innishannon

Dispensary.

Population and

Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture

and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

The receipts consist solely of annual subscriptions and of the grand jury grant. The amount of each, for the last three years, was as follows :—

					1831.			1832.			1833.		
					—			—			—		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	67	4	6	61	-	-	58	2	6
Presentment	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	61	-	-	58	3	-
					£.			122			116		
					133	4	6	-	-	-	5	6	

The existence of the institution mainly depends on the continuance of the subscriptions of two individuals of wealth, one of whom annually contributes to the amount of 14*l.* 14*s.*, and the other 10*l.* If these sums were to be withheld, the charity would, of necessity, fall to the ground. It is one of the abuses of this dispensary, that the small subscriptions of those who are designated as farmers are in truth nothing but a contract price paid for an unlimited amount of attendance, and medicine given to themselves and families. The charity has no fixed property of any kind.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands alone they remain. Accounts are made up every half-year, and copies of them are laid before the grand jury, and presented to the body of subscribers.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

THE population for which this dispensary is intended is supposed to amount to very nearly fifteen thousand, none of whom live at a greater distance than five miles, and though the Bandon dispensary is not more than three miles distant, the witnesses concurred in saying, that the medical relief afforded was not sufficient; they conceived that a dispensary district should not extend, on any account, to more than five miles, and that hospital accommodation (of which they at present much feel the want) should be provided, if not for every such district, at least for every three or four contiguous ones; external relief, however, consisting of advice and medicine, has never been refused.

A small detached stable, in a lane off the main street of the town, is the locality where this charity is carried on, and is so miserably defective in every particular as to offer no details for description; it is almost superfluous to add that it possesses neither baths nor grounds.

There is but one medical attendant, a gentleman aged 35, of this charity; he obtained his license to practise in Dublin, and also studied midwifery in London; he was appointed to his present situation as physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, in the year 1823, by the subscribers at large, and is not connected with any other public establishment; previous to his election he practised in the city of Cork, and is still allowed to have private patients; he is bound to attend at the dispensary on three days in the week, and if unable to attend he would, under the sanction of the committee, be permitted to provide a substitute; if he were irregular in his attendance the committee would be fully able to bring him to account; there is, however, no person capable of filling his place during his unavoidable daily absence, and although he generally dispenses the medicine in person, it was admitted that he has on some occasions delegated his duty to an old man, altogether uneducated and unfit to be intrusted with the task.

The attending physician is the only paid officer, and in addition to his salary, which he draws from the general funds of the institution, he is allowed 10*l.* a year towards the maintenance of a horse; should the committee feel inclined to pay him a higher salary than that which he at present receives, or to increase it to an unjustifiable amount, the grand jury have it in their power to check such a proceeding, by withholding their fiat to the annual grant; but no guarantee is known to exist likely to prevent the combination of a medical man with others to form an institution of this kind for the purpose of securing an appointment in a district possessing perhaps already sufficient sources of assistance to the poor.

The power of voting at the election of medical officer is strictly limited to subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* annually. When a vacancy occurs, though the grand jury be not officially informed of the circumstance, sufficient public notice is given of it by advertisement in the newspapers. On the last occasion of the kind there were seven candidates, who without any limitation as to age, were expected all to be in possession of a degree from some university. There are not in the immediate neighbourhood of Innishannon a sufficient number of persons capable of paying for medical advice to support a medical man independent of the emolument derived from the dispensary, and there is not any professional person who would attend gratuitously to that charity; no retiring allowances would be made, and there has not been any mortality among the medical attendants who have been attached to the institution. Should the physician treat any of the patients with harshness or neglect, there exists in the committee a tribunal where they could with facility obtain redress, and to which it is stated that they have shown no disinclination to appeal. No physician would here long be retained against the known feelings of the poor.

The room in which the medicines are kept is in a state very much the reverse of neatness; however the medicines (which are procured from the Messrs. Harrington of Cork) appear to be

be tolerable both in quantity and quality; there was, however, no supply of quinine, morphia or of any other of the more delicate preparations; the medicines are paid for by the treasurer, and are left in the care of the old man mentioned above; under certain restrictions, it is permitted occasionally to make sale of them, but they are, at the same time, quite distinct from those which the attending physician keeps for his private patients. Leeches are never made use of in the practice of this dispensary; inoculation with small-pock virus is forbidden by the rules of the institution, which supplies vaccine matter gratuitously to all applying for it.

A register is very carefully kept of all cases by the medical attendant; a copy of it is annually lodged with the grand jury. During the three years previous to the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, there had not been any operations of importance performed, and during that period no application for assistance had been refused.

The recommendation of a single subscriber entitles the bearer to relief; and though the number of tickets is limited, the benefits of the charity are not practically restricted, on the contrary, there is the greatest facility in procuring the necessary order. The printed rules of the charity require that the servants of the subscribers shall be considered as fit objects for relief. But the number of other persons not in circumstances requiring gratuitous aid, and who, nevertheless, formerly persisted in endeavours to obtain it, was so great, that about five years ago the committee deemed it advisable to pass a resolution defining for whom the dispensary was intended.

Extern patients are relieved at the institution on the days above indicated. If the nature of their ailment require it, they would, it is stated, be visited at their dwellings as often as might be necessary, even during the night. The medical attendant observes, that "in acute disorders it becomes absolutely necessary that the patient should be seen at least once a day; occasional attendance would be productive of little benefit, and is only of use when the disease partakes of a slow or chronic nature." No means of assistance are possessed by the establishment for the effectual treatment of fractures and other accidents by splints and bandages. Lying-in women are only attended when their cases present any feature of unusual difficulty. Unfortunately, the midwives in whose hands they usually place themselves, are in every way ignorant of what they undertake, and cause much mischief by their incapacity. A prescription book is not kept, but it was stated that no other prescriptions are ever compounded but those given by the attending physician. Vaccination is frequently performed here, and the physician has found it productive of the best effects as preventive of the small-pox. The public confidence in its efficacy is very manifestly on the increase, and the disease which it is intended to guard against has been a rare visitant of late years.

There is no institution in this district capable of affording any relief in either food or clothing to the sick poor. The want of such a charity is severely felt; many instances occur where the physician fails in his efforts, because he cannot accompany his treatment by wholesome food and warm clothing. It is suggested that much good might be done if articles of the latter kind were distributed during the period of sickness and convalescence.

The principal direction resides with the body of subscribers, who meet annually to the number of about 13. Minutes are kept of their proceedings, and only those who may be present are entitled to vote. The surgeon has never been allowed to take any share in the meetings of the governors, but the general management has been much under his direction.

There is in addition a managing committee, which meets usually every six weeks, and keeps an account of their own proceedings. A board of superintendence is appointed by the grand jury, and checks the arrangements of both. There are not any acting visiting governors.

The only non-medical officer is the gentleman who discharges the duties of both secretary and treasurer. He acts without any remuneration, and has never been called on to give the security which is required by the Act of Parliament. He vacates his office at the termination of each year, but is re-elected by a system of open voting. It is stated that religious prejudices are not allowed to interfere in the appointment.

The old man, to whose care it had been mentioned that the medicines are intrusted, is the only attendant. He is provided with lodging at the institution, and receives 10*l.* per annum from the treasurer.

Medicine being the only article under the head of stores, and this being purchased without contract from Messrs. Harrington, it is apparent that no person connected with the institution is interested in any of its supplies.

The very limited scale on which the charity is carried on is in no way injuriously affected by its printed rules, of which a copy was submitted to the Assistant Commissioners.

Reports are made at fixed periods to the grand jury, but they are not usually printed. Amongst the gentry, medical men and middling farmers of this neighbourhood, there are many persons quite qualified to form an efficient board of health, and who would most cheerfully attend to any system which might be introduced for the more effectual relief of the wants of the poor.

This institution is mainly dependent on the continuance of its present number of supporters. It would certainly cease to exist were the subscriptions materially to fall off, as there is no principal subscriber on whose bounty it could calculate. None of the poorer classes subscribe, but the rules show that the families of one class of contributors are privileged to draw very decided advantages from the institution. It possesses no capital stock nor any fixed property, either in houses or lands.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and lie in his hands until wanted. No money is ever placed in the hands of any other person.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Innishannon
Dispensary.

Patients' Registra-
tion.
Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and Ac-
counts. Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.

Bills

DISPENSARIES.

Bills are examined by the committee previous to payment, and on their order are discharged by the treasurer.

Munster.
County Cork.

Accounts are annually made and audited, and copies laid before the grand jury and before the full body of subscribers.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Kanturk
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. ORPEN.—Rev. Mr. RYAN, P.P.—JAMES SHERRY, esq.—The Medical Attendant and the Apothecary.

THE Kanturk dispensary is judiciously situated, with reference to the convenience of all portions of its attached district, which extends about five miles in most directions, and includes a population of nearly 7,000 souls. The witnesses are of opinion, that the sphere of a dispensary should never exceed a radius of five miles. They observe, that relief has never been refused to any applicant at the Kanturk dispensary, at least not from want of means, and that the country surrounding the town is well supplied with sources of medical assistance, there being three dispensaries within a distance of six miles from it, one at Newmarket, four miles, Freemount, six miles, and Ballyclough, four miles. The want of intern accommodation is, however, frequently and severely felt; and it is suggested that the inconvenience might be remedied by forming medical districts, to each of which a dispensary could be attached, while to a greater or less number of these, according to local circumstances, a small hospital could be added, capable of receiving accidents and fevers at all times, and also provided with a few beds for the treatment of surgical diseases.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

A house in which it is proposed to establish the dispensary is in progress of erection; at present, the business is carried on in the market-house of the town, for the use of which a rent of 7*l.* 7*s.* per annum is paid. There is no apparatus for administering baths. It would be productive of much good, if the building appropriated to the purposes of the present charity were in all cases the property of the country.

Medical Officer.

The medical attendant is a graduate in medicine of the Edinburgh University, and is also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. In his present situation, to which he was elected in the year 1832, at a general meeting of the subscribers, he discharges the duties of physician, surgeon and accoucheur, and is obliged to attend at the dispensary on three days in each week. He is about 29 years of age; he holds no other appointment, and resides close to the institution, previous to his connexion with which, he had been engaged in the prosecution of his studies in Dublin, London, Paris and Edinburgh, in the latter of which cities he received his education in midwifery. He is at all times permitted to acquire private practice, but any inconvenience which might otherwise arise from his occasional absence is provided against, having it in his power to delegate his duties to the apothecary. In case, however, of a protracted absence, it is stated, that a fully qualified practitioner would, under the sanction of the committee, be procured to act in his place.

Other Medical
Officers.

The apothecary, who has been just mentioned, is attached to the charity for the purpose of compounding the medicines prescribed by the attending physician; his days of attendance at the dispensary coincide with those of the latter officer; he is also in the habit of attending to some of the slighter cases which present themselves in the town or its immediate neighbourhood. His qualification consists in the diploma of a licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall in Dublin, and the medicines ordered are always dispensed by him. The authority of the subscribers effectually provides for the regular and attentive discharge of their respective duties by both these medical officers, and it is stated that the poor have it in their power to procure redress of any neglect shown towards them, by complaining to the individual through whose recommendation they had become entitled to demand relief. Hitherto there has been no ground for supposing that the medical officers have not been in possession of the good will and of the confidence of the people.

Payment.

The salary of the physician is 40*l.* per annum, that of the apothecary is 20*l.*; neither receives any other emolument or any allowance for board, lodging, or for the maintenance of a horse. The amount of payment awarded to these officers rests entirely at the discretion of the members of the committee. They can, if they think proper, raise their salaries to an unnecessary sum, and this without the chance of being checked by the county, whose sole control consists in the power of withholding their annual grants. It is also admitted, that in the present state of things there is nothing to prevent an individual from combining with his friends to raise such a subscription towards the foundation of a dispensary, as shall entitle them to a grant from the grand jury, and this with no other view than that of securing to one of the party a medical appointment, where perhaps there was no want of professional assistance.

Election.

The electors of the medical officers are the subscribers to the charity, who have paid up their annual subscription of one guinea. On the occasion of the last vacancy, notice of the intention to proceed to a new election was given by advertisement in the newspapers, and it was announced that all candidates should be provided with a degree from some university, if seeking the situation of surgeon, and with the diploma of a master apothecary, if desirous to be appointed apothecary. On the day of election three candidates appeared. It was not deemed necessary to submit the qualifications of the successful one to the grand jury, but it is thought that it would in all cases be of advantage to make appointments conditional, on the *veto* of some superior authority. There is no limitation as to age, either in appointing or displacing officers, nor is there any provision in the constitution of the charity, for

for granting either superannuations or retiring allowances. The last physician died while in connexion with the institution. His disease was an affection of some internal organ. It is stated by the witnesses that medical assistance for the poor could not be procured otherwise than through the salaried officer of a dispensary. The number of resident individuals in the neighbourhood capable of remunerating a medical man for his services are very few, and in point of fact, there is but one qualified practitioner in the district besides the dispensary surgeon, and he would not be willing to act gratuitously.

The circumstances of the present pharmacy are not favourable to its purposes, but it is merely temporary. The supply of medicine is good, and of the best quality, including quinine, morphia, and others of the more expensive drugs. They had been purchased from the Messrs. Harrington, druggists, in Cork, whose account for each of the last three years had, according to the treasurer's receipts, amounted on an average to 23*l*. The medicines were under the care of the apothecary, who is not permitted to sell any of them, and who keeps them separate from those which he makes use of in his private practice. There is a very good collection of the implements and apparatus requisite in the compounding and preparing remedies, but there are no surgical instruments, and the expensiveness of the supply forbids the use of leeches altogether. One of the objects of the charity is to diffuse the advantages of vaccination. The surgeon is therefore bound to supply vaccine matter gratuitously to all who apply for it. That gentleman states, that "his own experience leads him to consider vaccination as very decidedly preventive of small-pox, and the opinion of the people is becoming daily more favourable to the utility of the practice." Small-pox has latterly shown itself to a considerable extent in the district. Inoculation with variolous matter is not forbidden by the relief of the dispensary, but the medical attendant has never adopted it.

The physician and the apothecary assist in keeping a register of all applications made for the assistance of the charity, and it is stated that no instance has occurred of such applications being refused; a copy of the register is annually lodged with the secretary of the grand jury. At the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, there were on the books the names of about 10 poor persons who were under course of treatment at the institution, and it was stated that 36 cases of midwifery had been attended to during the last three years.

Any person seeking relief from this dispensary must have obtained a recommendation from a subscriber; this condition is indispensable, but at the same time it is easily complied with, since the number of orders is unlimited, and the signature of a single subscriber to each is sufficient; it is even stated that although none of the subscribers receive attendance or medicine gratuitously, yet there are not a few persons who contrive from time to time to participate in the benefits of the charity, although their circumstances by no means place them in need of gratuitous assistance.

It has been already mentioned that the physician attends at the dispensary on three days in each week; on these days he prescribes for and gives medicine to all persons who present themselves under the above conditions; he is also bound to visit the poor at their own dwellings (when the nature of their malady requires such attention) any where within the limits of the dispensary district, which extends to nearly five miles on all sides; this is done both by day and night, and as often as may be necessary. The physician observes, that "he considers daily attendance as quite indispensable in cases of acute disorders, and it is only in diseases of a chronic character that advantage can be expected to result from occasional visits." The institution affords no splints or bandages for the treatment of fractures or accidents, but the aid of the medical attendant may always be called for; his services may also be procured by lying-in women whenever their cases present any features of unusual difficulty. The women, however, of the poorer class are in general attended by midwives, who have the character of being extremely unqualified for their task; it is also said, that both mother and child frequently suffer serious injury from their ignorance. In addition to the prescriptions of the attending physician, those of other practitioners are occasionally compounded at the dispensary.

Nothing besides medicine and advice is supplied to the sick poor from this charity. It does not provide nourishment of any kind, nor does any other institution in the neighbourhood.

The general management resides in the subscribers, who amount to about 30, and who are all alike privileged to attend at the fixed general meeting, which takes place twice in the year. At the meetings the surgeon is not allowed to take any part, in as much as he is not a governor of the institution. Votes are only taken by proxy when the election of an officer is going forward, on other business voting is restricted to the 10 or 11 members who form the ordinary attendance, and of whose proceedings minutes are always made; business may be transacted by any number, however small, of subscribers.

There is a list of members appointed to form a managing committee, but no fixed periods have been pointed out for their meetings; whenever they do assemble their resolutions are always registered.

The subscribers elect a treasurer who acts without any remuneration, but is not required to give the security which the Act of Parliament demands; he is elected by open voting, and it is stated that the selection has never had reference to religious or sectarian differences. There has never been occasion to dismiss or remove an officer.

None of the articles required for the use of the charity are procured from either governor or member of the committee.

The rules have never been printed.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kanturk
Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Stores.

Rules.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kanturk
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Reports are made half yearly, and laid before the subscribers and the grand jury. The witnesses concur in urging the advantages which would result from the formation of permanent boards of health in every district; they suggest that the members of such boards should consist of the gentry, clergy, middling class of farmers, and, it is added, that a very considerable number of properly qualified individuals would be found who would cheerfully lend their aid towards any investigation of the wants of the poor, which it might be deemed judicious to enter upon before extending the present system of dispensary relief.

The income of the Kanturk dispensary is composed entirely of annual subscriptions and of annual grants from the grand jury. None of the poorer classes are to be found among the subscribers, and a large portion of the receipts is formed by the contributions of three noblemen, who subscribe respectively, 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, 5*l.* 5*s.* and 3*l.* 3*s.* It is stated that all subscriptions are given without any accompanying stipulation or contract for medical assistance or medicine in return.

The following table handed in by the treasurer shows the total receipts during each of the last three years.

			1832.			1833.			1834.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	45	13	7	47	16	7	48	5	7
County Grant	-	-	45	-	-	45	-	-	not yet obtained.		
£.			90	13	7	92	16	7			

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

The subscriptions are paid in the hands of the treasurer, in whose hands exclusively all monies remain.

The Assistant Commissioners procured from the treasurer the following account of the expenditure of the establishment during the years 1832 and 1833; the accounts for 1834 not being at the time made up.

EXPENSES for the year 1832 :

										£.	s.	d.
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Rent of dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Druggist's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	9
Sundries, such as carriers, messengers, skins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
										£.	93	6 3

EXPENDITURE in 1833 :

										£.	s.	d.
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Rent of dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Druggist's bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	6
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
										£.	88	1 6

Persons who attended the Examination.

HENRY COLE BOWEN, esq.—REV. STEPHEN MURPHY, P. P.—REV. THOMAS TOWNSEND, Curate;—
and the Medical Attendant.

Kildorrery
Dispensary,
including a branch
at Glanworth.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district for which the Kildorrery dispensary is intended embraces three parishes, and contains a population of about 4,000 souls. Its average diameter is estimated at six miles, but in some directions there are points nearly eight miles from the residence of the medical attendant. The surrounding country is considered to be in every sense very adequately supplied with sources of medical relief, so much so that at the preceding assizes it was recommended by the grand jury, that the Glanworth dispensary should be united to the one under consideration at Kildorrery. There are also dispensaries at Doneraile, Mitchelstown and Castletown-roche, all situated within six miles of Kildorrery. Intern accommodation is, however, totally wanting, and the absence of it is productive of much inconvenience; some time ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to raise a subscription for the purpose of remedying the deficiency. The witnesses express much anxiety to see the establishment of small hospitals in connexion with every dispensary district wherein fevers and cases of accident could always meet with the immediate attention, which is so important to the poor.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is situated in the house of the resident medical attendant, who is allowed 12*l.* a year for the amount of accommodation which he affords to it. The space allotted is, however, barely sufficient for the purpose, and the arrangements, owing to the want of sufficient

cient room, are not as commodious as could be wished. The same character applies to the Glanworth dispensary, where there is no other waiting-room for the patients than that which is inhabited by the woman who takes care of the establishment. It is merely partitioned off by boards; and in both institutions it is the custom of the medical attendant to prescribe for patients, in ordinary cases, through a small door.

The gentleman who discharges the duties of the Kildorrery dispensary is likewise the medical attendant of that at Glanworth. He resides at the former place, and attends at the institution and prescribes for the poor between the hours of ten and two on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It is stated, that he seldom if ever neglects to perform his duties in person. But in order to provide for his occasional absence (as he is engaged in private practice), an assistant, who served his time to the apothecary of the Limerick dispensary, resides in his house, and besides aiding at all times in the dispensary of medicines, ensures that no delay shall ever arise in affording assistance to accidents and other cases to which immediate attention is indispensable.

The medical attendant, previous to his being appointed to his present situation, which took place in the year 1817 at a meeting of the subscribers, was a practitioner in the town of Bantry. He now acts in the united capacity of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and received his qualifications for the practice of midwifery in the Westminster Lying-in Hospital. Regularity in the performance of their functions on the part of both the medical officers is insured by the authority which is vested in the committee of calling them to account for any inattention. It is also stated, that any poor person who has to complain of neglect can easily obtain redress by making application to the same tribunal through one of the subscribers. For this purpose, however, it would be necessary to issue special summonses, as the members of the committee are not accustomed to assemble except when called upon.

The salary of the physician is 90 *l.* a year. He also enjoys the use of the house which belongs to the dispensary, but does not receive any allowance towards the maintenance of a horse. The amount of payment given to the medical attendant depends entirely on the discretion of the subscribers or committee. The grand jury can in no other way control any expenditure under this head than by signifying their intention of withholding their customary grant altogether. Their authority is also quite inadequate to prevent private combinations for the purpose of establishing dispensaries where they may not be required, and when the only object may be to create a situation for some individual concerned.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers at large. On occasion of the last vacancy, a notice was inserted in the newspapers inviting candidates to present themselves. The advertisement mentioned, that all competitors should be possessed of a degree from some university, but no limitation was made as to their age. Five or six candidates appeared, and all the necessary conditions were observed with reference to the subscribers who were allowed to vote, but it was not deemed necessary to acquaint the grand jury with the appointment of the successful candidate, or with the qualifications which he had brought forward. No allowances or superannuations are made by the charity on the retirement of its officers. There has been no death among the medical men attached to this dispensary. The country around Kildorrery contains very few residents of wealth. It is the same with the district of Glanworth. Neither contains any medical man, except the attendant of the Kildorrery dispensary, and it is thought by the witnesses, that, as there is but little chance of emolument from private practice, the district would be altogether without professional assistance, were it not for the salary which secures a resident surgeon.

The room in which the medicines are kept presents an appearance of tolerable neatness. The medicines were, however, hardly sufficient in quantity, and were not of the best kind. There was no quinine or morphia, but perhaps such preparations may not be altogether necessary in the ordinary course of dispensary practice. Messrs. Gosnell & Company, of Cork, are the druggists of the institution, to whose funds they contribute one guinea annually. Their bill during each of the last three years (as paid by the treasurer on the order of the committee) had amounted to nearly 50 *l.* There is a rule of the institution which permits the sale of its medicines for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the village, in which there is no apothecary's or druggist's shop. Not one, however, has hitherto taken advantage of the permission. The physician does not keep any medicines for his private patients. There is a tolerably good supply of the apparatus required in preparing decoctions, infusions, &c., but the few surgical instruments which the charity possesses fall very short of what its design would require. They are merely a few catheters, some bougies and a cupping apparatus, all of which the medical attendant is allowed to make use of in his private business, on account of the great expense. Leeches are occasionally, but very rarely, made use of in the practice of the dispensary. Vaccine matter is supplied gratuitously to all persons who desire to make use of it. The opinion of the medical attendant is very decidedly in favour of its preventive efficacy, and he states that the practice of vaccination is gradually diffusing itself among the poor, who have been much terrified by the great mortality latterly consequent on inoculation with small-pock. That disease has been very prevalent, but although there are not any rules in the present institution against inoculating for it, the physician has never done so, not at all approving of it.

The medical attendant keeps a register of all applications made to him for relief. He specifies the name and the nature of the disease under which each applicant labours, together with the name of the subscriber whose recommendation he presents: at a subsequent period he adds a note of the mode of termination of the patient's disorder. Whenever he has occasion or deems himself justified in refusing assistance to any person, it is his custom to

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Ronéy, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kildorrery
Dispensary,
including a branch
at Glanworth.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kildorrery
Dispensary,
including a branch
at Glanworth.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Management.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and Ac-
counts ; Receipts.

acquaint the individual recommending with the reasons on which he grounds his refusal. The number of sick poor who have been relieved by the charity has varied considerably of late. The average number for the last three years has been between two and three thousand. At the date of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, there were on the books as receiving attendance at home three, and as in the habit of coming to the institution for assistance upwards of 40. Within the period mentioned, about ten cases of lying-in women are annually visited ; within the last three years there has been no operation of moment performed at the dispensary.

One of the rules of the charity declares, that no applicant shall be considered entitled to relief, unless he has obtained a ticket of recommendation from a subscriber. This condition is only dispensed with, where the medical attendant has reason to believe that the person seeking his aid is really in a state of destitution. It is stated that no difficulty exists in the way of procuring a ticket, and that even a stranger may easily provide himself with one if he stand in need of it, as the number of orders which each subscriber may issue is unlimited, and his own single signature gives it the required validity. The domestic servants of subscribers are not admitted to participate in the benefits of the charity, which those persons alone are allowed to avail themselves of, whose circumstances call for gratuitous relief.

On three days in each week patients are received at the dispensary and provided with advice and medicine. But at all times those persons who are confined by the nature of their disorder to their dwellings, are there visited by the physician, and this attention is given in all parts of the district, and repeated as often as may be necessary. The medical attendant observes, that "acute diseases require to be seen every day, and it is only when the disorder is of a chronic character that occasional attendance is of any use. The charity possesses all the usual bandages and splints which are demanded in the treatment of accidents of all kinds, and such cases always meet with immediate attention. Females of the poorer classes in this district generally intrust themselves during their confinement to country midwives, who are, in most instances, very ill qualified for their business, and it is stated that their ignorance is often productive of very serious injury to those who confide in them. It is only when parturition is attended by features of universal difficulty, that the aid of the dispensary physician can be demanded. The apothecary may be called upon to compound for a poor person any prescription given to him by an authorized practitioner.

There is no other general management than that resulting from a meeting of the subscribers once a year.

There has been but one election of a managing committee since the establishment of the dispensary. The members of it do not assemble, except when called together by summons on some particular business, and as vacancies occur among them from time to time, they are filled up singly. In their proceedings book, there is no entry of their having held a meeting during the present year (1834.)

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer in connexion with the charity. He is appointed by open voting, and without reference to the form of religion which he may happen to possess. He receives no salary for his services, and does not give the security which the Act of Parliament requires. He resides at Castletown Roche.

Reports relative to the general affairs of the institution are made twice in the course of the year. This is done in conformity with a recent resolution of the grand jury. This district contains, according to the statements of the witnesses, a very considerable number of persons qualified and willing to take an active part in any investigation having for its object the elucidation of the condition of the poor.

The following table shows the income of the Kildorrery dispensary during each of the last three years, and its sources.

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	63	10	-	73	3	-	74	-	-
Grand Jury Grant - - -	65	-	-	65	-	-	70	-	-
£.	128	10	-	138	3	-	144	-	-

It will be perceived, that it has been annually on the increase. But this fact by no means indicates that the institution rests on a sure foundation. The larger portion of the gross amount of subscriptions is contributed by six individuals, who annually give sums varying from 20*l.* to 5*l.* If their bounty were withheld, the dispensary could not continue to exist. The lowest subscription received is 10*s.*, and nothing is contributed from the poorer classes. All subscriptions are given unconditionally. No instances exist of any stipulation or contract made for advice or medicine in return.* A bequest of twenty guineas has lately been received from a charitable individual.

The subscriptions are paid to the treasurer at the annual general meetings, or else whenever he makes application for them, and all money remains in his hands.

The

* The average annual receipts of the Glanworth dispensary are about 80*l.*

The yearly expenses are pretty constant. They annually amount to about 154*l.*, sup-
posing the whole of the salary of the physician to be paid, amounting to £. 90 - -

House-rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Medicines on an average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
										£. 154	-	-

* Previous to any bill being discharged it must have been examined by the treasurer, who then pays it.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. J. GARDE.—J. B. JOHNSON.—Rev. RICHARD NEVILLE, and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THIS dispensary is the only institution of the kind within the limits of the six parishes for which it has been established. It affords relief to a population of upwards of about nine thousand people, some of whom live at a distance of seven miles.

The Castlemartyr dispensary is about six miles distant. Although the present charity is under the circumstances favourably situated, the witnesses were disposed to think the extent of its district is too great, and would be very anxious to see the formation of hospitals or divisional infirmaries so arranged as to supply that intern accommodation, the want of which they have such frequent reason to complain of. The county infirmary situated at Mallow is totally inadequate to the wants of the county, and is at the same time too far removed from Castlemartyr to permit of its being an efficient source of medical relief for the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood.

The dispensary is situated at the rear of the house, in which the medical attendant resides. There is a convenient entrance from the lane, a waiting room for patients, and a neat though small room for the preservation and dispensing of medicines.

The premises are held from year to year from the medical attendant, without any inconvenience resulting from the nature of the tenure.

The attending physician is about twenty-six years of age. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and possesses a diploma from the lying-in hospital in Dublin. He was unanimously elected by the subscribers in the year 1832, and is bound to attend at Killeagh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on Thursdays at Mount Uniacke. He is allowed to acquire private practice, but does not hold any other appointment. On one occasion when he was unavoidably absent for a short time, the committee were authorized to pay out of his salary another medical gentleman whose services they received. Notwithstanding his generally correct conduct, complaints have occasionally been made against him by the poor. These have been preferred through the means of a subscriber who had recommended the individual complaining, but they have in all cases proved, on investigation, to have been groundless. He has no assistant, and dispenses the medicines in person.

His salary is one hundred pounds per annum, and he derives no other emolument or advantage from the charity.

The gentlemen present, when questioned as to the power possessed by the county of checking the possible payment of too high salaries to the attendants of dispensaries, stated that instances have occurred where the grand jury have negatived the presentment containing such items. But no effectual guarantee it was admitted is in existence against the combination of a number of individuals to establish a dispensary where it might not be wanted. The witnesses were acquainted with cases of such an abuse.

At the first election, the public notice which had been given in the newspapers procured the application of eighteen candidates, at the last vacancy there were but two; they were required to possess the usual testimonials as to their professional capacity, but their eligibility was not restricted by their age. None were permitted to vote at the appointment except those who had paid up their subscriptions. There is but one other physician, and as he does not practise midwifery, his services, even if offered gratuitously, could not answer the objects of this institution. The residents of the district are not sufficiently wealthy to maintain a practitioner independent of the salary derived from the dispensary. It is stated that the present medical attendant possesses the general good will and confidence of the poor.

The room in which the medicines were kept, together with the necessary drawers, bottles, &c. was in a state of very good order. The medicines, which were of a good description, and of sufficient quantity, had been procured from Messrs. Harrington and Co. druggists in Cork, and the amount annually remitted to them shows that there is no improper economy on this head. Quinine and some other of the more expensive medicines, were observed to occur in the list of drugs supplied. The treasurer is accustomed to discharge the druggist's bills pursuant to an order of the committee. He paid the first year only seventeen pounds. None of the medicines belonging to the charity are ever sold, and those intended for the private

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kildorrery
Dispensary,
including a branch
at *Glanworth*.

Killeagh and
Mount Uniacke
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

* The average annual expenditure of the Glanworth dispensary does not exceed 70*l.*

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Killeagh and
Mount Uniacke
Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.Collection and Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

vate practice of the physician are kept in a separate apartment. He is not in the habit of using leeches, but if he should judge them indispensable, he would be enabled to procure them. The charity has not any surgical instruments whatever. One of the duties of the medical attendant is to vaccinate gratuitously the children of the poor. He is strictly forbidden to inoculate with small-pock matter, and if he were not, he states that his own judgment would prevent his ever recurring to that practice.

The medical attendant keeps a register of all applicants; and though the charity has not been established more than three years, upwards of two thousand patients have received advice and medicine during that time. It frequently occurs that relief is refused to individuals in consequence of improper conduct and infractions of the rules of the charity; an account of such refusals is always kept. At the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, about three persons were in course of treatment at their homes, and about sixteen were in the habit of seeking advice at the dispensary. No capital operations have been ever performed, but during the last three years, the physician has attended eight midwifery cases.

Each subscriber is entitled to recommend one new patient on each public day, and for every guinea that he subscribes he is entitled to issue three tickets in the year requiring a visit from the surgeon. Notwithstanding these restrictions, and that every body except paupers must be provided with a recommendation, the design of the charity is not found to be impeded, and, unless we count domestic servants of subscribers as such, all persons not really requiring gratuitous relief are effectually prevented from participating in its benefits; the indigent find every facility in obtaining relief.

Extern patients are prescribed for at the institution, and, under the above restrictions, are visited at their own dwellings as often as may be necessary during the day and night; and should any acute disease require extraordinary attention, the patient would be visited as often as two or three times in the 24 hours, at any distance within the bounds of the district. During the three years of the existence of the charity there has been no demand for assistance in a case of accident; it is however stated, that immediate aid would be given in such cases. The only prescriptions made up are those of the attending physician, who is only bound to attend lying-in women, when their cases are combined with any unusual difficulty; unfortunately the poor are accustomed to place themselves in the hands of midwives, whose ignorance is in general very gross, and not unfrequently productive of much injury to both mother and child. Vaccination is performed at the dispensary whenever required, but the prejudices of the country people rather lead them to prefer inoculation with the matter of small-pox; nevertheless that disease has existed but to a very moderate extent of late years. The medical attendant mentions a case where total blindness was the result of the insertion of variolous matter; and a clergyman who was present at the examination, stated that he was acquainted with a gentleman, who, though he had been vaccinated, yet suffered severely afterwards from an attack of confluent small-pox. It may be said that the richer classes are acquainted with the beneficial effects resulting from vaccination.

There are no charitable institutions whatever in this neighbourhood having for their design the supply to the sick poor of wholesome and nutritious food.

The general management resides in the annual meeting, which takes place in the month of January, for the purpose of electing officers, &c.; those of the subscribers who do not attend this meeting are permitted to vote by proxy. The surgeon has never taken any part in the general management.

There is a managing committee, whose fixed meetings are appointed to be held on the first Mondays in the months of February, May, August and November. A board of superintendence also exists, which derives its authority from the grand jury; one of its members had visited the dispensary about six weeks previous to the examination held by the Assistant Commissioners.

The same gentleman discharges the duties of both secretary and treasurer, he acts in both capacities without remuneration, but does not give the security which the Act of Parliament requires. There is no reason to suppose that religious prejudices have had any share in the election of any officer of the charity.

There are not any printed rules.

A written report is presented twice in the year to the grand jury, in which every thing relating to the dispensary is detailed. The witnesses stated that there could easily be found in this district a sufficient number of individuals qualified by their circumstances and education to undertake the management of any extended system of relief which may hereafter be introduced; and it was added, that their co-operation would be most willingly given.

The amount received from subscribers during the first year was 125*l.* 19*s.*, during the second it only reached the sum of 69*l.*; this falling off is not unusual in the history of dispensaries immediately after their establishment. The grand jury presentment has been of the same amount, viz. 50*l.* during each of the years alluded to. There is but one subscriber of any large sum, namely, a nobleman who annually contributes 10*l.* The institution is conceived to rest on tolerably secure grounds, as there is no reason to dread any material falling off in the subscriptions, which, it is stated, are given unconditionally and without any stipulation or contract for relief or advice in return.

All funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain exclusively.

The expenditure, consisting of the surgeon's salary, rent, paper, stamps and postage, exceeded the receipts of the first year by 18*l.*, and of the second by 12*l.*; the committee examine all bills before they are discharged by the treasurer.

Twice in the year the accounts are made up, and the Assistant Commissioners had an opportunity of inspecting them for the three years previous to their visit.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kilworth
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Assistant Medical Attendant.

THE dispensary at Kilworth is the only institution of the kind within the limits of the district for whose benefit it is intended, and if it were properly conducted, it would constitute a very adequate and sufficient service of relief to the inhabitants, who amount to nearly 10,000, forming the entire population of the parishes of Kilworth, Macromey, Kilcumper and Leitrim. The district extends in some directions to a distance of nine miles; however, there are dispensaries at Mitchelstown and at Fermoy, the former of which places is six miles off, the latter only three. The county infirmary at Mallow is nearly 15 miles distant, and contributes but very little to remedy the inconvenience which is felt in this town and neighbourhood to a great extent from the want of some kind of accommodation for the reception of patients. At one time a nobleman of the vicinity expended 300*l.* in the erection of a fever hospital, but his design was never completed, nor the structure applied to its original purpose, in consequence of his being totally unable to procure any co-operation from the other gentlemen of the country. This failure is the more to be regretted, as a fever hospital and a ward for the accommodation of a few surgical cases, is the kind of accommodation most peculiarly desirable for a population such as that of the Kilworth district; the miserable and dirty cabin at present applied to this purpose, and which is inhabited by an old and infirm female pensioner, does not deserve to be taken into any account.

The dispensary is situated in the main street of the town. It affords all the necessary convenience and is very well kept, but it appears to be held at rather too high a rate, the annual rent being 10*l.*

The regular medical attendant of the dispensary is a graduate in medicine of the University of Edinburgh, in which city he studied midwifery under the directions of Dr. Hamilton. Previous to his appointment to his present situation, he was engaged as a private practitioner in the town of Kilworth, and is so still. He has obtained the sanction of the committee to a selection which he has made of an assistant in the person of another medical gentleman, who is in the habit of acting with him in the performance of his dispensary duties; both these individuals reside close to the institution, and give attendance at a fixed hour every day; cases of accident and others requiring immediate aid, obtain it very readily, as one or the other of the gentlemen is always on the spot, and ready to dispense medicine or give whatever relief may be required. The control of the committee extends equally to the medical attendant and to his assistant, and is fully equal to check any irregularity or inattention on the part of either. It is also stated that a poor person who had any just reason to complain of neglect, would experience every facility in obtaining redress from the general meeting. Their mode is to prefer their complaint to the next ensuing general meeting. It is then incumbent on the medical attendant to show either that there is no just cause of complaint, or else that he was justifiably prevented from attending at the time.

But one of the medical officers is paid. He receives a salary of 60*l.* a year, and pays one-half over to his assistant. Neither is allowed for either lodging or for any kind of conveyance. The payment cannot be considered as too high.

The large proportion of opulent individuals who inhabit the neighbourhood of Kilworth, gives reason to believe that the district would not be deprived of a resident medical man, maintained by their patronage, even if there were no emolument derivable from a dispensary. At present, however, there are only two practitioners in the district, and neither would, it is stated, consider themselves bound to give either their time or advice to the poor without being remunerated.

The pharmacy is held in a very neat and commodious room, containing the usual assortment of drawers and bottles, all in tolerable condition. The stock of medicine was also good, but did not contain any of the more recently introduced preparations, except quinine. The annual cost of the supply was given as about 30*l.*, and the articles had been procured by the committee from a druggist in Cork. The medicines remain always under lock and key, and it is never permitted to sell any portions of them. There was a great want of the necessary surgical instruments. The very few that had been procured, were altogether insufficient for the purposes of the charity. Leeches are very seldom made use of in the practice of this dispensary. Vaccination is gratuitously performed when application is made for it, and between two and three hundred persons have been vaccinated during the last three months. Still a great unwillingness to resort to the practice prevails among a considerable portion of the population. The medical attendant is, however, disposed to think that the prejudice has begun to give way, and that a tendency to prefer vaccination to inoculation with variolous matter may be already perceived. His own opinion is very decidedly in favour of the preventive efficacy of vaccination.

A register is kept of applications made for relief. Particulars are given of the disease under which each applicant labours, likewise of the treatment which has been adopted, and of the result as far as it can be ascertained; the name and residence of the patient are also entered. When the Assistant Commissioners were at Kilworth, they were informed that the number of persons attended at their dwellings was about three or four, while those who came to the dispensary for assistance usually amounted to more than 30. No operation of any importance had been performed for a period of three years; but it was stated that from 20 to 30 lying-in women were annually attended.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kilworth
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

The subscribers are authorized to issue a certain number of orders entitling the bearers to relief; however, when a stranger or an individual in evident distress solicits aid, the medical attendant is empowered to use his discretion, and give them the necessary medicine. He is in all instances allowed to render his services when an urgent case presents itself. The servants of subscribers are always provided with advice and medicine from the charity, and as the upper class of domestics is included among those who make application, there is little doubt that many persons are assisted at it, who are by no means fit objects for its design. With respect to persons of this class, the common notion among them is that their employers subscribe more on their account than on that of the poor. There is no instance in this establishment of any subscriptions being attended with a stipulation for relief in return, but the Assistant Commissioners cannot avoid remarking on the frequency with which other persons besides those above-mentioned and whose circumstances by no means entitle them to gratuitous relief, do not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefits of the charity. One of the medical gentlemen stated that "he was no later than last week called to visit a *so called* dispensary patient at a distance of nine miles. The man proved to have a comfortable farm of forty acres or more at an annual rent. He was well able to pay for advice." On another occasion he was summoned to visit a respectable tenant residing on the estate of one of the governors of the institution at a distance of about seven miles. He repeated his visit, and his colleague saw him three times, without any remuneration, as he had a dispensary recommendation from his landlord. The following circumstance affords a still more flagrant proof of the abuse in question. The medical attendant was called to see the wife of the shepherd of a neighbouring nobleman, who is a subscriber to the charity. His wife was in labour of her first child. The physician was in attendance on her for the greater part of two days, and paid her at least a dozen visits. It should be mentioned that her husband received between forty and fifty pounds a year in wages, yet he offered no remuneration, and when it was applied for he refused, on the ground that, if he had asked for a ticket, he would have immediately obtained it either from the secretary or from another gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. This incident occurred about five months ago. This dispensary in particular, as well as many others, Castletown Roche for instance, where the system appears to be carried on to a far greater extent than at Kilworth, is by no means established with a view to affording medicine and medical relief to the sick poor, so much as for securing assistance and professional attendance for the domestic servants, tenants, and dependants of all kinds, of the gentlemen who contribute to its support; who must be considered solely in the light of contributors to their own convenience. Ostensibly the institution exists for public ends, but its supporters in truth serve their own ends under the cloak of serving the public. Greater destitution and want, or more abject poverty, cannot any where be seen than among the wretched inhabitants of this place, and it is but too apparent that they receive but little commiseration or kindly regard from those from whom they might naturally expect both. True it is that the poor have access to the dispensary, but the most liberal supply of medicine will not answer as a substitute for food. A dispensary would perhaps be unnecessary if they had an adequate supply of wholesome nutriment and of proper clothing, at the same time it is equally true that others assert their claims to the assistance of the dispensary who are any thing but proper objects for the receipt of it. These persons threaten their landlord's displeasure and the withdrawal of their subscription if their applications be not attended to; such a system, too, besides being a gross abuse in itself, presses hardly and most unfairly upon the medical men. They are made the "drudges" of the place, and debarred at the same time from acquiring any private practice, and for what? for the mere pittance of thirty pounds each as a return for all the troublesome and thankless duties which they have to perform; any system which is necessarily accompanied by such a state of things is far more calculated to do harm than good. It deserves further to be remarked that the contributions of the actual subscribers do not by any means bear that proportion to their respective means and resources which might justly and in fairness be expected. Men possessing some thousands a year from property in the district subscribe but an annual guinea to the dispensary, others do not subscribe at all. The former very naturally say, "Why should we give more than a guinea, as that sum entitles us to as many tickets as we want for our dependants?" The latter argue on the needlessness of giving any contribution, when their dependants can easily procure tickets in some other quarter.

Extern Patients.

On three days in the week extern patients are received at the institution and are prescribed for. The sick poor are also visited at their own houses, whenever the nature of their complaint requires that they should receive such attention; sometimes the visit is repeated twice in the day. The medical gentlemen have made a division of the labour of this part of their duties. One visits the poor of the town, the other attends throughout the rural portion of the district, and is not unfrequently obliged to ride to a distance of six or eight miles. The institution possesses all the bandages and splints necessary in the treatment of fractures and other accidents. It also extends its aid to poor women when in their confinement, but only when their case is attended with some unusual feature. The midwives, who in general possess this branch of practice, are unfortunately extremely ignorant, being women who have never received any professional instruction.

General Management.

In the absence of the medical attendant in chief, as well as of the gentleman who discharged the duties of treasurer to the institution, the Assistant Commissioners had no means of obtaining any information as to the mode of managing the affairs of the dispensary, or as to the duties of its non-medical officers.

The income of the charity, derived partly from annual subscriptions and partly from the county by an annual grant, does not usually exceed 100*l.* per annum. The subscriptions

scriptions are altogether received from individuals of the wealthier class. One nobleman contributes thirty pounds a year.

The principal items in expenditure are—

	£.	s.	d.
The salary of the two physicians - - - - -	60	-	-
Medicines - - - - -	30	-	-
Rent of house - - - - -	10	-	-
	£. 100	-	-

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kilworth
Dispensary.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.*

Kinnataloon
Dispensary.

THE district to which the Kinnataloon dispensary is intended is of considerable extent, including the entire barony of the same name, together with part of two adjoining ones, and containing a population of 10,000 souls. Some points of its limits are at a distance of 12 or 14 miles from the institution, and were it not that the latter has been judiciously placed, and that the number of inhabitants is not proportionate to the extent of country, the efficacy of the charity would be materially lessened by its diffusion over too large a space. It is thought that a dispensary district should not under ordinary circumstances possess a greater diameter than four or five miles. There is no intern accommodation in Kinnataloon, but the want of it does not constitute an evil of any magnitude, as the poor are always attended at their own dwellings, and are, besides, averse to becoming inmates of hospitals, to which their friends do not permit them to be taken. Nevertheless, the medical attendant thinks that good might come of the establishment of a small infirmary, with about half a dozen beds for the reception of accidents and patients labouring under infectious fevers. This could not fail to be useful in a district so secluded and so far removed from any important town. Kinnataloon dispensary is situated half way between Fermoy and Tullow, and is the only medical charity in the district.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The dispensary is held in one of the thatched houses of the village. It is not in very good repair, and there is but little neatness to be observed about it. It consists of one room on the ground-floor divided by a partition of boards into two compartments, namely, a passage in which the patients wait, and a part applied to the pharmaceutical arrangements. In this were a desk, a counter, a few drawers and bottles, &c. and all wore an old and rather shabby appearance. The premises are given rent free by a gentleman who is the principal landowner in the village.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

There is but one medical officer, a gentleman of about 50 years of age, who is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and possesses from the Dublin Lying-in Hospital a diploma which entitles him to practise midwifery. He was appointed as general medical attendant to the institution in the year 1805 at a general meeting of the subscribers, with whose permission he still is engaged in private practice. Before his appointment he resided at Youghal; he now resides a short way outside the village, and is unconnected with any other public medical establishment. It is understood that in case of his illness or of any cause requiring his unavoidable absence, he would be permitted to avail himself of the services of a regularly educated medical practitioner as his substitute. Regularity in the performance of his duties is ensured by the control which the committee possess over his conduct, and it is stated, that the poor also have it in their power to prevent any negligence or inattention on his part, by lodging a complaint in the hands of the subscriber through whose recommendation they had obtained a right to demand his services. It is understood that a medical officer who had ceased to possess the confidence and good will of the people would not be retained in connexion with this dispensary. Under ordinary circumstances the physician has not any assistant or pupil to act on emergency during his occasional absence, he is, therefore, under the necessity of at all times dispensing the medicines in person.

Medical Officer.

The salary of the medical attendant is 105*l.* per annum, and is unaccompanied with any allowance for a horse, or for a residence. The amount of payment under this head is, it is admitted, nearly altogether dependent on the discretion of the subscribers. The grand jury have it in their power to withhold their annual grant, but they have not hitherto attempted to interfere in its application; another abuse which, from the entire absence of any superior control in these matters, is not only likely to happen, but which it is stated has occurred in other places, is, that it is in the power of any medical man, who may be sufficiently dishonest for the purpose, to combine with a few friends to erect, by means of a list of apparent subscriptions, a dispensary, which thereby becomes entitled to a proportionate grant from the county. This may be done where the existence of a dispensary is either not at all wanted, or where, through the pre-existence of similar charities, it has been rendered altogether superfluous. In other counties measures have been taken to

Payment.

* The Assistant Commissioners did not give notice of their intention to visit this charity, the medical attendant was therefore the only person examined; but much information was also procured from several individuals residing in the village.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.*Kinnataloon*
Dispensary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

to prevent the occurrence of jobs of the kind in question. In the county Roscommon the grand jury have limited the annual salary of a dispensary surgeon to 50*l*.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the situation of medical attendant, notice of the intention of the subscribers to proceed to a new election is given by advertisement in the newspapers, and a statement is added that all candidates will be expected to produce a degree or diploma from some recognized university. In making the new appointment there is no limitation as to the age of the candidates, nor is it necessary that the grand jury should be consulted on, or advised of any part of the proceeding. At the last election there was no competition, and the present gentleman was chosen unanimously. The votes consisted only of those who had in all things complied with the regulations of the Act of Parliament. Although there are a considerable number of opulent individuals residing in the vicinity of Kinnataloon, yet they are barely sufficient to maintain a medical man by their patronage, independent of a salary from a public establishment. The gentleman who attends the dispensary is, in fact, the only resident practitioner. Retiring allowances or superannuations would not be allowed by this charity. There has not occurred any death among the officers who have been attached to it.

The Assistant Commissioners found the arrangements of the pharmacy in a state of tolerable neatness; the medicines were of a good quality, but perhaps not sufficient in quantity; they did not observe any quinine or morphia, but it may be doubted whether those preparations are absolutely necessary in dispensary practice. The medicines had been purchased from Mr. Dargaville, an apothecary and chemist in Cork, and had been paid for by the treasurer at the order of the committee, they had cost annually during the last three years something under 45*l*. Every article is preserved under lock and key, and it is never permitted to sell any one of them, being kept quite distinct from those intended for the private patients of the medical attendant. There were not any surgical instruments worth mentioning, certainly not a sufficiency for the most ordinary purposes; leeches also, it was stated, were very seldom resorted to, on account of their high cost and the difficulty of keeping them without loss. The performance of vaccination is not imposed on the surgeon as a duty by the rules of the charity, but he is in the habit of inserting the cow-pox gratuitously to some extent, and he speaks very favourably of its powers in producing an immunity from small-pox; that disease prevails occasionally in the district, and the germs of it are always kept alive by the common custom to which the poorer classes adhere, by having their children inoculated with the virus of it.

The recommendatory tickets of all patients who apply for relief are filed; the date of their application, their name, age and residence, together with the nature of their disease and the mode of treatment adopted in it, are all entered in a register which is kept by the medical attendant; no mention, however, is made of the instances in which the aid of the charity is refused. At the date of the present examination the physician was in attendance on three poor persons at their own dwellings, and he stated, that usually about 30 new tickets were presented each public day in addition to those on which relief had been already given. Within the last three years there had been but one operation of any importance, namely, an amputation; but during that time between 30 and 40 poor women had been attended in their confinement.

Each subscriber is entitled to issue an unlimited number of orders (to which his own signature is sufficient) entitling the bearer to the aid of the dispensary; without one of these orders (except in cases of an urgent and distressing kind) the surgeon cannot be called on for his gratuitous services to any one. The household servants of subscribers are always attended, and a few instances have also occurred where individuals have imposed on governors, and have through them contrived to participate in the benefits of the charity, although by no means in circumstances which would render them fit objects for gratuitous relief. On the other hand it is stated, that some of the subscribers have withheld their usual contributions solely on the ground that advice and medicine had been refused to their tenants at the dispensary, they being persons who it was well known could very conveniently afford to pay for themselves. It would appear that some of the poorer subscribers obtain a very adequate return for the amount of their contributions; there are two of them who for a subscription of 10*s*. each acquire a right to gratuitous attendance for themselves and family.

In addition to the advice and medicine which is given to the extern patients who apply on public days at the dispensary, the sick poor are also attended at their own dwellings in all parts of the barony of Kinnataloon. It is stated that should the nature of the patient's illness require such attention, two or even more visits would be paid him in the course of the day, and that if the case were one of very great emergency attendance would not be refused at night. The institution is very poorly provided with the splints and bandages which are indispensable for the efficacious treatment of fractures and other accidents. In difficult or dangerous circumstances lying-in women are authorized to demand the assistance of the medical attendant. In ordinary cases they are usually attended by midwives, whose want of skill renders them very unfit for the duty which they undertake; numerous instances of very serious mischief are attributed to their ignorance. The medical attendant does not compound any prescriptions but his own.

No wine or other article of diet is furnished to the poor by the Kinnataloon dispensary, nor is there any institution that does so in any part of the district.

The general management of all the affairs of the dispensary rests with the subscribers at large, who are annually summoned to attend a general meeting, not more, however, than eight or ten members ordinarily obey the call, but that number is sufficient to constitute a meeting.

There

There is also a managing committee, who, according to the rules, should meet at least once every quarter; this has not been done since last May. Immediately before the assizes the establishment is inspected by the members of a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury, but at no other time is the working of it controlled by any person in authority, as none of the governors ever visit it officially.

There is but one non-medical officer, a gentleman who discharges the duties of both secretary and treasurer; for neither office does he receive any payment, but in the latter he does not give the security which is required by one of the clauses in the Act of Parliament. There are not any bye-laws for regulating the appointments made to these honorary offices, but it is stated that they have always been free from any interference of sectarian feeling.

The attendant is retained to take care of the dispensary; he receives 2*l.* a year, and has no other allowance.

Once a year reports relative to the several concerns of the charity are laid before the members of the grand jury. The Assistant Commissioners directed their attention to the opinions of the inhabitants, as to the utility of the formation of a permanent board of health or sanatory authority in the district; the general idea was that such an establishment was in no degree necessary. It was at the same time ascertained, that there were a very considerable number of persons who would be every way qualified and willing to take a part in any investigation which would be likely to lead to a bettering of the condition of the poor.

Annual subscriptions and the grant of the grand jury compose the entire income of the dispensary; both together amount on an average of late years to about 150*l.* per annum. A nobleman who possesses considerable property in the district contributes 20*l.* a year; another individual gives 5*l.* These are the only large subscriptions, and they do not by any means form the chief dependance of the charity, which would, however, suffer very materially if they were to be discontinued.

The funds remain at all times in the hands of the treasurer.

The principal expenses of the dispensary are—

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary	105	—	—
Medicine (about)	40	—	—
Carriage	2	—	—
Attendant	2	—	—
	£. 149	—	—

Before any bill can be paid, it must have been previously examined by the committee; an order is then given by the treasurer for its amount.

No person attended at this dispensary at the period at which the Assistant Commissioners had given notice that they would hold an inquiry. The medical attendant, at a subsequent period, stated that he had not received the letter of summons, though put into the office four days before.

This dispensary is well situated for the affording medical relief to a very numerous population, who inhabit a wild and mountainous tract of country, whose nearest point is about fifteen miles distant from the city of Cork. The absence of the medical attendant, as well as of any other witness, rendered it impossible for the Assistant Commissioners to procure any information as to the general management or capabilities of the institution.

The building itself is of brick and mortar, one story in height, containing a very good room for prescribing and dispensing medicines, and a small waiting room inside. The furniture is limited to a few new chairs. The portion of the dispensary, on a rising ground, is excellent with regard to wholesome and good air, and at the same time enjoys a supply of pure water. It possesses no baths. Owing to the causes above mentioned, the nature of the tenure whereby the premises were held could not be ascertained.

The medical attendant of this dispensary is also attached to another similar institution in the neighbourhood. In the one at present under consideration, he acts as surgeon, physician, apothecary and accoucheur; but does not reside at it. In his absence, the Assistant Commissioners directed some questions to his apprentice, whom they found in the act of prescribing and distributing medicines to the assembled patients, acting in every thing as his master's substitute, the duties of which he admitted he was in the habit of frequently performing.

He was asked whether a certain medicine existed among those which were displayed on the shelves? He replied, no; although the article was present in considerable quantity. He also stated that he possessed abundance of another drug, but when desired to produce it, he pointed out one of a totally different description. When he was questioned with respect to his knowledge of disease, he said he had studied it from books. He had never attended any place to learn it, neither shop, surgery nor hospital. He was pressed upon one or two points in the treatment of ordinary disorders; but having made some answers which betrayed the grossest ignorance, he suddenly stopped and refused to submit to any further interrogatories, desiring to be informed whether he was bound to answer or not. He was told that there was no power to compel him, on which he declined holding any further communication with the Assistant Commissioners. It was, however, ascertained, that he

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kinnataloon
Dispensary.

Attendant.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.
Expenditure.

Magourney and
Donoughmore
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Magourney and
Donoughmore
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Extern Patients.

not only received patients at the dispensary, but that he was permitted to visit the sick at their own abodes. The Assistant Commissioners regret to be obliged to add, that his manners and language left on their minds an impression of excessive ignorance.

The pharmacy is held in a room presenting tolerable convenience for the purpose. It contained a display of bottles and pill boxes, which had much the appearance of having been recently procured, and seemed to have been set forth under an expectation of an approaching investigation into the affairs of the establishment. The supply of medicine was, however, of a good quality; but there was neither quinine nor morphia, nor indeed any but the most ordinary preparations. It was entirely under the control of the above-mentioned apprentice; and it appeared from his admission, as well as from the testimony of some letters, that it was quite usual to sell portions of the drugs to certain classes of patients. There were neither pharmaceutical apparatus nor surgical instruments; and it was stated that leeches were never adopted in the practice of the dispensary.

Patients are relieved at the dispensary on three days in each week; and those whose sickness confines them to their dwellings are visited at home, but the charity does not possess any of the splints or bandages requisite for the proper treatment of fractures and other accidents.

Thus far, with respect to the topics of investigation enjoined in their instructions, the Assistant Commissioners were enabled to supply the deficiency of direct evidence by having recourse to observation. On the points of the general management of the institution, its finances and its expenditure, they had no means of obtaining any information whatever. They cannot, however, conclude, without again soliciting the attention of the board to the facts which have been already detailed, and which they conceive are abundantly sufficient to establish the necessity that exists for the creation of some control or medical surveillance over all charities destined for the same purposes as the one at present under consideration professes to be. From what they have already seen of dispensaries in the east riding of the county of Cork, they feel justified in putting forward the opinion that a legislative measure is called for, in order to place them all on a footing, different from that which they have hitherto occupied. Dispensaries are usually originated with the pretext of supplying the wants of the poor, but, constituted as a large proportion of them are at present, it is impossible that they can effect such a purpose, and if any of them may be supposed to resemble that of Magourney, it may be safely stated that all such are more likely to shorten the lives of those who apply to it, than to prolong them.

Oysterhaven
Dispensary.

THE Assistant Commissioners visited this dispensary without having given any previous intimation of their intention. On making inquiry in the town of Kinsale, of the apothecary who supplied the establishment with medicine, they were informed that they would not find the medical attendant at home until after four o'clock, as he was daily engaged up to that hour in visiting the poor of his district. The Assistant Commissioners, however, arrived at his house about two o'clock, and found that he was still in bed, and had not been out of it during that day. After they had waited for nearly an hour, the person in question descended, having the appearance of one who had been most inopportunistically disturbed in his repose, half dressed, and still bearing traces of excess in drinking. He admitted, without any hesitation, that he did not possess any degree or qualification whatsoever, entitling him to practise either as surgeon, physician, accoucheur or apothecary, under which circumstances it was deemed unnecessary to procure any detailed answers to the series of questions. On proceeding to the place where patients were usually received, it was found to be an out-house, without medicine of any kind, and unprovided with any thing which would denote the end for which the sick, who were intrusted to the care of a practitioner of such equivocal claims were admitted; fortunately the number of those who sought his aid were few. A boatman to whom some questions on the subject were addressed, stated that "the doctor would not give medicine to any one who applied for it, unless it was paid for, and that few applied for it, as they could get it better and cheaper elsewhere." The habits, manners and education of the medical attendant are such as forbid the supposition that he is in the smallest degree qualified for the trust which has been reposed in him. The Assistant Commissioners quitted the place disgusted with what they had seen, and they feel it to be quite unnecessary to add any further account of this disgraceful establishment. What has been already stated, establishes a case which loudly calls for the interference of the Legislature to protect the lives of the poor, and to prevent the fraud which is practised in the county, by the shameful misapplication of the funds which are granted by the grand jury for the maintenance of such a flagrant abuse.

The prolonged existence of this institution was in some measure explained, on a subsequent day, by the rector of the parish, who solicited a repetition of the examination. He concurred in the accuracy of the statement of facts as given in the preceding lines, and of the opinions deduced from them; but he stated in extenuation, that the medical attendant was of a respectable family in the neighbourhood, and that as his habits incapacitated him for any thing else, he was permitted to retain his present situation through charitable motives, although the subscribers were well aware of his character. The reverend gentleman was asked, "Whether it would not be better to form a subscription for the express support of the unfortunate man, than to inflict perhaps irreparable injury on the poor of the district, by throwing them into his hands?" He agreed at once that such a step would be the most correct, and said that "the matter had not presented itself to him in that light."

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Passage and
Monkstown
Dispensary.

Expenditure.
Accounts.

There are neither attendants nor stores of any kind.

A written report is annually made to the grand jury, and is also laid before the full body of the subscribers.

The income of the dispensary is derived partly from annual subscribers and partly from the county. From the former source, the receipts average yearly about 50*l.*, and generally as much more from the latter. With the exception of two individuals, who, by subscribing 10*s.* a year, become entitled to relief for themselves and family, all the contributors are pretty nearly equal as to the amount of their donations.

The treasurer is accustomed to make personal application for all the portions of the annual income which remain in his hands, until required to meet the expenditure, which consists of 12*l.* house rent, and the remainder paid over to the medical attendant on account of salary and medicines supplied by him for the purposes of the dispensary in what manner he likes best. At present bills are examined by the committee previous to payment, and are then discharged by the treasurer.

Accounts are made up twice in the year.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BOURNE, rector of Rathcormac.—Rev. Mr. DONOVAN, P.P.—Rev. Mr. M'CARTHY, P.P.
Captain PEPPER.—Archdeacon RYDER, rector of the parish.

Rathcormac
Dispensary.

THE district attached to the Rathcormac dispensary (which extends at the farthest to about six miles, and contains a population of about 12,000 souls) includes within its limits not less than three other medical charities of a similar character, viz. the dispensaries at Watergrass-hill, Fermoy and Glenville.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The two former places are each about four miles distant, the latter about five. The witnesses do not hesitate to say that there is too great a number of these institutions. They are of opinion that the sphere of a dispensary should never exceed a radius of five miles. The present charity has never had occasion to refuse external aid to any one seeking it under the proper conditions; but it is stated that in several instances very serious inconvenience has arisen from its being unprovided with the means of affording internal accommodation to the sick poor. To remedy this, it would not be necessary that every dispensary district should possess an hospital for its own population exclusively. All objects might be effectually attained, if a small infirmary capable of receiving a few fever patients, and possessing also some beds for an occasional accident or case of surgical disease, were attached to a certain number of contiguous districts, each separately provided with the means of external relief.

A small hospital has been recently erected two stories in height, and affording accommodation for twelve patients. However it is not yet in a fit state for opening. The dispensary is held at an annual rent of 12*l.*, and contains a very convenient waiting-room. The charity does not possess baths, nor are there any grounds or out-buildings attached to the premises which it occupies. A branch of this dispensary has been established at Castlelyons, where 2*l.* 10*s.* a year is paid for the apartment which is appropriated to it.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The medical attendant, aged 32, is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. In the first named city and in Paris he obtained qualifications which entitled him to practise midwifery. He was appointed to his present situation by the subscribers in the year 1827, and residing within a short distance of the institution. He acts in the combined capacity of surgeon, physician, accoucheur and apothecary. He holds no second appointment, but is permitted to engage in private practice. On three days in each week he is obliged to give attendance at Rathcormac, and on two at the Castlelyons branch, in both places from ten until twelve o'clock. During his daily absence from home, he has it not in his power to leave any pupil or assistant in his place, as he is only allowed an old hospital serjeant who assists him in dispensing medicine. When, however, he has occasion to leave his residence for any longer period, he is permitted (subject to the sanction of the committee) to procure an efficient substitute. He was at one time absent for three weeks, and during that time his duties were performed by a medical friend. He is subject at all times to the control of the committee, who have it in their power to check any irregularity on his part. The poor are represented to be aware of this mode of obtaining redress for any neglect manifested towards them; and it is stated that they have availed themselves of it through the means of the subscriber whose recommendation they had presented. There is, however, no reason for supposing that the physician is not in possession of the general confidence of the people.

Medical Attendant.

The salary of the medical attendant is fixed at 120*l.* a year; but the state of the funds does not always admit of his being paid in full. In 1832, he received only 104*l.*; in 1833, only 110*l.* He has no allowance for a horse. The committee have it in their power to authorize whatever amount of payment they may think proper. The means at the disposal of the grand jury to check any improper expenditure under this head are limited to refusing the county grant, and are quite inadequate to prevent the existence of any abuse in the formation or management of charitable dispensaries.

Payment.

It has been already mentioned, that the election of the medical officer is vested in the annual subscribers, who, on the occurrence of the last vacancy, held a general meeting, and appointed the present physician unanimously. No notice had been previously inserted in the

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Rathcormac
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

General
Management.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

the newspapers, and accordingly the successful candidate alone presented himself. He was chosen without any inquiry as to his age, and was only required to be possessed of a degree from some recognized university.

The grand jury were not apprized of the transaction in any of its stages, nor were they made acquainted with the qualifications of the person chosen. There is no second medical man in the district, which does not possess a sufficient number of wealthy individuals to maintain a practitioner, independently of the salary derived from the dispensary. Retiring allowances are not granted by this institution, and no physician has died while in connexion with it.

The pharmacy is conducted with much neatness, and contains a very fair supply of good medicine (including quinine and morphia), procured from the Messrs. Harrington, druggists in Cork, whose yearly account, as discharged by the treasurer, has latterly averaged about 35*l*. Formerly the necessary medicines were procured by contract from the medical attendant, but that is the case no longer, and those articles which he requires for his private practice are kept separate from those intended for the purposes of the dispensary, and which remain under the care of an old man, who is accustomed occasionally to compound prescriptions, and even to draw teeth and perform venesection. In urgent and pressing cases, the medical attendant is permitted to sell the medicines of the charity to those who apply for them, but the money thus obtained is always brought to the credit of the dispensary, as appeared from the accounts presented to the Assistant Commissioners. There is a very good collection of the usual apparatus for preparing decoctions and infusions, but there are not any surgical instruments, and, it is stated, that leeches are only resorted to on rare occasions. Vaccination is, according to the rules, performed gratuitously almost every day. The attending physician states, that he holds the practice to be very generally preventive of small-pox, and that the confidence of the public in its efficacy is very much on the increase. Variola has ceased to be a frequent disease in the district, and inoculation with it, though not expressly forbidden at the dispensary, is never practised.

A register is kept by the medical attendant of the circumstances relating to each application for relief. He does not, however, particularize those instances where he thinks himself justified in refusing gratuitous aid, that is to say, when the individual is able to pay. A copy of the register is annually laid before the grand jury, and it would appear from it, about 30 cases of lying-in women were attended during the last three years. No operation of any importance has taken place during the last three years.

Patients seeking relief from this institution are required to have provided themselves with a recommendation. This condition is not, however, very strictly enforced, and the utmost facility is afforded to all of obtaining aid, by the rule which permits each subscriber to issue an unlimited number of orders in his own name. The servants of subscribers are at all times entitled to the aid of the charity. None of the poorer contributors receive assistance in return for their subscription, and it is stated, that none are allowed to participate in the advantages of the institution, except those whose circumstances justly entitle them to do so gratuitously.

Besides the extern patients who receive advice and medicine at the dispensary on the days of public attendance, the sick poor who are confined by illness to their dwellings are visited by the physician at all places within the district, both by day and night. These visits, observes that gentleman, "to be of any service, must, in acute cases, be paid not only every day, but sometimes oftener. Occasional attendance is of little or no use, except where a patient labours under a chronic disorder." Due provision has been made for having a supply of bandages and splints, for the proper treatment of fractures and other accidents, to which immediate attention is always given. The women of the labouring class in this district are in ordinary cases attended during their confinement by midwives, who are, unfortunately, wholly uneducated, and the cause of much mischief; the poor are entitled to claim the assistance of the medical attendant of the dispensary, when parturition is unusually protracted or complicated.

The subscribers, who are in number about 35, constitute the principal direction, in which the medical officer has never been allowed to participate. A general meeting takes place once in every year, which is seldom attended by more than six or seven persons, although all governors are equally privileged to be present and to vote, but not by proxy. The proceedings of these meetings have not been minuted with much regularity, and it is stated that business may be transacted, without reference to the smallness of the number of members present.

There is no managing committee, nor do any of the governors ever visit the institution officially, except at the period of the general meeting. There is, however, a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury, which occasionally inspects the establishment.

The treasurer, who is the only non-medical officer, was elected by the subscribers at large several years ago, and he has retained the appointment since that period; he acts without any salary, and does not give any security, but accounts every year with the grand jury. The Assistant Commissioners had every reason to believe that the election of the treasurer took place without the influence of any exclusive feeling, or of any irregular accession to the number of subscribers or voters.

An old hospital serjeant has been appointed by the subscribers as an attendant to the physician, at whose discretion he retains his situation. His wages are 12*l*. a year, paid by the treasurer, and he is provided with lodgings.

Nothing intended for the use of the charity is ever purchased from any one in connexion with it, whether as governor or officer.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Passage and
Monkstown
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.
Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Persons who attended the Examination.

THOMAS PARSONS BOLAND, esq.—Mr. ROBERT CLARKE.—Mr. HENNESSY.—Dr. JOHNSON.—
Rev. RICHARD LOYD, curate.—Mr. JOHN ROBERTS.

THE district attached to the Passage and Monkstown dispensary is considered by the witnesses as rather too large. It extends about four miles and a half in all directions, and contains a population of nearly 6,000 souls, who are entirely dependent on it for medical relief. It is stated at the same time, that there has never been occasion to refuse extern aid in advice and medicine to any one applying under the proper conditions. The want of intern accommodation is the inconvenience which is most severely felt, and which it would be most desirable to remedy; with this view, it is proposed by the gentlemen present at this examination, that medical districts of a definite extent should be formed, and that to each of these districts a dispensary for granting extern aid should be attached, and that with a certain number of them, greater or less according to local circumstances, a small hospital should be connected, capable of containing a few fever patients and some spare beds for cases of accident and surgical disease. The only medical charity in the country surrounding Passage is the dispensary at Douglass, at a distance of about four miles and a half.

The dispensary is held on the first floor of a house, which is hired for its purposes at a rent of 12*l.* a year, from a gentleman who is a member of the managing committee. Although it is only held from year to year, yet no inconvenience has hitherto arisen from this precarious mode of tenure. It were, however, to be wished, that all similar buildings were the permanent property of the county. The ground floor is occupied as a druggist's shop by the medical assistant. There is no garden nor any out-buildings.

The medical attendant had been a practitioner in the city of Cork. He now resides within about a quarter of a mile of the institution, to which he was appointed in the conjoined capacities of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary in the year 1828. He is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and possesses a certificate of having studied midwifery in that city. His age at present is 31. He is still engaged in private practice, but holds no second appointment, and is bound to attend at the dispensary for the relief of the poor every morning from ten until eleven o'clock. When absent on unavoidable business, he is permitted to provide a substitute, subject to the approbation of the committee. This has been done on some occasions, but he is at all times subject to the control of the managing committee, who have full power to check any irregularity or inattention in the discharge of his duties; a power with which, it is stated, the poor are perfectly well acquainted, and of which they have in several instances shown their readiness to avail themselves, by the frequent complaints which have proceeded from them through different subscribers. The daily hours of attendance are considered to be amply sufficient for the due performance of all the ordinary services that are required from the physician, and as he possesses an assistant, there is always some one on the spot ready to afford aid in cases which admit of no delay. Medicine is dispensed both by the medical attendant and by his assistant.

The salary of the physician is guaranteed to be not under fifty pounds per annum, and it is understood that he is to receive any surplus which may exist at the termination of the year. He is also provided with a house, but not with any mode of conveyance. As to the amount of remuneration which may be awarded to a medical man in return for his professional services, it rests entirely at the discretion of the subscribers. The grand jury can no otherwise regulate it than by the power which they possess of stopping their usual yearly grant. In the present instance there are some grounds for supposing that an institution has been unnecessarily set on foot more for the purpose of obtaining an appointment for an individual than for the benefit of the poor.

The subscribers of a guinea annually are alone entitled to vote at the election of a medical attendant. The grand jury are not made acquainted with any portion of the proceedings, nor are they consulted as to the qualifications and fitness of the successful candidate. When last a vacancy occurred, an advertisement was inserted in the public journals intimating that on a certain day a new election would take place, and that all candidates (without any limitation as to age) would be expected to possess the degree of M. D. from some recognized university; there was no notice that any qualification as apothecary would be required. The present attendant does not, in fact, possess any. Four candidates presented themselves. The vicinity of Passage and Monkstown abounds in residents of easy circumstances so far as regards numbers, they are fully adequate to maintain a medical man among them, but it happens that there does not reside one of that class in the district, with the exception of the attendant of the dispensary, and it is stated that his services would not be given to the poor, unless he was remunerated for his time and trouble.

The apartment in which the medicine is dispensed to the poor in connexion with this charity can hardly be considered as part of the institution. It is in every sense of the word an apothecary's shop, the apothecary being the medical attendant who contracts to supply to the patients for a certain yearly sum the medicines which he himself orders, and which it appears (from a bill shown to the Assistant Commissioners) he is accustomed to procure from a painter and glazier. The shop certainly contained, with the exception of quinine and morphia, all the medicines usually adopted in practice, but there was no surety that the at-

tending

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Passage and
Monkstown
Dispensary.

tending physician or his journeyman, (under whose charge the dispensary drugs were said to remain) should not supply the poorer patients with an article very different from that which to all appearance, existed for their use. This was the more likely to occur, as the former individual had a positive interest in so doing, inasmuch as he was considered to be entitled to all the surplus remaining from the income of the charity after its yearly expenditure had been provided for. It was not therefore possible to ascertain what had been the actual cost of medicine, for any previous year. The medicines intended for private and those for dispensary practice were all kept together, and although a cupboard was pointed out in which were said to be the articles for the latter purpose, it was found on inspection to contain nothing but some refuse drugs; in such a condition as to preservation and distribution as gave the public clearly to understand that if they wished to have medicines good for any thing, they should purchase them at the shop. There were not any surgical instruments, and it was stated that leeches were never used, on account of the expense. The children of the poor are gratuitously vaccinated at this institution, but it is to be regretted that no regular days have been appointed for the purpose, nor any system adopted whatever. The opinion of the medical attendant is very strong as to the preventive efficacy of the practice, and he states that the confidence of the public in it is very generally on the increase. Small-pox has ceased to be common in the district, although inoculation with variolous matter is not against the rules of the dispensary. The physician states he has always refrained from it.

Patients' Registration.

The medical attendant keeps a register of the number who receive relief from the charity. He records the name of the patient, his age, and his residence, and the nature of the disease for which he seeks advice. The termination of the disease is also in a few instances mentioned. On an average of the last three years, about one thousand persons have been annually relieved, and it is stated that none have been refused assistance. When the Assistant Commissioners visited the institution, there were two poor persons attended at their homes by the physician, and usually about eight individuals came to the dispensary on public days. The number of lying-in women who receive assistance each year averages about nine. None would be attended but in difficult cases.

Who entitled to Relief.

All persons who obtain the recommendatory order of a subscriber are entitled to apply for the advice of the medical attendant, and to receive the necessary medicine. As these recommendations can be procured with the greatest facility, and as each governor may issue an unlimited number of them, there is little chance that any one, even a stranger, can be excluded from the benefits of the charity. On the contrary, the facility enables many individuals to obtain gratuitous assistance whose circumstances by no means renders such necessary.

Extern Patients.

In addition to the patients who are relieved at the dispensary, those poor persons whom sickness confines to their homes are visited by the physician, provided the distance of their dwellings do not exceed four miles and a half from the town; that gentleman observes that he is in the habit of visiting patients who labour under any acute disease at least once a day. He considers occasional attendance as of hardly any use in such circumstances, and only likely to do good where the affection partakes of a slow or chronic character. He frequently is called upon to see patients at night. The Assistant Commissioners inquired into what provision of splints, bandages, &c., had been made for the treatment of fractures and other accidents. They were told, that every thing necessary for the purpose existed, but when a desire was expressed to see them they could not be produced, and it was stated in explanation, that they were in use among extern patients. However, on looking over the register of cases, it appeared that not a single case requiring such applications was under treatment. Attendance on poor women whilst in their confinement forms part of the duties of the attending physician, but only when their cases present some unusual difficulty or complication. At other times, they have no other aid than that afforded by the country midwives, who are represented to possess very few qualifications for the purpose, and to be not seldom the cause of much suffering and injury to those who place themselves in their hands. No other prescriptions are made up for the poor at this charity than those of the attending physician.

Nourishment.

The sick poor are not supplied with any kind of nourishment from the present or any other institution in the district.

General Management.

The subscribers to the Passage and Monkstown dispensary amount to nearly 40. They nominally exercise the supreme authority in the general management of the establishment, and are understood to assemble in general meeting once every year. However, although every governor is equally privileged to take a part in the proceedings, and although voting by proxy is not permitted, it seldom happens that more than from 12 to 14 individuals are present at each meeting, of which some account is always committed to writing. It may, indeed, be stated, that the dispensary has been altogether directed at the discretion of the medical attendant, although his name is not to be found amongst the list of governors.

Managing Committee.

A managing committee, to whom are intrusted the details of the institution, is annually appointed, with instructions to assemble once in every month. Their proceedings have been recorded with regularity when they did meet, up to the last few months. A board of superintendence chosen by the grand jury also exists; but none of the governors ever visit the establishment (at least officially) during the intervals of the meetings of the committee.

Officers not medical.

There are two non-medical officers, viz. the secretary and the treasurer, both acting without remuneration. The latter does not give any security, and the former gentleman was absent in England at the date of this examination. About twelve years ago, the assistant to the physician was superseded.

There

The Assistant Commissioners procured a copy of the rules and regulations, which appeared to be well calculated to promote the usefulness of the charity.

Every half year a report relative to the details of the institution is laid before the members of the grand jury; and at the end of the year it is presented to the subscribers. There are, it is said, a very considerable number of intelligent persons to be found in the district of Rathcormac, and who would be very willing to co-operate in any investigation likely to promote the welfare of the poorer inhabitants.

The income of the dispensary is derived partly from annual subscribers and partly from the county. The subscribers belong exclusively to the wealthier classes, and they all give their contributions without any stipulation for gratuitous assistance in return. One individual gives yearly 15*l.*, another gives 10*l.* During the last three years the amount of the grand jury presentment has remained the same, viz. 70*l.* The following were the receipts, under the head of subscription, during the period mentioned:—

											£.	s.	d.
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	12	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	10	-
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	17	1

The treasurer receives both portions of the income, which remains exclusively in his own hands.

Medicines, salaries and rent constitute the principal items of expenditure. Bills are discharged by the treasurer, who is expected to examine their accuracy previous to payment.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant was the only person whom the Assistant Commissioners had an opportunity of examining. The notice of their intended visit had not reached Watergrass-hill, although it had been despatched through the post office some days previous to their arrival.

THE district for which this charity is intended, extending in some directions nearly nine miles, contains a population of about 15,000 souls; within its compass are three other dispensaries, at from three to five miles distance each, viz. Glenville, Rathcormac and Glanmire. These contiguous sources of relief are not productive of all the advantages which might be expected to flow from them; for the Glenville medical officer, being a non-resident, the poor of that neighbourhood are in the habit of seeking relief at Watergrass-hill, where the physician attached to the present dispensary resides, and is bound to give advice at all hours. This confusion of claims is felt by the physician to be a very serious grievance, and leads him to coincide with the idea of forming well-defined medical districts, each of them to have attached a dispensary. He did not suggest the extent of country which each division should embrace, nor the number of such divisions with which an hospital should be connected, but he complained much of the inconvenience which he had, on many occasions, felt from the want of proper intern accommodation for the sick poor.

The dispensary is held in a house in the village, which is, perhaps, sufficiently large for the intended object, but is certainly not possessed of a very respectable exterior. It contains a waiting room, but quite unprovided with furniture. The premises are only held from year to year, and from a person who is not connected with the charity. This precarious mode of tenure may appear injudicious; but it is stated that no practical inconvenience has hitherto resulted from it. However, there can be little doubt that all such places should be the property of the county which maintains them. This would secure, if nothing else, at least some greater attention to their decent condition.

There is but one medical officer, a gentleman aged about 29 years. He is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and in that city he studied midwifery. He also spent some time at Paris and in London, in the pursuit of professional knowledge. Previous to his appointment to this situation in the month of January last, the duties of it were discharged by a physician who dwelt at Fermoy. He resides about a quarter of a mile from the dispensary, and is accustomed to receive the poor, and to give them advice and medicine on all the week days, and at all hours. In the dispensing of medicine he sometimes has recourse to the aid of an assistant, and if any occasion should require a temporary interruption of his attendance (a circumstance which as yet has not occurred) he would be able to procure the services of an efficient substitute, under the sanction of the committee.

The salary of the medical attendant is 100*l.* a year, without any further allowance for either a horse or a residence. As to the amount of payment made to him, if the grand jury conceive that there existed on the part of the subscribers any inclination to grant him too high a rate of remuneration, they could at once check the disposition by withholding their usual yearly presentment. By the statement already made of the too great number of dispensaries in this district, it would appear that either there is no authority capable of preventing their formation, or else that it has been suffered to remain in operation.

When the last vacancy occurred in the situation of medical attendant, the subscribers gave notice, by an advertisement inserted in the public journals, of their intention to proceed to

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Rathcormac
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Watergrass-hill
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Watergrass-hill
Dispensary.

a new election, in which afterwards none were permitted to participate, except those who had fully paid up their annual subscription. Three candidates presented themselves on that occasion; there was no inquiry made as to their respective ages, but they were all required to be possessed of a degree from some university, or of a diploma entitling them to practise surgery. It was not deemed necessary to hold any communication with the grand jury in reference to the appointment. If a *veto* were vested in that or in some other superior authority, all improper selections would be effectually precluded. There is not a second medical man in the district, and as the amount of private practice which that gentleman can look to is very trifling (owing to the scarcity of wealthy and independent residents), there is little reason to suppose that either his services or indeed those of any qualified practitioner could be secured for the poorer inhabitants, except through the emolument derived from the dispensary.

Pharmacy.

The room used for dispensing medicines was found to be in good order, and to contain a good supply of drugs of a fair quality, including several of the more delicate preparations; such as quinine and morphia. They had been all purchased from the Messrs. Harrington of Cork, druggists, and it was stated that the treasurer had paid to that firm about 30*l.* as the amount of their bill furnished during each of the last three years. The medicines remain in charge of the medical attendant or of his apprentice, and they are never sold to any person, or used in making up the prescriptions of other practitioners, being kept quite distinct from those the medical attendant makes use of in his private practice. There was a very tolerable collection of the apparatus necessary for preparing decoctions, &c., but there were not any surgical instruments, except splints for fractures. Leeches it was said were rarely ordered on account of their great expense, but when judged absolutely necessary, they were procured.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, particularizing the disease of each applicant; of this register a copy is annually lodged with the grand jury. Since the appointment of the present physician (a period of about eight months) no person has been refused relief, no operations of any importance have taken place, nor has he been called on to attend any lying-in women.

Who entitled to Relief.

Every person (including the domestic servants of subscribers) who can procure a recommendation with a single signature, is entitled to relief in advice and medicine. As there is no limit to the number of these recommendations which each subscriber is authorized to issue, there exists no difficulty in obtaining them, and the Assistant Commissioners heard without surprise, that they were not unfrequently made use of by persons whose circumstances by no means rendered them proper objects for gratuitous assistance; the charity may justly be said to be further abused by the practice of permitting individuals to subscribe small sums, with the understood agreement that they and their families shall receive medical aid in return.

Extern Patients.

It has been already mentioned that the medical officer is bound to attend at all times to the poor who apply to him. He would also visit at their dwellings any poor whose illness rendered them unable to leave their homes, provided they did not reside at a greater distance than nine miles in one direction, and about six in the other; accidents and other urgent cases would be attended to at any hour of the day or night, and splints, bandages, &c. have been provided for the proper treatment of fractures and severe injuries. The physician remarks that he considers himself bound to repeat his visits more than once a day when an acute disorder requires that attention. "In such cases," he adds, "occasional attendance is absolutely of no use. In chronic diseases, however, the case is different." The midwives to whom the women of the poorer classes generally intrust themselves in this district during their confinement are represented as being extremely ignorant, and it is said that many injuries are caused by their carelessness and incompetency. It is only when labour becomes complicated or protracted, that the services of the dispensary physician can be demanded; that gentleman is in the constant habit of performing gratuitous vaccination, and his opinion is very strong in favour of it, as a preservation against small-pox. The confidence of the public is also very generally on the increase. The medical attendant is not forbidden to inoculate with variolous matter, but he disapproves of the operation. Happily the disease has appeared very rarely of late years.

General Management.

About 100 subscribers constitute the general managing authority. It is understood that a general meeting should take place every quarter, and such meetings are usually attended by from 10 to 12 of the body, who are accustomed to keep minutes of the business which they may have to transact. The surgeon has never been allowed to take any part in their proceedings, but those who cannot or will not attend, are permitted to give their votes by proxy.

Managing Committee.

There is besides a managing committee, who have the immediate control of the affairs of the institution, and of whose proceedings minutes are regularly kept. The working of the charity is further subject to the inspection of a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury, but it is to be regretted that no governor during the intervals of the assembling of the committee directs any personal care to its interest, or to the state of the patients in connexion with it.

Officers not medical.

Both the treasury and the secretary discharge the duties of their respective offices without any remuneration. The former does not give the security which the Act of Parliament specifically requires; the two situations are filled by the subscribers, and it is stated, without reference to exclusive or religious prejudices.

Persons who attended the Examination.

CHARLES HAINES, M. D.—RICHARD L. JAMESON, esq.—Archdeacon ST. LAWRENCE (attended in place of the Rev. W. COLBURN, secretary.)—JAMES M'MULLAN, esq.—Rev. W. SCANNELL, R. C. C.—Rev. CHRISTOPHER TUTHILL.

THE extent of the district is about three miles in length and two miles in breadth, and the point most distant from the dispensary is four miles. The population is very numerous, amounting to about 4,000. This district, which is of peninsular form, consists of the parishes of St. Michael's, Black Rock, and portions of the city parishes of St. Barns and St. Nicholas; it comprises two large villages, Ballintemple and Dundannion, and hamlets, &c. &c. The Douglas dispensary is distant about two miles, and with this exception and that of institutions at Cork, four miles distant, there are no institutions within six miles of the Black Rock dispensary. This dispensary seems sufficient, and is most eligibly placed for the district.

The medical attendant could visit a distance of four miles; but the extent of country to be included in a dispensary district must depend upon the number of inhabitants. There is no intern accommodation. It was not considered necessary to establish a fever hospital here, as there is no difficulty in procuring admission at the fever hospital in Cork.

The house taken for the dispensary is small, but neat and commodious; it is built of brick and roofed with tiles, and is in a good state of repair. It consists of three rooms, a waiting-room below in front for patients, a sleeping room in the rear for a woman who lives in the house, and on the first floor the dispensary room, which is of considerable size, supplied with chairs, table, writing desk, counter for dispensing medicines, &c. There is a small garden attached. The premises are rented at 8*l.* per annum, but are not held by lease. This cannot lead to any inconvenience, as another house could, without the least difficulty, be had, and it is thought that the premises, being the property of the county, would not be any advantage.

The medical attendant, aged 36, took the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, and also is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He is besides a licentiate of midwifery of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. He resides in the parish, at Ballintemple, near Gassess, in the centre of the district, and about a quarter of a mile from the dispensary. By the rules of the establishment, he is not allowed to sleep out of the district. He was appointed to the institution in 1832, at a meeting of the subscribers, who required a resident physician. Before his appointment he had been practising at Cork; he does not attend any other institution, but is allowed private practice. His appointment is as physician and surgeon. In case of illness or of necessity for temporary absence, he obtains leave of the subscribers, by applying through the secretary. He attends every day, except Sunday, at eleven o'clock, and the duty has never been done by proxy. In case the medical officer be irregular in his attendance, the poor can complain to any subscriber, who would bring such complaint before the general meeting. The medical officer is himself always in readiness to attend, and the medicines are dispensed by him. There is no pupil attached to the institution.

One medical officer only is paid, and the amount of his salary, viz. 100*l.* per annum, paid from subscriptions and presentments. He receives no allowance for a horse or other conveyance, nor for board and lodging. The grand jury of the city could withhold presentments, if they thought the money improperly expended, or that too great a sum was paid to the medical attendant, or they could appoint a board of superintendence, by which means they might see that the public money was rightly applied, and so far as the public money is concerned, their control seems sufficient.

At the last election, when the present medical officer was chosen by the subscribers, they pledged themselves not to make any promise till they had seen testimonials, by which they would be guided. Notice is given by public advertisement whenever a vacancy occurs.

There can be no control over the elections, which are left to subscribers, who would cease to subscribe if subject to control in such a matter. In this institution the testimonials of a medical degree and also in midwifery are indispensable.

There is not any limitation as to the age of the officers, either in appointing or displacing them. Sixteen candidates came forward at the last vacancy, but were reduced to seven by testimonials. The subscription of a guinea entitles a person to vote at these elections. There are individuals in the immediate neighbourhood capable of paying for advice, sufficient in number to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary emolument; it is not, however, probable that any physician would reside in the district, because of its vicinity to Cork, were it not obligatory upon the dispensary and medical attendant that he should do so.

No retiring allowances are given, nor has there been any mortality among the medical officers. In case the medical officer or officers should be harsh to, or neglect the patients, they can complain to a subscriber, as before stated. The poor are aware that there is such a tribunal, but there have been no complaints since the last appointment.

It never occurs that medical officers are appointed or retained against the known feelings of the people.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed, condition of drawers, bottles, &c. are all exceedingly neat, and in excellent order. The medicine appears to be of good quality, and sufficient

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County of City of Cork.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W. P. Borrett, esq., M. D.

Black Rock Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County of City of Cork.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

Black Rock Dispensary.

sufficient in quantity, and a good supply of the more delicate and expensive medicines, such as quinine, morphia, &c. and all that is necessary.

The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Harrington, druggists, of Cork, who are not subscribers. The accounts are audited at the annual meeting, and paid by the treasurer. The annual expense for the last three years was—

									£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	9
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	2
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	19	3

In the two latter years the expense of medicine was less, as the cholera board made a present to the dispensary of medicines left. The medicines are locked up and left under the care of a woman at the dispensary. There are no medicines or medical articles belonging to the institution sold to any persons, nor does the medical officer dispense medicine at all on his own account. The institution possesses all the requisite apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c. and they are in good order. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the dispensary; the medical attendant having a supply of his own has saved the dispensary all expense on this head. Leeches are not used. The medical officer is bound, as far as he is able, to give vaccine matter gratis for the neighbourhood, and the rule is that vaccination shall be practised, and the medical officer would not inoculate with small-pock.

Patients' Registra-

tion.

A very accurate account has been kept of all cases, stating name and nature of disease, age of patient, residence and recommendation of subscriber for the last two years, during which the medical officer has had the charge of the dispensary; the account is kept by himself.

In 1831 the cases were	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000

in round numbers; but since the present physician was appointed in 1832, the register is more accurately kept; viz. cases—

Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	965
Surgical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328
Vaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

TOTAL for the Year 1833

- - 1,312

The return of the number of patients, arranged as above, is submitted annually to the grand jury. No register is kept of persons refused attendance; but an explanation is given to subscribers when required. The number of patients on the books at the time of visiting were, six attended at home, and 30 who came to the institution. No operations of any importance were performed during the last three years. The medical officer has attended in 13 difficult midwifery cases in the year 1833, and nine in the four last months of 1832, as appears by the book.

Who entitled to

Relief.

All persons who bring a recommendation are entitled to relief, also the servants of subscribers; but no persons participate in the benefits of the charity who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance. Attendance is not given gratuitously to any of the poorest subscribers. As an order for aid of the institution is necessary, none but urgent cases are attended without recommendation; such order need be signed but by one subscriber, and there is no difficulty at all in obtaining it. The subscribers are not limited in the number of tickets, although it would appear that five at a time on the books is the number allowed for each guinea subscriber. In case a poor person be not known to, or be not liked by the subscribers, still it is not at all likely that he would be thus excluded from the benefit of the county subscription.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and sick poor are attended at their own dwellings, and the limit is the boundary of the district; should the illness be such as to require two or three visits a day, they would be paid, and attendance would be given in the night, if required, by the poor. In case an accident should occur, a fractured limb, &c. the medical officer possesses all the necessary means for assistance which applies to purposes of the institution.

No prescriptions but those of the medical attendant are made up at the institution. Lying-in cases are attended in cases of difficulty only; but such cases are generally attended by midwives who possess no skill at all, and have had no instruction, therefore injury may often arise to both mother and child. Daily attendance on the sick is considered absolutely necessary, particularly in dangerous cases, and then the poor are attended even at their own houses. The medical attendant has visited a case daily, and even twice a day, during the last fortnight. It is also considered that occasional attendance is of use. There is no prescription book kept, the patients being seen daily. Vaccination is performed very regularly and gratuitously. There have been many secondary cases of small-pox, but all favourable, and this disease has been very frequent of late years, particularly this last year. The confidence of the public in vaccination is considerable, yet they are careless in regard to it, unless frightened by the occurrence of small-pox in the neighbourhood. The medical officer vaccinated about 90 this year; but only 16 the preceding one. Cases arising out of the local secondary effects from small-pox, as on the breast of nurses, and even when applied to the case of visitors who happened to handle children suffering under this disease (especially in bad cases) are not uncommon; but the medical officer has not seen a fatal case from constitutional disturbance.

There

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Black Rock
Dispensary.

There is not any institution in the neighbourhood for affording food or clothing, or fuel, to the sick poor, upon which the medical men of the institution can give an order; such a mode of relief did exist during cholera, and there is still a fund of 40*l.* remaining for any emergency which may arise.

The general management rests with the subscribers, who are summoned for any business, and five constitute a quorum.

Medical or salaried officers are not governors of the institution, nor has it been essentially under the management of the surgeon. Salaried officers are not allowed any material participation in the general management, neither is any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The regular fixed meetings of the direction are annual; five constitute a meeting. The meetings are regularly attended; from 10 to 15 are in the habit of attending.

All governors are equally entitled to attend and vote, and can send their votes in writing. Minutes are kept of the proceedings.

There is no managing committee appointed by the subscribers; but they are all summoned by the secretary whenever there is any business to be done. The medical officer stated that the minutes are regularly kept; but owing to the secretary's absence they were not produced. The treasurer, who was absent also, sent his book, which we inspected; it was most carefully kept, all monies received and disbursed being entered by him in the most minute and regular manner. No board of superintendence ever has been appointed by the grand jury of this city; at least none have ever visited the patients, nor is there any visiting governor.

All officers are appointed by the subscribers generally; the form of electing all officers is gone through annually at a full meeting of all the subscribers, called for the first Monday in January, and the voting in general business is open, but the last election of physician was by ballot, such a mode being believed to be the most beneficial. Particular religious belief does not exclude any person from being an officer. The medical attendant is a protestant; the treasurer and secretary are protestants. A sudden accession of governors or governesses immediately previous to the election of any officers has not occurred. The treasurer, collector or auditor are not paid officers, nor does the treasurer give the security required by Act of Parliament. The last medical officer was called on to reside in the parish, and in consequence of his declining to do so, a new appointment took place.

There is a woman attendant who resides within the house; board is not found for her, nor has she any perquisites; her wages, 16*s.* per month, are paid by the treasurer; she was appointed by the subscribers, and can be discharged by them also; her general conduct is required to be good, and she is obliged to be always on the spot.

No governor, member of committee, officer or servant supplies any article for the institution, nor is any article of the institution ever lent or used by any governor or officer.

The rules are not printed; the present regulations are generally believed to conduce to the utility of the institution. Alterations have been lately made by which the dispensary is open every day except Sunday, and the physician is obliged to reside within the district. These rules appear to render this charity as efficient for the relief of the poor as is necessary.

Reports are made at stated periods relating to admissions, discharges, cures, relieved, deaths, &c., and these reports are made to the subscribers, and usually printed. A board of health was formed during the prevalence of cholera two years since, and they held meetings at the dispensary, which in such cases is considered a proper place.

The district affords a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, provided it hereafter be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1831 the amount of subscription was	-	-	6
1832	-	-	-
1833	-	-	6

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The funds arise from resident subscribers and presentments from the grand jury, usually about 50*l.*, but increased the last two years to about 65*l.* None of the poorer classes subscribe; but there are not any particular subscribers on whose bounty the existence of the charity depends. The subscriptions are on the increase, the residence of the physician having afforded so great satisfaction, and it was thought that the funds otherwise would have materially fallen off. There is no stipulation in a single instance to the effect that a subscriber or any of his family is to obtain relief gratis. No capital stock in houses, lands, &c. belongs to the institution, from which annual income is derived.

The treasurer sends out receipts and gets in the subscriptions, which are lodged in the treasurer's name, for the Black Rock dispensary, in the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and an interest paid, of which the institution has the benefit.

Collection.

Custody.

Expenditure.

There are no sums left in the hands of officers or servants.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1831 the expenditure was	-	-	10
1832	-	-	9
1833	-	-	8

The general heads of expenditure are physician's salary, rent, medicines, female attendant and sundries (coal, candles, stationery). The bills are examined previous to payment by the subscribers, and the money paid by their order through the treasurer.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Black Rock
Dispensary.

The accounts are made up, audited and reported once a year, and as often as made up are presented to the full body of the subscribers, and copies are sent to the grand jury.

The professional gentleman who has the care of this dispensary is a well-educated and intelligent person, and very attentive to the duties of his situation. The gentlemen also who subscribe to this charity, as well as the treasurer and secretary, (who were unable to attend on the occasion of our visit) all seem to take great interest in the well being and beneficial operation of the institution. It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to state, that the establishment is exceedingly well conducted, and that it affords the very best relief to the sick poor of the district that can be provided by the dispensary system.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Cork General
Dispensary.

Mr. ABRAHAM ABELL, one of the committee.—Mr. ABRAHAM BEALE.—WILLIAM CRAWFORD, jun., esq.—Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, R.C.C.—JOHN WILLIAM TOPP, one of the committee and Secretary.—Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, one of the committee, and the Apothecary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of this district is about 110,000, it comprehends the city and suburbs of Cork; the most distant point is about two miles from the dispensary; the district is divided into seven parts, and there is a medical superintendent to each. It is the general opinion that the medical institutions in this quarter are too few, and that the utmost limit which should be comprehended in any one dispensary district is two miles from a central point; it has been in contemplation to divide the district into three parts, and to have a dispensary attached to each.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The house is built of brick, stone and mortar, three stories high; it has a very good and convenient room for dispensing medicines, but a very bad one for the physicians to prescribe in; there is a waiting place, which is a long cold hall, subject to a current of cold air; there is scarcely any furniture belonging to the institution, that in use is the property of the apothecary; the whole house, except the part occupied by the apothecary, is devoted to the attendants; the back parlour is occasionally used for meetings of the committee and medical gentlemen. There is an abundant supply of pure water, and the sewers are tolerably good; there are no baths, but there is a small garden and plot of ground attached, and the usual out-buildings and offices. The premises are occupied by the apothecary; they are held under a lease taken for three years; rent 23*l.* per annum, and minister's money 6*s.*, and pipe water 2*l.* 2*s.*, but free of all other taxes. The landlord is not connected with the institution.

Medical Officers.

The medical officers who principally attend the institution are, a licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, four physicians possessing degrees from the Edinburgh University, one of whom is also a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, a member of the College of Surgeons of London, and a graduate of the University of Glasgow, who is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that town.

The medical attendants belonging to this institution are elected by the subscribers, and the voting is by ballot. Two of these medical gentlemen attend the Lying-in Hospital, but receive no salary for their attendance. In case of any medical attendant of this institution requiring more than one week's leave of absence, he may obtain it by procuring the permission of the committee, and leaving in his place a duly qualified substitute. The medical attendants are allowed private practice, but are bound to attend at the dispensary daily from eight o'clock to twelve. In case of neglect of duty, a complaint can be made to the monthly committee, or to a committee summoned at any time by the secretary. The resident apothecary is also a surgeon, and has two apprentices living in the house, and the medicines are dispensed by himself and the apprentices.

Payment.

The five senior physicians and the apothecary are paid; the two junior physicians get no payment. The salaries of the three seniors are 30*l.* each per annum; the two next 25*l.* The apothecary 100 guineas per annum, out of which he is bound to provide coals and candles for all the purposes of the institution. The funds from which they are paid arise from subscriptions and presentments. There is no allowance for horse or other conveyance, nor for the board or lodging to any except the apothecary, who resides.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers. Whenever a vacancy occurs, a week's notice is given by advertisement, and a summons is sent to each subscriber. Candidates must produce a university degree or a degree from college. There is no limitation to the ages of officers either in appointing or displacing them. The conditions for voting at these elections are fully acted up to.

The individuals in the immediate neighbourhood capable of paying for advice, are sufficient in number to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary emolument. The gentlemen in the district qualified to be elected to the dispensary are very numerous. The two junior attending physicians serve gratuitously. There are no retiring allowances.

Election.

There has been no mortality among the medical attendants of late. In the years 1817 and 1818, during the prevalence of fever, four physicians fell a sacrifice to disease; they were in attendance at a temporary fever hospital.

In case the medical officers should be harsh to or neglect the patients, they are always at liberty to complain to a subscriber, who can lay such complaint before a committee summoned by the secretary for a special purpose; and with this mode of reference the poor are acquainted.

Pharmacy.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed appears to be very neatly kept as to bottles, drawers, &c. The medicine is reported by all the physicians present to be of good quality,

quality, and always in sufficient quantity; also the more expensive kinds, as quinine, morphia, &c.

The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Harrington, wholesale druggists, who are subscribers to the institution of a guinea per annum. They are paid for by the order of the committee on the treasurer; the average annual amount rather exceeds 250*l*. When the apothecary is absent, the apprentices have the charge of the medicines and make up the prescriptions. The medicines are never sold, and the apothecary is prohibited selling medicines on his own account. Every thing necessary for preparing decoctions, &c. is in possession of the institution. The apothecary has not any private practice. The institution is provided with a stomach-pump, suspended animation apparatus, electrifying machine, cupping apparatus, &c., and the apparatus seem to be sufficient for all medical purposes required. Leeches are not supplied; they are found to be too expensive.

Vaccination is regularly performed; the medical gentlemen do not inoculate for small-pox.

A registry of all cases treated is duly kept by the apothecary.

In 1831 the number of patients was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,890
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,062
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,060

At the period of the inspection of the Assistant Commissioners there were 419 patients, of whom about one-half were visited at home. Midwifery cases are not attended to.

A recommendation from a subscriber entitles persons to be attended from the institution. The servants of subscribers are attended to on recommendation. It very rarely, if it at all happens, that any persons participate in the benefits of the charity who are able to pay for advice. Attendance is never given *gratis* to any subscriber, nor is there any stipulation of that kind accompanying the subscriptions. An order is always indispensable to obtain relief at the dispensary; it need not be signed by more than one subscriber, but the number recommended must be in proportion to the amount of subscription; otherwise the funds would be inadequate.

There can be no difficulty in a poor person getting relief, because if not known to a subscriber, they will be told at the institution where to get an order; and if the case be urgent, it is always attended to under all circumstances.

The sick poor are seen at the institution, unless unable to attend, and in that case are visited at their own homes; there is no limit as to distance; and if several visits were necessary in one day, they would be paid, as required by the laws. Among the medical gentlemen present at the examination, some were attending cases and giving them daily visits at the time. The patients would be visited at night if necessary.

The establishment is medical, but in case of accidents, surgical treatment would be afforded. No prescriptions are compounded at the institution, but those of the medical men engaged.

Daily attendance is in acute cases considered absolutely necessary. In what are called the extern orders, the physicians are obliged to visit at the house of the patient the first time, and continue to attend at their houses, or to order them to go to the dispensary according as the urgency of the case may require it. The acute cases are visited as often as necessary. The prescriptions are not entered in any book, but appear on the note of each applicant. Vaccination is performed at the institution whenever any present themselves for it. The gentlemen who are in the habit of attending for this dispensary state, that they are very seldom called in to cases of small-pox, which they attribute to the preservative influence of vaccination.

There is no wine nor any other extra, or nourishment of any kind given, nor are there any institutions in the neighbourhood to afford food, clothing or fuel to the sick poor.

The principal direction is vested in about 212 subscribers. Some of the medical and salaried officers are governors of the institution, and attend the meetings. But the institution is not essentially under the management of the medical attendant, nor is any person *ex officio* in the principal management.

The regular fixed meetings of the direction take place on the third Thursday in April, when all officers are elected. By a law of the institution, there should be 13 present. The meetings are not well attended; 13 or 14 are generally present. All governors are equally entitled to vote, but none except females can vote by proxy. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

There is a managing committee who meet regularly once a month, and for extraordinary purposes, whenever summoned. Minutes of their proceedings are kept. The grand jury appointed a board of superintendence, but they have not acted. In the intervals of meeting of the committee, there is not any visiting governor appointed, nor does any governor ever visit the patients officially.

There is a secretary and two other subscribers of the monthly committee who act as treasurer and constitute a finance committee. There is also a collector and an accountant; each of these officers is elected annually under bye-laws. The voting is open, and the mode of election is considered beneficial. No particular religious belief excludes a person from being an officer. The accountant receives 20*l*. per annum. The collector 5*l*. per cent. The other officers are not paid. The treasurer does not give security as required by the Act, and the consequence has been a considerable loss to the funds. Seven hundred and fourteen pounds were abstracted from the funds for accounts paid which it appeared had not been paid; partial security is given to pay this by instalments, and the late treasurer is now the accountant. There is not any instance of an officer being suspended or removed

235

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cork General
Dispensary.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

visit in every case, the first time that an extern ticket is sent to them, and to continue attendance upon patients at their residences if the illness be such as to prevent personal application at the dispensary. This entails upon the physicians great labour and much loss of time, for which they receive no adequate remuneration, and two are not paid at all, while it is admitted they have discharged their duties with much credit to themselves, and the Roman Catholic curate, who has been seven years aiding the poor, never heard any complaint against them.

The situation of the dispensary is not central; and it is very desirable that there should be another in the opposite quarter of the city, which has been very frequently suggested at their meetings, but has not been acted upon from the fear of exceeding their means, which are very limited.

The funds, small in themselves, have been considerably embarrassed by a defalcation to the amount of 700 *l.* and upwards on the part of the late treasurer. An account of this is given in the report of the committee for 1832. To meet this deficiency they have got a deed from Mr. Young (the late treasurer, and now, be it observed, kept as "accountant" to the dispensary at a salary of 20 *l.* per annum), a deed secured upon house property, and producing 50 *l.* per annum, to be held by the secretary until the debt incurred by Mr. Young shall be paid off; but no interest is accruing to the funds of the charity, and they were obliged to apply a legacy of 500 *l.* left by Mr. Rochfert to the liquidation of unpaid debts, the interest of which sum is lost also.

The secretary is at present *bonâ fide* the treasurer. He does not lodge the money in any bank, nor does he give security. This we find omitted in every case, and beg to direct the attention of the board to it. The committee too, in the instance before us, must come in for a share of our reprehension and reproof: they placed implicit confidence in this treasurer, and did not examine vouchers for the payment of such bills as were returned to them as paid by him.

We find too there is a salaried officer belonging to this establishment, who holds an appointment, which we confess is now for the first time heard of. Mr. Michael Troy is bleeder as well as cupper to the dispensary, and is paid twenty guineas per annum for doing what we conceive ought to be done by the apothecary, or at least by senior apprentices. We strongly deprecate the plan of allowing an uneducated and unprofessional person to perform "venesection," an operation which, simple as it may appear, may be productive of most serious and even fatal consequences. We do not learn, however, that such has been the case, which we take to be mere matter of good fortune.

We have only in conclusion to state, that even, with the objections which we have above noticed, and to which we have directed the attention of the subscribers, this institution is effecting great good, and affording most material relief to the numerous poor who get recommended to it; and we cannot but lament that a charity so deserving of public patronage is not more liberally supported or better managed.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. JOHN BUSTEED.—E. LEVETT.—Mr. LLOYD.—Rev. Mr. M'NAMARA, P.P.—Mr. PENROSE.—W. SHEEHY, esq., and the Medical Attendant.

Douglass
Dispensary.

THE population of the district is between 2,000 and 3,000, and the extent about three miles to the most distant point. The medical institutions within six miles are,—Cork, two miles; Carrigaline, four miles; Passage, four miles; Blackrock, four miles. There are no other institutions within the bounds of the district. This institution appears to be well placed, and was established by resolutions agreed to at a general meeting on a conviction of the necessity for such a charity at this place. The greatest extent of country included in one dispensary should not exceed four miles. No persons are refused relief at the dispensary. There is not any intern accommodation, but no evil has arisen from the want of it, owing to its contiguity to Cork, where the poor go without any reluctance, and get all necessary accommodation in fever hospitals and infirmaries. It is considered that the assistance is equal to the wants of the poor.

Population and
Extent of District.

A respectable and commodious dwelling-house is applied to the purposes of the dispensary, which consists of three rooms. One is occupied by the resident attendant, a second forms a waiting-room for patients, and the third the prescribing-room, in which the medicines are also kept. These rooms are neat and clean, in a good state of repair, and appear to be sufficient for the purposes of the institution. There is not any garden or grounds attached. The building is occupied by the female attendant, who is the only person resident. It is not the property of the institution, but is held from a subscriber from year to year, at a rent of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum. There is no apprehension, however, of inconvenience arising from a change of ownership, as the rent paid is considered sufficient, and there would not be any difficulty in getting as good a house at any time, if removal was requisite.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The only medical officer attached to the institution is about thirty years of age. He is a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, where he also studied midwifery. He resides in Cork, about two miles from the dispensary, to which he was appointed in 1828, at the original establishment of the institution by a meeting of the inhabitants held for the purpose of forming the dispensary. He had just returned to Cork after his studies, and commenced as a practitioner: he is likewise surgeon to the city of Cork gaol, in which capacity he receives a salary of 50 *l.* per annum; and is obliged to visit the establishment

Medical Officers.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cork General
Dispensary.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M. D.

Douglass
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Registration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

twice a week. In case of illness or temporary absence, he may find a substitute; but if the absence is longer than one week, he must give notice to the committee of the name of such substitute for approval; he is allowed private practice; his attendance at this dispensary is fixed on three days in each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for as long a period each day as required, and whenever he is sent for besides. There is no student or pupil, and the medicines are dispensed by himself.

The medical attendant receives 70*l.* per annum from the funds of the institution; but is not allowed any horse or conveyance, nor board or lodging. The grand jury may grant what sum they please. On the formation of the institution, they gave not quite half the sum subscribed. There does not appear to be sufficient control to prevent collusion between a physician and his friends; but here such an occurrence as a combination for the purpose of raising an institution for the sake of medical appointment, and to obtain a county grant, has never taken place; and it is the opinion of the gentlemen present, that the affidavit of the treasurer and medical attendant might prevent it.

The medical officer was elected by the inhabitants at the formation of the institution, and would be now elected by the subscribers. There has not been any vacancy since its first establishment. Notice was not given in the newspapers of the intention to elect a medical attendant at the formation of the institution; but the present medical man being known in the neighbourhood, was appointed without opposition. Having obtained a degree from any of the recognized colleges is sufficient testimonial, and there is no limitation as to the age of a medical officer. Notice of his appointment was not sent to the grand jury. All subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum or upwards are entitled to vote. It is supposed that from the contiguity to Cork, the neighbourhood could not support a medical man independent of the institution, and there are not any medical gentlemen residing in the immediate neighbourhood. In case of harshness or bad treatment, the patients can complain to any subscriber or to the committee; and the poor are perfectly well aware of this mode of redress, but the Rev. Mr. M'Namara, P. P. stated that he never heard of any complaint.

The room in which the medicines are kept appear sufficiently neat and adapted for the purpose. There appears to be but a small supply of medicines; however, from its vicinity to Cork, a fresh supply can be easily procured for the institution. Quinine, and all medicines necessary, are used here, being supplied by a druggist in Cork (who is not a subscriber) and paid for by the treasurer. The annual expense is about 20*l.* When the medical attendant is absent, the medicines are under the care of the servant. No medicines are ever sold. The apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c. appear to be sufficient. Medicines for private practice are not kept with those of the institution. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches are not often used, but if necessary they can be ordered. The medical officer is bound as far as he is able to give vaccine matter gratis. He never inoculates with small-pox matter, not approving of it.

A register is kept, which particularises the disease of each patient and its termination.

In 1831 the number of patients relieved or cured was	1,746	-	-	-	15 died.
1832	"	"	"	"	1,668 - - - 17 "
1833	"	"	"	"	1,938 - - - 19 "

The register is kept by the medical attendant, who enters each case on receiving the recommendation. A copy is lodged with the grand jury. No patients are refused. There have not been any capital operations performed during the last three years.

The poor generally are entitled on a recommendation, also the servants of subscribers. Persons not entitled may have received relief, but it rarely occurs except in the cases of the better classes of servants, who all avail themselves of the advantages of the institution. The medical officer considers himself bound to attend to all persons recommended. There are some persons, about four in number, who subscribe 10*s.* each, and have themselves and families attended gratis, but this would not be done were they not of the poorer classes. It is necessary that each person must have a recommendation to obtain aid from the institution, these however are easily obtained as no subscriber is limited as to numbers. An applicant would not be excluded from the benefit of the charity because of being a stranger, or being disliked by the subscribers.

The patients are seen at the institution and attended at their own dwellings, when necessary, or whenever a subscriber directs, and the medical attendant has expressed his readiness to attend at night, but of course from not residing in the district there would be a difficulty. In cases of accident, should he be absent, he will immediately attend on being sent for. No person is entitled to have his prescriptions made up at the institution. The medical officer attends difficult cases of lying-in on being called on by a midwife. The midwives are in general uneducated, but obtain knowledge by experience; and it does not appear that injuries from the ignorance of midwives are frequent. There have been only two deaths in childbirth since the dispensary opened; should it be necessary daily attendance would be given as often as the case required it. It is not considered that occasional attendance, except in cases of chronic disease, is of any use; the medical attendant being in the habit of dispensing the medicines has not of late deemed it necessary to enter the prescriptions. Vaccination is performed whenever any one applies, in the opinion vaccination ameliorates small-pox very considerably, though it does not altogether prevent the occurrence of that disease. Three or four cases were mentioned of small-pox occurring after vaccination, and of one in particular, to a person of high rank, of confluent small-pox, which proved fatal. The people appear anxious to have their children vaccinated.

There is nothing given but medicine, nor is there any charity on which an order for clothing, fuel, &c. for the sick poor could be given.

About

About 50 constitute the principal direction, but among these there is no medical or salaried officer. The institution has been essentially under the management of the committee. Medical or salaried officers have no participation in the management, nor is any person, *ex officio*, in the principal direction. A regular fixed meeting takes place once a year. No particular number are required in order to constitute a meeting, but as many as attend form one; the meetings are regularly attended, from seven to 14 are in the habit of attending. All governors are entitled to vote; none can vote by proxy, and minutes of the proceedings are kept.

The regulation of the managing committee is, that they should meet once a month, or as often as expedient, in which case they are summoned by the secretary; they are appointed at each annual meeting, and minutes are kept of committee meetings. There is a board of surperintendence fixed by the grand jury, but they have never met, nor as a body ever taken any part in the affairs of the institution. There are no visiting governors, nor any who visit the patients officially.

The only officers not medical are the treasurer and the secretary, who are elected annually. There are no bye-laws printed. The voting is open, and this mode is considered beneficial. Particular religious belief does not exclude any one from being an officer. The treasurer and medical attendant are Protestants; the secretary is a Roman Catholic. A veto is not thought necessary, as the subscribers are considered the best judges. The treasurer and collector are not paid, they account to the general meeting and the grand jury. The treasurer does not give security. There has not been any instance of an officer being suspended or removed.

There is one female attendant belonging to the institution who resides in the house, but is not provided with board; her wages are 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum, without any perquisites, she is paid by the treasurer, and is appointed and can be discharged by the committee. No mortality has occurred among the attendants since the formation of the institution.

No person connected with the institution supplies it with any article, nor is any article belonging to the institution ever lent or used by a governor or officer.

There is but one set of rules printed, which are framed and posted up in the dispensary. It is not supposed that the present regulations restrict the utility of the institution, and the opinion of the gentlemen present was, that there is not any alteration required, and that the institution appears to work well. They are also of opinion that their own system is appropriate, and that a uniform system for management would be desirable.

Reports are made out annually, and submitted to the meeting; they are then printed. In case of necessity a board of health might be formed, but at present it is not necessary. There are many persons in the district capable of entering into a more minute inquiry into the wants of the poor, and who would be willing to assist if such inquiry was considered necessary.

The subscriptions amounted to—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1831	58	15	—
1832	63	18	—
1833	59	9	—

Grand jury presentments—

	£.	s.	d.
For 1831	50	—	—
1832	50	—	—
1833	54	—	—

There are only two sources from which the funds are derived. The existence of the institution does not depend on the bounty of one or two subscribers. The subscriptions are not very fluctuating. There is not any property belonging to the institution.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain until wanted. No money remains in the hands of salaried officers.

The expenditure was for—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	109	4	8½
1832	114	3	5½
1833	113	18	6

The general heads of expenditure are officer's salary, medicine, servant, coals, printing, douceur to physician, which latter appears, by the reports of the institution for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, to have amounted to the sums of 5*l.*, 9*l.* and 10*l.* in each of those years respectively. The bills are examined previous to payment by the committee, and are then paid by the treasurer.

The accounts are made up, audited and reported annually, and copies are sent to the grand jury.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Douglass
Dispensary.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Collection.

Expenditure

Accounts.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**

GEORGE ARBUCKLE, esq.;—and the Medical Attendant.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Glanmire or
Strand Road
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

THE Strand Road Dispensary has been established only with a view to the granting of external aid to the poor. It possesses all the means of affording any intern accommodation to the sick, and though there can be little doubt that an hospital of a proportionate extent would be of much utility to the neighbourhood, the want of it is not attended with that degree of inconvenience which manifests itself in other places. The city of Cork, with its numerous medical charities, is within one mile of the institution, and there are dispensaries at Blarney and at Glanmire, distant respectively five miles and a half and four miles. The immediate district attached to the Strand Road dispensary is not of much extent; no part of it is more distant than three miles, and it contains a population of about 1,000 souls. It is stated that no one who has made application for relief to it with a proper recommendation has ever been refused relief, and it is suggested that the actual number of persons who are dependent on it for professional assistance is about the greatest that should ever be placed under the charge of one medical attendant.

The business of the charity is carried on in one small room, which has been hired for the purpose, and for which a rent of 5*l.* a year is paid.

There is but one medical attendant; he resides within about one quarter of a mile from the institution, at which he is required to attend on three days in each week, for the purpose of receiving and prescribing for the poor who may present themselves. He is at present about 35 years of age, and was appointed by election in the year 1831, with the understanding that he was to give his services as physician, surgeon, apothecary and accoucheur. His qualifications consist of having attained the degree of M. D. in the university of Edinburgh, of which he produced the testimonials, and having gone through a course of instructions in midwifery, under the direction of Dr. Woodroffe, in Cork. Previous to his appointment he was engaged in practice in the city of Cork, and he is still permitted to attend to private patients on his own account. Notwithstanding this it is stated that he has never been absent from his duties, and that he has been always found at hand when his aid has been required by any sudden emergency. He alone, at all times, is the dispenser of medicine to the poor; however, if his temporary absence should be called for, the committee are represented as being disposed to grant him permission to find a substitute for the performance of his duties. As to the sufficiency of the length of the periods of his attendance, they have been hitherto found to answer all the proposed ends, and if any of the poor should have reason to complain of neglect or harshness, a remedy lies accessible to them in the committee, before whom, on one occasion, a complaint was preferred, which on investigation was found destitute of foundation. It is but just to add, that the secretary bears strong testimony to the degree in which the medical attendant possesses the confidence and good-will of the poorer classes of the inhabitants. It should be remarked, that immediately previous to his election there was a considerable accession to the usual number of governors, and there is reason to suppose that the friends of the several candidates contributed for the one occasion, in order that they might be enabled to vote, as they have to a considerable degree declined to renew their subscriptions.

The salary of the physician is fixed at 80*l.* per annum. Of this sum 20*l.* is allotted for the expenses of a residence; but he does not receive any allowance towards the maintenance of a horse. The salary is paid from the general funds of the establishment, and its amount is entirely dependent on the discretion of the subscribers. They are at liberty to raise it in whatever degree they may think proper, and in doing this are quite beyond the control of the grand jury, who have no other means of checking their expenditure than by withholding their sanction from the usual annual presentment; however, there are not any grounds for suspecting any thing improper, whether in the origin or in the conduct of the present charity.

Subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* annually are alone entitled to give their votes at the election of a medical attendant, which takes place without any necessity for obtaining the sanction of the grand jury to the appointment of the successful candidate, or to the adequacy of his qualifications. When the last vacancy in the situation took place, an advertisement, inviting competitors to come forward, was inserted in three newspapers, and was repeated during a period of three weeks. It was announced that each person should possess a degree from some university, and there was not any limitation as to age. Seven candidates came forward. Notwithstanding the very close proximity of Glanmire road to Cork, it is stated that none of the qualified practitioners residing in that city would be willing to attend the present dispensary without remuneration. The district contains a very considerable number of wealthy residents, whose practice would be very likely to afford an adequate maintenance to a medical man settling among them. The dispensary does not grant any allowances or retiring pensions to its officers, nor has there been any mortality amongst them.

The

* The limited attendance at the examination into the condition of the Glanmire Dispensary was explained by the medical attendant in saying, that he had not accurately understood the letter of notice which had been forwarded to him. It may, however, be stated, that little advantage could have been derived from the presence of any number of the supporters, as their interest in the dispensary is only to be traced by their payment of an annual contribution. It does not appear that any of them ever take any part in the management of its affairs.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

*Glanmire or
Strand Road
Dispensary.*

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

The room for dispensing medicine is neat and cleanly. The drugs, including quinine morphia and some other of the more delicate preparations are of the best quality; the supply of them is rather scanty, which is, however, of the less consequence from the facility with which it can be replenished at Cork, where every thing is purchased from the Messrs. Gosnell & Son, wholesale druggists and apothecaries. The amount paid to these gentlemen by the treasurer on account of their yearly bills has, during the last three years, averaged about 12*l*. (The firm does not contribute to the charity, and has therefore no share in the management of it.) The stock of medicine remains always under the care of the medical attendant, who is not permitted to sell or dispose of any part of it, otherwise than in the practice of the dispensary. Being only engaged in private practice as a physician he does not keep any medicines for his patients. The usual apparatus for forming decoctions, &c., has been provided. The surgical instruments are few, being limited to a stomach pump and a tooth instrument; nevertheless, they are found sufficient for the purposes of the charity, and any deficiency is supplied from the private instruments of the physician. The high cost of leeches prevents their being ever made use of in the practice of the dispensary. The rules of the dispensary require that the poor shall be gratuitously vaccinated by the medical attendant. This is done to a considerable extent, and the physician states that his experience has led him to form a very favourable opinion of the preventive efficacy of the practice. He has never seen a case of well authenticated small-pox to occur, where the operation had been performed with proper care and attention, and he has observed an increasing confidence on the part of the public in the security conferred by it. The disease of small-pox has ceased to be frequent in the district; he is not forbidden to inoculate with the matter of it, but is averse to so doing.

The attending physician keeps a register of the circumstances under which all applications for assistance are made to him. A copy of this register, containing a statement of the number of persons relieved in each year, is presented to the grand jury previous to the usual presentment being granted. It would appear that nearly 1,500 persons have been relieved during each of the last three years, and that within that period no person has been refused aid under any circumstances. The number of lying-in women attended was about 20, and no surgical operation of any importance had been performed.

All paupers and persons (including the servants of subscribers) who have obtained a proper recommendation are entitled to the assistance of the dispensary. An order is considered necessary, but as each subscriber may issue any number of them, which require each but a single signature, it is stated that there is not, even in the case of a stranger, any difficulty in complying with the required preliminary.

Notwithstanding the facility which exists in this point, there are no grounds for supposing that any but the really needy and those whose circumstances justly entitle them to gratuitous relief, have been accustomed to participate in the benefits of the charity. There is but one subscriber to a less amount than 1*l*. 1*s*. yearly, and he does not receive either advice or medicine from the dispensary.

On three days in each week, as has been already intimated, the poor who present themselves at the institution are attended to by the physician, who is further bound to visit in their own houses, at any place within the limits of the district, those persons who may be confined by sickness. This, he states, he is in the habit of doing as often as circumstances may require, and sometimes even at night. He gives it as his opinion, that occasional attendance can be productive of but little benefit in cases of acute disorder, although it may be difficult where the affection has assumed a slow or chronic character.

The charity does not supply either splints or bandages for the treatment of fractures and other accidents. It only affords the assistance of the medical attendant, who generally contrives to supply the deficiency from some other source. With respect to lying-in women it is only when parturition has become complicated or difficult that he can be called on to act without remuneration by the poor. At other times they are attended by midwives, who, although no positive mischief has been traced to their interference, are yet said to be very ignorant, and very little qualified for the task which they undertake.

The Assistant Commissioners examined the prescription book kept by the physician. The remedies appeared to them to indicate a very judicious line of practice, and it was stated that none other were compounded than those of the medical attendant.

The design of the dispensary does not extend to the supplying any kind of nourishment to the sick poor, nor is this deficiency, which is much to be deplored, supplied by any other charity in the neighbourhood.

The subscribers, who amount to about 44, are supposed to attend to the general management of the institution; they appear, however, not to have performed this duty with any degree of regularity. The fixed general meetings of the governors are appointed to be held twice in each year; nevertheless there has hardly been an assembly since the formation of the charity, although all governors are alike entitled to attend and to vote (ladies alone are permitted to vote by proxy); of such meetings as have taken place minutes of the proceedings have been kept, and they appear to have been attended by four or five governors, that, or even a smaller number, being authorized to transact business. The surgeon is not a governor of the dispensary, nor has he been allowed to participate, at least materially, in its management.

A managing committee has existed, at least in name, since the origin of the institution. Its members are directed to assemble every half-year, but they have in truth performed little or no duty, though an account of their proceedings has been always kept. The grand jury have not appointed a board of superintendence, nor do any of the governors act as visitors, so as in some measure to supply the defect of general management.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County of City
of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Glanmire or
Strand Road
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.
Attendants.
Stores.
Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Expenditure.
Accounts.

County Kerry.
Ardfert
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The treasurer, who is the only non-medical officer, has continued to hold his appointment since the origin of the institution, when he was elected by the subscribers at large, open voting was the mode adopted, and that which hitherto has been found of the most advantage. The treasurer gives no security, but neither does he receive any salary; he accounts annually with the grand jury.

It is stated that in the selection of officers no religious or sectarian prejudices have ever interfered. The Assistant Commissioners would however observe, that although the present appointments are certainly worthy of commendation, yet the only effectual mode of preventing the occurrence of improper ones would be to vest a discretionary veto in some superior authority.

A servant woman is engaged to reside in the dispensary, she receives no wages, and has no other remuneration for her services than the advantage of a residence; she was appointed by the medical attendant.

The only articles purchased to any extent are drugs; it should have been mentioned that these are procured on the same terms as they are furnished to the North Infirmary, to which institution the Messrs. Gosnell supply them according to contract prices.

There are not any rules for the conducting this dispensary, every thing appears to be left to the discretion of the medical attendant, who fortunately is attentive and correct; at the same time, were he otherwise disposed, he would be equally without superior control. The Assistant Commissioners regret to add, that the present establishment bears too close a resemblance in this particular to a large proportion of the medical charities which they have visited in this part of the country.

No report of the circumstances and affairs of the charity has ever been prepared either for the subscribers or for the members of the grand jury; nevertheless the district contains a considerable number of persons of the educated classes, who would willingly co-operate in the investigation of the real condition of the poorer inhabitants, and it is conceived that much good might be effected if the former were to constitute a permanent board of health for general sanitary purposes.

As the dispensary is not possessed of any permanent property, its existence is entirely dependent on the adequacy of its annual income, which is derived partly from subscribers and partly from the county. There is not much inequality in the respective contributions of the annual subscribers, amongst whom no individual of the poorer classes is to be found. The amount of subscriptions in each of the last three years was as follows; viz.—

												£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	-	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	14	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	6

The striking defalcation in the receipts of the two latter years is at once perceived; the cause of it has been intimated above in speaking of the sudden increase in the list of governors which preceded an election.

The funds are collected by the secretary, who pays them over to the treasurer; in his hands they remain until wanted.

The chief items of expenditure are the salary of physician, rent of house and cost of medicine; all payments are made by the treasurer alone, after the bills have been examined by the medical attendant.

The accounts of income and expenditure are made up every half-year, but although a copy is regularly submitted to the inspection of the members of the grand jury, such is never done with respect to the subscribers.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JEREMIAH O'CONNOR; and the Medical Attendant.

THERE are two other charities of a similar character (viz., at Clanmaurice and at Tralee, neither place more than six miles off,) within the limits of the district attached to the Ardfert dispensary, which contains a population of about 10,000 souls, and extends nearly eight miles in all directions. These institutions are very injudiciously placed, as in some respects the district in question is considered to be too large, while it is at the same time stated, that with reference to the country which surrounds it, the above named charities are in number too few. The witnesses observe, that a dispensary district should never exceed eight miles in diameter, and that to a certain number of contiguous ones a small hospital should be attached, capable of receiving fever patients at all times, and occasionally a few surgical cases, or a serious accident. They state, "that although the institution has always been able to supply all applicants with extern relief in advice and medicine, yet that, in several instances, the most serious inconvenience has resulted from the want of internal accommodation."

The dispensary is held at the house of its medical officer; he receives patients in his shop, and, for the use thus made of it, he is allowed 10*l.* a year as rent, from the funds of the charity.

The

The medical attendant, aged 30, has no other qualification for his situation than the diploma of a master apothecary; nevertheless he was elected about two years ago by the subscribers at large, to fill the place of surgeon, physician, accoucheur and compounder of medicines; previous to his appointment he kept a shop in Tralee, and, as before stated, he is still engaged in trade at his residence in the village of Ardfert; he does not possess any testimonials of having studied midwifery; he is obliged to attend for the relief of patients on three days in each week; and he states, besides dispensing the required medicines in person, he is always ready to give immediate assistance in case of accidents, and other emergencies. There are no regulations as to the conditions under which his duties could be delegated to a substitute, in case circumstances required his temporary absence; however, he has hitherto never had occasion to avail himself of the assistance of any one.

A salary of 50*l.* per annum is given to the medical attendant, without any further allowance for a conveyance or for a residence. As to the amount of payment awarded, the subscribers, it is admitted, have it in their power to increase it to any sum within the limits of the annual income of the charity, and this without respect to the value of the services obtained in return. The grand jury has no control over them in the matter.

The appointment of the medical officer is altogether in the hands of the subscribers, who act without being in any degree subject to the authority of the grand jury. There can, however, be little doubt that the vesting a *veto* on all appointments in the latter, or some other controlling jurisdiction, would be productive of much service to the public; on the occurrence of the last vacancy in this dispensary, an advertisement, inviting candidates to present themselves, was inserted in the newspapers; the notice had the effect of bringing forward a gentleman who possessed the testimonials of being a perfectly well educated surgeon; nevertheless, it would appear as if no other qualifications were deemed necessary than the ability to compound medicine, for the gentleman in question was rejected, and the present attendant remained the successful candidate. Candidates of all ages were equally admissible, and those persons alone were permitted to vote on the occasion who had their annual subscription of one guinea in full. The number of persons residing in this neighbourhood capable of paying a physician is very small, and were it not for the salary derived from the dispensary, it is not improbable it would not contain even a single medical practitioner; and it is nearly certain that no one would be found willing to yield medical assistance gratuitously to the numerous inhabitants of the poorer class. It is stated that the poor have not shown themselves backward in appealing to the subscribers when they have thought themselves ill treated or neglected by the medical officer; but notwithstanding their occasional complaints, there is no reason to suppose that he would be retained in his situation if he were known to have lost their general confidence.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed presented an appearance of much neatness; it is in the apothecary's shop of the village, and contained an adequate supply of drugs of good quality, including quinine, and some other of the more delicate preparations; they are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists in Dublin (and annual subscribers of two guineas), whose bill, as discharged by the treasurer during each of the last three years, had amounted to nearly 50*l.*

There was no distinction observable between the portion of the medicines intended for sale, and those destined for the use of the dispensary patients. The entire stock was equally under the care of an apprentice during the absence of the medical attendant; and the Assistant Commissioners were unable to learn that any guarantee existed against the substitution by the attendant of inferior drugs in the practice connected with his situation. It is sufficiently clear that he would be a gainer in so doing. There was, of course, under the circumstances, no want of the apparatus necessary for preparing decoctions, infusions, &c., but there were no surgical instruments of any kind, and it was stated that leeches were never supplied gratuitously to the poor. Neither is vaccination ever performed for any class of patients, unless it be paid for. This is a defect the more to be regretted, as the practice has been found by the medical attendant to be decidedly preservative against small-pox, and the public have latterly shown themselves disposed to repose much confidence in its efficacy; cases of small-pox have recently become very frequent.

The names of the patients who obtain assistance are entered by the medical attendant or his apprentice in a register, from which, it appears, that about 7,500 persons have received advice and medicine during each of the three years immediately previous to the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, at which time there were nearly 150 cases on the books of the charity. It was stated that a copy of the registry is annually laid before the grand jury, and that no case had occurred in which an application for relief, accompanied with a proper recommendation, had been refused. During the last three years no operation of any importance had taken place, nor had the medical officer attended officially any lying-in women during that period.

Every person (including the domestic servants of subscribers) who presents a recommendation, is entitled to demand the advice of the medical attendant, and a supply of the medicines necessary for his cure; these recommendations are procured with facility, as each subscriber may issue in his own name an indefinite number, enabling even a stranger to acquire a claim for relief. There are no grounds for supposing that these orders often come into the hands of persons not in circumstances requiring gratuitous aid, but there is a class of subscribers who for 5*s.* or 10*s.* a year, are privileged to avail themselves on all occasions, and without any further disbursement, of the services of the attendant, and of the medicine of the charity. Their contributions, though small individually, yet help to swell the list of subscriptions, and to increase the equivalent which the county is bound to grant, and which eventually augments the emoluments of the physician. It seems not

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Ardfert
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W. P. Borrett, esq. M. D.

Ardfert

Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-

ment.

Managing

Committee.

Officers not

medical.

Reports.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

Colection.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

unfair to add, that the last named individual has placed himself on the list of subscribers with a somewhat similar design. Not only a larger presentment is thereby obtained, but he receives back his own contribution and its equivalent.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and are also, when necessary, visited at their own dwellings wherever situated, to the extent, in some instances, of two or three times in the course of the day. It is stated, that attendance is also given at night, but of this there is some reason to doubt. There has been no provision made of splints or bandages for the treatment of fractures or other accidents, and the medical attendant is not in any case bound to render his services to lying-in women, who are therefore thrown entirely into the hands of the ignorant and uneducated midwives of the country. No prescription book is kept whereby an opinion would be formed as to the nature and character of the remedies in general use at the dispensary.

The institution does not supply nourishment of any kind to the poor, nor is it given by any other charity in the district.

The general management of the affairs of the dispensary is nominally placed in the subscribers, who amount to nearly 40 in number, and who are directed, by the rules, to assemble once in every year for the despatch of business, five constituting a quorum, and voting by proxy not being allowed. However, there has been but little regularity in the holding of these meetings, and only one is reported to have taken place, which was attended by about seven or eight members only, though all subscribers were equally entitled to be present, and to take part in the proceedings. In fact, the whole establishment has been essentially governed by the medical attendant, who, being a subscriber, possesses all the privileges of any other governor.

A managing committee was originally appointed, but it has long since ceased to exist, and there is neither a board of superintendence, nor any visiting governors.

The treasurer, the sole non-medical officer, was elected by the subscribers in March 1832. There were not any bye-laws in existence at the time for regulating the appointment, immediately previous to the date of which a very considerable addition to the number of governors was made by persons who, since that period, have never renewed their subscriptions; for the future much good would be effected by vesting in some superior authority a *veto* on all appointments.

The treasurer acts without remuneration, and he has been selected without reference to his religious persuasion.

There has never been occasion to cancel the selection of an officer.

No general report on the affairs of the charity has ever been presented either to the subscribers or to the grand jury.

The income of the Ardfert dispensary is derived partly from the county, and partly from annual subscribers. Amongst the latter are several individuals of the poorer classes, and but one contribution of any large sum, namely, a nobleman, who gives 5*l.* 5*s.* a year. The existence of the institution is mainly contingent on the continuance of the annual subscriptions, and these form a very precarious support. They have been gradually diminishing in amount during the last three years, as will be perceived from the following table:—

										£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions in 1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-
" 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
" 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-

There are reasons for believing that the subscriptions of some persons are given with an understanding that they shall receive relief in return.

The institution does not possess any property of a fixed nature.

The income, from both its sources, is collected by the treasurer, and remains exclusively in his hands until required for disbursements.

The annual expenses have invariably equalled the receipts. They consist of the medical attendant's salary, which includes the whole amount of the income after payment of the current disbursements, of the cost of medicine and of rent. The treasurer is permitted to pay any bills at his own discretion, and without their having been examined by any other authority.

Neither the subscribers nor the grand jury have ever been furnished with an account of the income or expenditure.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Ballylongford

Dispensary.

Major CROSBIE.—Rev. Mr. FITZGERALD, R.C.C.—Mr. ROBERT GARTH.—WILLIAM HICKEY, esq.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.—THOMAS O'CONNOR.—Rev. Mr. SANDES, Curate; and the Medical

Attendant of the Institution.

Population and

Extent of Country.

THE district for which this dispensary is intended embraces two parishes, and extending in some directions about eight miles from the institution, includes a population of about 7,000, who have no other institution from which to seek medical relief. The dispensary at Tarbert is about four miles off, and that at Listowel rather more than six; and as the persons examined are of opinion that a distance of five miles is the greatest to which this description of charity should extend, it appears that the establishment does not correspond to the wants to which it professes to minister. However, no one has ever been refused that description of relief, consisting in advice and medicine, which alone can be given, as there is not any accommodation

accommodation for intern patients—a want sometimes felt very severely. All agree in approving of the formation of medical districts, to each of which should be attached a dispensary, and a few beds to accommodate urgent cases, but they are unable to suggest to what extent of country or number of such districts it would be advisable to attach a common fever or surgical hospital.

A very incommodious place is appropriated to this dispensary, in which a single room serves for waiting-room, surgery and pharmacy, whose scanty and ill-conditioned furniture shows that either economy or limited funds must have prevented the procuring the indispensable necessities for such a place. There are not any grounds or out-buildings attached to it.

The medical attendant is allowed 5*l.* per annum for the rent of the house, which is occupied by him alone. He is 33 years of age, and his only qualification is that of master of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. He was appointed by the subscribers to his present situation, in which he acts as physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, in 1833, having been previously an apothecary in Tralee, which occupation he has given up, and now devotes all his time (except in so far as he may have private practice) to this institution, at which he prescribes for, and gives medicine to the poor on Mondays and Fridays from ten until three o'clock, a time fully sufficient for all that is required. It has never occurred that he has been unable to attend to his duty, but should such a case arise, the committee would permit him to find a substitute. The committee also are fully competent and ready to check any irregularity of the medical officers, and to redress any just complaint of his conduct laid before them by the poor, who are quite aware that they have such an authority to appeal to.

The salary of the medical attendant is only 40*l.* per annum, and, except the rent of his house, 5*l.* per annum, he has no other emolument, and as there are but few opulent individuals or others, capable of paying for advice, in this neighbourhood, it is clear that no medical man would gratuitously undertake the duties of his situation. It cannot be said that there is any tendency on the part of the subscribers to pay the medical attendant too highly, and the power of the grand jury to refuse the presentment is a sufficient check upon any such inclination. This dispensary does not afford an instance of the temporary formation of voters for personal or other reprehensible motives, in getting up an institution without any regard being had as to the eligibility of its situation.

At the last election, at which all were entitled to vote who had paid a subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.*, no means were taken by public advertisement, or otherwise, to secure an extensive competition; there were but three candidates, and the only qualification required was that of a licentiate apothecary. No notice was given to the grand jury of the transaction.

The medicine room is in a state of tolerable cleanliness. The medicines, which are supplied by Messrs. Pollock, Figgis & Co., druggists, of Capel-street, Dublin, appear to be excellent, and there would be no hesitation in procuring any of the more delicate and expensive medicines which might be required. The institution has been established about a year and a half, in which period the treasurer has disbursed, under the head of drugs, about 30*l.*; the list of medicines includes all in general use, which are constantly placed under the charge of the medical attendant, who is not permitted to sell them under any circumstances; notwithstanding which regulation the medicines intended for his private patients are kept in the same room. There were all the apparatus required for preparing and dispensing medicines, and the few smaller surgical instruments exclusively belonging to the institution are sufficient for every ordinary purpose; leeches are not used. Though there is no vaccine matter to be had here, the medical man never inoculates with small-pox; this, however, rests with his own discretion, as he is not prevented so doing. There has been very little small-pox of late years.

The medical attendant keeps a very full and accurate register, not only of particular cases but of all recommended for relief. At the time of visiting the establishment he had on the books eight persons whom he attended at their homes, and about 15 who sought relief on the spot. He is not qualified to attend midwifery cases, nor has he been called on to perform any capital operations.

The recommendation of a single subscriber entitles the bearer to relief, and there are few, if any, instances where this recommendation is used by servants or other persons not in circumstances requiring gratuitous relief; but all really necessitous persons are promptly and readily attended to, the more so as the subscribers are not limited in the number of their tickets.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, and if unable to attend there are visited at their own houses at any hour of the day or night, or as often as may be necessary, and it is considered that daily visits are absolutely indispensable in acute diseases. In case of accident, requiring immediate assistance, though the institution possesses no splints or bandages, the medical attendant would be quite ready to afford all the relief in his power. It is greatly to be regretted that he is not able to attend to lying-in women, who, from being compelled to have recourse to ignorant and uneducated midwives, are, together with their offspring, exposed to many dangers.

No nourishment is ever provided from the funds of the dispensary, nor is there any charity within the limits of the institution whence it can be gratuitously procured.

The general management is vested in the subscribers at large, who amounted previous to the election in number to 50, but have since fallen off to about 35; the medical attendant has no share whatsoever in it. There is a fixed annual meeting which is attended by about eight or ten, and at which only such subscribers as are present are permitted to vote; a minute is kept of their proceedings. There is also a managing committee, which is appointed

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Ballylongford
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Persons entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

DISPENSARIES

Munster,
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Ballylongford
Dispensary.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody and
Expenditure.

Cahiriveen
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

pointed each year, of whose monthly meetings a register is kept. None of the subscribers direct any individual attention to the affairs of the charity, or ever inquire into the concerns of the sick poor receiving relief from it.

The treasurer, the only officer not medical, is annually appointed by the subscribers, who give their votes openly, a mode considered most advantageous ; but there are no printed bye-laws. The treasurer, who is an unpaid functionary, gives no security. It were much to be desired that there existed some controlling authority to check improper appointments, where necessary.

Nothing destined for the service of this institution is purchased from any subscriber, nor does any of that class at all participate in the benefits of the charity.

A written report is annually presented to the grand jury, which is also laid before the subscribers. In this neighbourhood there could be found a sufficient number of respectable individuals to administer in an efficient manner a much more extensive system of relief to the poor.

The amount of income of this dispensary was in—

	1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - - -	50	-	6	37	12	-
Grand Jury Presentment - - -	20	-	-	37	12	-
£.	70	-	6	75	4	-

These sums (no portion of which are received from the poorer classes) form the entire resources of the charity. Trinity College, Dublin, (which contributes an annual sum of 10*l*.) is the only instance of a large subscription, for although there are eight landed proprietors, drawing each from 500*l*. to 2,000*l*. a year from the district, their united subscriptions only amount to 12*l*.; a lamentable instance of the indifference of Irish landlords to the support and well-being of these institutions. The subscriptions to this establishment are all given without any improper stipulation whatever for relief in return.

The receipts, which are barely equal to the expenditure for salary, medicine and house-rent, remain in the hands of the treasurer until a demand occurs, which is never paid until it has been examined by a committee of five, who constitute a quorum.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. EDWARD FITZGERALD, P. P.—KEAN MAHONY, esq.—M. O'CONNELL, esq., M. P.—Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL.—Rev. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, R. C. C.—JOHN PRIMROSE, jun., esq.—P. TRANT, esq.;—and the Medical Attendant.

THE district attached to the present dispensary contains a population of nearly 30,000 souls, and although the Valentia Dispensary is not more than four miles off, yet in other directions this district extends to a distance of fully 16 miles. This is an extent of country which renders it quite impossible that the inhabitants can receive proper attention from a single medical attendant. So far, however, as relief in medicine and advice given at the institution, there has never been occasion to refuse aid to any applicant. The defect which is productive of the greatest inconvenience is the entire absence (hitherto) of any intern accommodation, and in order that such should exist, under circumstances the most calculated to be beneficial, it is suggested that judicious medical districts should be established, and that divisional hospitals, or fever and surgical infirmaries, should be attached to a certain number of them.

The dispensary house is situated exactly opposite to the residence of the medical attendant. It is a convenient structure, and possesses all the accommodation required for its purposes.

A fever hospital has also been recently erected within two furlongs of the town, in a healthy and airy situation, containing eight wards very well contrived, both with respect to size and ventilation, and capable of containing about 50 patients. It has been set on foot by private subscriptions, much to the credit of the inhabitants. The site occupies nearly an acre of ground, given without fine or rent by a gentleman resident in the vicinity, who has further authorized the governors of the establishment (of whom he is himself one) to take in whatever additional quantity of land they may deem advisable. The same gentleman has also given a very liberal donation in money towards the objects of the charity, whose funds have been much increased by a contribution of 50 *l*. from a noble Marquis, who is an extensive proprietor of land in the county. The hospital had not been as yet opened at the date of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, but as the grand jury had recognized it as a county institution, though it had not as yet received its grant, it was confidently expected that it would be ready for the admission of patients by the next ensuing spring. It could in fact have been prepared for the occupation of 20 patients within two days, as it possessed a number of beds which had been procured at the time of the appearance of cholera. It is intended that the dispensary and the hospital in question shall be directed by the same

same managing body, but it is not proposed to alter the actual locality of the former establishment.

The medical attendant of the dispensary is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, a master of the Apothecaries' Hall, and is in possession of a diploma from the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin, which qualifies him for the practice of midwifery. His age is about 34; he resides, as has been already intimated, opposite the institution, and is engaged in private practice. Previous to his appointment, which took place in the year 1823, at a general meeting of the subscribers, he carried on business as an apothecary in Dublin. He attends at the dispensary every day in the week, and being a resident on the spot, assistance, in case of emergency or of sudden accident, can always be relied on from either himself or his apprentice. He is permitted, in case of illness or of temporary absence, to appoint (under the sanction of the subscribers, who grant him leave of absence) a substitute. He has availed himself of this permission but on one occasion. As to the power possessed by the poor of obtaining redress in case of any harshness or inattention shown by the physician towards them, it is stated that they can at all times obtain it by complaining to the subscriber whose recommendation they had presented. They are not slow to do so, but the charges hitherto preferred have always on examination turned out to be frivolous and destitute of foundation. The medical attendant, and occasionally his assistant, personally dispense the medicines required in each case; the former holding no appointment to any other establishment.

The physician's salary is 100*l.* per annum, payable from the general funds of the charity. No allowance is made to him for a horse, or for the expenses of a residence; but it is in the power of the subscribers to give him whatever amount of remuneration they may think proper; the grand jury having no other means of checking excessive expenditure on this point than by the control which they exercise over the annual presentment.

The appointment of the medical officer rests with the subscribers at large; there has not been an election for ten years, and on the last occasion there were two candidates, who (without limitation as to age) were required to be either masters of the Apothecaries' Hall or graduates of some university. Were another vacancy to occur, it is stated, that recourse would be had to advertisements in the newspapers, for the purpose of procuring as extensive a competition as possible. The governors are not bound to acquaint the grand jury of any appointment having taken place, nor to consult them as to the fitness or qualifications of the individual selected. The institution does not undertake to grant retiring allowances or superannuations, and it has not suffered any deaths amongst its medical officers. There is no second practitioner in the district, and from the small number of persons of independent circumstances who reside in it, it is considered very probable that were it not for the emoluments derived from the dispensary, it (the district) would be altogether unprovided with medical assistance.

The Assistant Commissioners visited the room appropriated to the dispensing of medicine, they found it provided with an excellent supply of the best medicines, and of some of the more delicate and expensive preparations. They were informed that every article had been purchased from the Messrs. Harrington & Hayes, druggists, of Cork, at an annual expense during the last three years of about 50*l.* The druggist's bills had been discharged by the treasurer. The entire stock of medicine was placed under the care of the medical attendant, and during his absence of his assistant, being kept quite distinct from that which he made use of in his private practice, of which last alone he makes sale. There were not any surgical instruments for the use of the charity, but a very complete set of pharmaceutical apparatus was produced; and it was stated that leeches were freely administered when there was any necessity for them. The physician is bound to perform vaccination gratuitously on all who call for it; he observes, "that he has formed a very favourable opinion of its efficacy as a preservative against variola, when properly done;" and he adds, "that the public generally have latterly shown an increasing tendency to resort to the practice." Small-pox has become rather frequent of late; inoculation with the matter of that disease is not forbidden at the dispensary, but the attendant states, that "he has never used it."

A register, which particularizes the disease under which the applicant labours, and the mode of its termination, is kept by the medical attendant and his assistant. No person having a proper recommendation has ever been refused relief; and it would appear that the number of persons who receive aid is annually increasing; in 1831 this number amounted to only 4,000; in 1832 it increased to 4,500; and in 1833 it had reached a total of 4,600. In the course of the months of June, July and August, immediately previous to the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, 900 persons had been supplied with advice and medicine, and at the date of their being in Cahirciveen, about 100 patients were under treatment by the physician at their own homes; no operations of any importance had taken place for a period of three years, but during that space about 20 poor women had been attended in their confinement. A copy of each year's register is regularly laid before the grand jury.

All persons (including the servants of subscribers) are entitled to the aid of the medical attendant, if they come provided with a recommendation. The rules declare that it shall be indispensable for each applicant to present one of these orders, but the condition is not very rigidly enforced. It is stated, at the same time, by the witnesses, that they may be obtained with the greatest facility even by strangers, as each subscriber possesses the right of issuing an unlimited number of them in his own name. It sometimes, but not often, happens that these orders are made use of by persons whose circumstances by no means render them fit objects for the gratuitous benefits of a charitable institution, but there has

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cahirciveen
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Cahiriveen
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Managing
Committee.Officers not
medical.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Custody.Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

been no instance of subscriptions obtained on the promise or understanding of medicine and medical assistance being given in return.

On the public dispensary days the medical officer is in attendance to prescribe for and give medicine to the poor. It is also the custom to compound at all times the prescriptions given to the poor by any authorized and known practitioners. The attending physician himself does not keep any "Prescription Book," as he is in the habit of making up whatever he thinks necessary at the time of ordering it. The extent of the district attached to the dispensary is such that it has been found expedient not to require the physician to visit any poor patient whose dwelling is at a greater distance from the dispensary than four miles. The poor, therefore, who reside in remote parts are quite without medical assistance, even in case of fractures or accidents arising; however, the medical attendant does not on all occasions avail himself of the above-mentioned restriction, and in particular and urgent circumstances he does not refuse his services, though demanded sometimes at very inconvenient distances; this is purely discretionary with him. He observes on this point, that to do justice to a patient labouring under an acute disorder, he ought to be seen by a medical man at least once a day; less frequent attention is really of no avail except where the disease has assumed a chronic character. It is only when parturition has become protracted or impeded that lying-in women are entitled to demand his assistance; at other times they have no aid but that rendered by the midwives of the place, who possess very few qualifications for the task which they undertake, and become frequently the cause of serious injury to those who place themselves in their hands.

In the entire district of the Cahiriveen Dispensary there is no source whence the poor can obtain any extra nourishment, clothing or fuel, during their sickness.

The principal direction is nominally constituted by the governors, whose numbers amount to about 28, and who are all equally entitled to take a part in the proceedings of each general meeting. There has, however, been no general meeting since the occurrence of the last election of an officer, upon which occasion all the governors who remained absent were permitted to deliver their votes by proxy. In this state of things, the management of the institution has in all essential particulars devolved of necessity on the medical attendant, although neither a governor nor a subscriber.

There is no managing committee, nor board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury, nor any visiting governors.

The treasurer, the sole non-medical officer, was appointed by the subscribers about five years ago, and has never been required to give any security. He accounts annually with the grand jury. His election took place by open voting; and that mode of selection has been found to answer exceedingly well. It is stated by the witnesses, that sectarian prejudices have had no share in the choice of any of the officers. The medical attendant is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. It is further observed, that although there has never been reason to suspect any increase of the number of governors for the purpose of carrying an election, yet it would be very desirable that a *veto* should be vested in some superior authority for the purpose of preventing the possibility of any improper appointments. No officer has ever been removed or suspended.

The only articles purchased are the stock of medicine.

No rules have ever been framed for the government of the affairs of this charity.

Reports are annually made to the grand jury; but they are never printed. It is conceived by the witnesses, that much benefit might be derived from the establishment of local boards of health, to consist of individuals from the class of the gentry, farmers and clergy. They add, that a large number of competent individuals could at all times be found in the district perfectly willing to take a part in any investigation, having for its object the ascertaining or the relieving the wants of the poor, who it is to be regretted are very numerous.

The institution possesses no fixed property. It is certainly dependent on the county presentment in its favour, and on annual subscriptions. Its existence is in fact contingent on the continuance of the latter source, as, were they to fail (which under present circumstances is not at all likely), its operations would inevitably be suspended. The subscribers belong exclusively to the wealthier classes, and there is no great disparity in the amount of their respective contributions. The following sums have been the gross receipts in annual subscriptions during the last three years; viz.—

											£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted.

The principal items of expenditure are the physician's salary and medicine; bills are usually examined by the medical attendant previous to their being discharged by the treasurer.

A statement of income and expenditure is prepared every year, but, although it is laid before the grand jury, it is not the custom to do so with respect to the subscribers.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Castle Island
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. FITZGERALD, R.C.C.—WILLIAM HAMET, esq.—Rev. Mr. O'LEARY, P.P.—JOHN ROCHE.—
The Medical Attendant; and the Apothecary.

THE country around Castle Island is very scantily provided with sources of medical relief. There is no similar institution within $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the Castle Island dispensary, to which a district of 15 miles square (containing nearly 20,000 inhabitants) is attached. As the medical attendant is not bound to visit at the dwellings of any persons living at a greater distance than three miles from the dispensary, those of the poor who reside in the remote parts of the district can seldom obtain any immediate advice, when labouring under acute disorders; no person has, however, under any circumstances been refused medicine. The witnesses give it as their opinion, that no dispensary district should ever exceed three miles square, and they are anxious to see the country arranged in medical districts of a judicious size, each provided with an establishment for dispensing medicine, while a small hospital for fevers and accidents should be erected for the use of a greater or less number of them. The great distance to the county hospital at Tralee ($10\frac{1}{4}$ miles) renders it of comparatively little benefit to the neighbourhood of Castle Island, and, on many occasions, the want of some internal accommodation for the sick poor has been felt as a defect of the most serious inconvenience.

The dispensary under consideration is held in a small room on the first floor of the market-house, and although the accommodation afforded is of the most inadequate description, a rent of 3 l. per annum is paid for it to the nobleman from whom it is held from year to year. There is however some advantage in this tenure, as it can at any time be surrendered. It were most desirable that the duty of providing fit places for medical charities constituted part of the functions of the grand jury. There is no waiting room for the patients, nor any baths, no out-buildings, nor any grounds.

There is but one medical officer, a gentleman aged 35, who is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, of which he produced the testimonials. He stated that he had been educated in midwifery in the same city, but he did not bring forward any evidence of the fact. He holds no other appointment than the present, to which he was elected at a general meeting of the subscribers assembled in the year 1824 for the purpose of establishing the institution and selecting the necessary officers. He acts in the combined capacity of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, and resides in the town at a distance of about half a mile from the establishment, at which he is obliged to attend in order to relieve the poor, on every alternate day from the hour of 9 A. M. so long as any applicants present themselves. Being engaged in private practice, he is in the habit of availing himself during his occasional absence of the services of an apothecary who acts as his substitute, without it being deemed necessary that notice of the change should be given. It is stated that the committee are possessed of sufficient authority to prevent any irregularity on the part of the medical attendant, and that the poor can always obtain redress for any neglect or inattention on his part towards them, by stating their complaints to any one of the subscribers. It is also stated that the poor are well aware of their being possessed of this power, but that there is no reason to suppose that the physician does not enjoy their good will and confidence. The medicines are dispensed by the apothecary who has been already mentioned, and who is always on the spot to afford assistance in cases of emergency.

The physician receives a salary of 100 l. a year from the funds of the institution. He has no allowance for the maintenance of a horse, or for the expenses of a residence; as to the amount of his payment, the subscribers alone are concerned in the determination of it. In the present instance they would appear to have allowed a salary higher than is necessary for obtaining the services of a properly qualified person. They are not liable to be controlled in their proceedings by the authority of the grand jury, although some check of the kind is certainly much wanted.

There has been but one election since the foundation of the dispensary, when the present medical attendant, being the only candidate, was elected unanimously. Previous notice of the intention to make the appointment had been given in the newspapers for the purpose of procuring extensive competition, and it was announced that candidates of all ages would be equally admissible, if they were in possession of a degree from some university. The grand jury were not made acquainted with the appointment, nor with the qualifications of the individual chosen. There are no superannuation or retiring allowances; and as yet there has been no mortality in the medical department. It is conceived that from the small number of individuals capable of paying for advice, who reside in this district, there would not be any medical man in it, were it not for the emolument derived from the dispensary. In point of fact, there is not a second practitioner within its limits.

The room in which the medicines are dispensed appeared very ill-suited to its purpose. The drawers and bottles were in indifferent order, and every thing seemed poor and decayed. There was, however, a fair supply of very good medicine, including quinine, and all those usually adopted in private practice, with the exception of morphia. They had been purchased by the treasurer, pursuant to the order of the committee, from Mr. Hayes, a druggist in Cork, at an average annual cost, during the last three years, not exceeding 36 l., but at a former period it amounted in one year to 61 l., in another to 56 l. They are placed under the care of the apothecary, who is in the habit of assisting the medical attendant, and they are preserved distinct from those made use of in private business. Every thing necessary for the preparing decoctions, &c., had been provided, but there was a deficiency of surgical instruments;

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Castle Island
Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

instruments; the stock of them being limited to those contained in a small pocket-case, and a few designed for obstetric purposes. Leeches, it was stated, were never, under any circumstances, resorted to. The medical attendant is bound to vaccinate the poor gratuitously at the dispensary, and he has an opinion very favourable to the utility of the practice. The public, in some instances, participate in the same sentiment, but by no means universally, as there are still many individuals among the poorer classes who prefer obtaining inoculation with variolous matter. This operation, though not forbidden by the rules of the institution, is one to which the physician declares himself averse, and one which he does not sanction. It is exclusively performed by certain itinerants, through whose instrumentality small-pox has prevailed to a most alarming degree during the last two or three years. Many of the persons who have been inoculated by them have fallen victims to the disease.

A register of the circumstances under which relief is granted is no longer kept. It was found to occupy too much time, and was therefore discontinued. It was, however, stated that none had ever been refused relief. The following table was framed from the evidence given by the witnesses as to the ordinary extent of relief granted.

Patients attended at their own homes on the day of examination	-	-	-	4
Patients coming to the institution on public days	-	-	-	60
Annual number of midwifery cases in the three last years about	-	-	-	20
Capital operations performed within that period	-	-	-	-

Who entitled to Relief.

The rules declare that every person seeking relief from the dispensary shall be provided with a recommendation. In obtaining these orders there exists no difficulty. They may be procured at all times, even by strangers, as each subscriber is entitled to issue an unlimited number of them in his own name. In urgent cases, recommendations are frequently dispensed with. No contract for medicine or advice is ever made with any of the poorer subscribers. But at one time it occurred too frequently, that persons participated in the benefit of the charity whose circumstances did not in any degree place them in need of gratuitous relief. The medical attendant, at last, ventured to refuse relief to the tenant of the grand juror, a man whom he knew to pay an annual rent of 50*l.*, and who was by no means distressed. The man's landlord brought a complaint of the refusal before a general meeting of the subscribers, who justified the physician's conduct, and put a final check to the repetition of similar cases.

Extern Patients.

Besides the poor, who are relieved at the dispensary the sick who are confined to their houses are visited, if they reside within a distance of three miles. It is stated also, that the visit would be repeated two or three times a day, and at night, if such were necessary (which it is said seldom to be). In cases of accident immediate assistance is never refused, and the physician observes, that "in all acute cases it becomes quite indispensable that the patient should be seen daily by his medical attendant." This constant care can only be remitted when the disorder is of a chronic nature. No prescription book is kept at the dispensary, but it is stated that no other prescriptions are compounded than those of the attending physician. Lying-in women are attended by that gentleman whenever a subscriber's recommendation has been procured, or when their case has shown any symptoms of difficulty. In general they are attended by midwives, of whom two or three are reported to be tolerably well qualified for their business. Injury sometimes occurs during parturition, but not so much from their interference as from the delay too common in sending for proper assistance. Very serious mischief (laceration of the perinæum, rupture of the neck of the bladder, opening of the head of the child, dislocation of jaw, and loss of eyes in children born alive, and still alive) has been produced in this district by a male practitioner of midwifery, who has never obtained any qualification whatsoever.

Nourishment.

There is not any institution in the district for affording food, clothing or fuel to the sick poor.

General Management.

The general management of the establishment is conducted by a meeting of the subscribers, which is held on a fixed day in each year, and is usually attended by upwards of 10 members. Business however may be transacted by any number that think proper to attend, and a record of the proceedings is always kept. The surgeon has not been allowed to take any material part in the principal direction.

Managing Committee.

At the formation of the dispensary a managing committee was appointed; the same has existed since that period without any renewal of their authority, but they have never met; there is neither board of superintendence, nor visiting governor.

Officers not medical.

There are two non-medical officers, namely, the secretary and the treasurer, the latter is the Curate of the parish. Neither of these gentlemen receive any remuneration for the performance of their respective duties, nor are they required to enter into any security, and it is stated, that both have been elected without reference to their religious persuasions.

Attendants.

The only attendant is a servant woman, who is hired for the purpose of cleaning the dispensing room, for which she receives 10*s.* or 15*s.* per annum.

Reports.

No report has ever been made. The witnesses state, that the district contains a very considerable number of persons, every way qualified and willing to take a part in any investigation, having for its object the ascertaining the real condition and the actual wants of the poor.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

The institution does not possess any fixed property. It is mainly dependent for its existence on the contributions of annual subscribers; of whom there are three who give each 10 *l.* a year, whilst there is but one who gives a sum under 1 *l.* Until within the last 12 months it was the custom of the grand jury to present for an annual sum equal to the total of the subscriptions.

251
Appendix (B.)
DISPENSARIES.
Munster.
County Kerry.
Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.P.
Castle Island
Dispensary.

subscriptions. On the last occasion they only allowed 50*l.* The receipts under the head of subscriptions during the last years have been as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	80	9	10
1832 - - - - -	80	5	7
1833 - - - - -	78	14	7

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until required to meet the expenditure, which consists chiefly of salaries, medicine and rent, and amounted to the following sums during each of the last three years : viz —

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	160	19	8
1832 - - - - -	160	11	2
1833 - - - - -	133	13	1

At the general meeting of the subscribers the bills which have become due are examined and then discharged by an order on the treasurer.

A statement of the income and expenditure is prepared once a year, and copies are presented to the grand jury and to the meeting of the subscribers. Accounts.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Clanmaurice
Dispensary.

ALTHOUGH the district attached to the Clanmaurice Dispensary includes within its limits another institution of a similar character within six miles of the town of that name, namely, at Ardfert, yet it has been found to be of an extent altogether too great for the effectual administration of medical aid to the entire body of the inhabitants, who amount to nearly 14,000 ; of these some live at a distance of 11 miles from the charity, and though they are always certain of advice and medicine on making application at that place, yet from the difficulty of giving proper attention to them when labouring under acute disorders, it is the opinion of the witness that a dispensary district should not exceed at the utmost a radius of four miles. Another evil which has on many occasions been productive of very serious inconvenience is the defect of internal accommodation for patients. " Every purpose," observes the witness, " could be easily obtained, if the country were judiciously divided into medical sections, and if, besides a dispensary for affording external relief attached to each, there were, connected with a greater or less number of such sections, a small hospital, common to all, destined to receive cases of infectious fevers at all times, and provided with a few surgical beds for accidents."

Population and
Extent of Country.

A wretched thatched cabin is appropriated to the purposes of this institution. It is built of mud, and contains a few small rooms, and serves alike for the dispensing of medicines to the poor, and for the residence of the medical attendant, his wife and eight children. It contains no baths, and is held by the year from an individual who is quite unconnected with the charity.

Buildings, Furniture
and Grounds.

As for any inconvenience arising from the precarious mode of tenure, it is impossible that any change of situation could be for the worse. It would be truly desirable that the county were obliged to provide adequate accommodation for all similar establishments, if for no other reason, at least to prevent the occurrence of such misery as the present locality displays, which in winter must be truly deplorable.

The sole medical attendant of the institution is a person aged 37 years, who is possessed of no other professional qualification than the diploma of a master in the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. He never received any education in midwifery, and has held this (his only) situation for a period approaching to nine years, having been appointed at a general meeting of subscribers which assembled at the formation of the charity. Previous to that period he had been in business as an apothecary in Killarney, and he is still engaged in private practice, in addition to being attached to the dispensary in the combined capacities of surgeon, physician, accoucheur and apothecary ; as he resides on the spot he gives attendance to the poor on all the week days, and at all hours. It is stated that he has not, on any occasion, been absent, and that his duties have never been delegated to a substitute ; as to the ensuring of regularity in his attendance, the authority of the subscribers is said to be quite sufficient ; and it is also stated, that the poor have it in their power to obtain redress for any harshness or neglect on his part, by laying their complaints in the hands of the subscribers. They are in general very well aware of this mode of procuring redress ; but, at the same time, there is no reason to suppose that the medical officer is not possessed of their good will and confidence.

Medical Officer.

The annual salary of the medical attendant is 70*l.*, in addition to this, which he draws from the general funds of the establishment, he is allowed 10*l.* per annum on account of the rent of the cabin in which he resides ; he has no allowance for the maintenance of a horse. The amount of payment which is awarded to the surgeon rests entirely at the direction of the subscribers ; should they be inclined they can augment the salary much beyond what would be necessary to secure the services of an efficient officer ; the county can no otherwise control this expenditure than by diminishing or withholding their annual presentment.

Payment.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Clanmaurice
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

It has been already intimated that an election of a medical officer has occurred but once in this charity; on that occasion the voting was limited to the subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and three candidates presented themselves, one of whom was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; however, no testimonials were required beyond those of an apothecary, and there was no limitation as to the age of the competitors; it was not considered necessary to inform the grand jury of the appointment. There is no second practitioner within the limits of the Clanmaurice dispensary district, and as the number of individuals capable of paying for advice which it contains is very small, it is supposed that the salary derived from the dispensary forms the chief inducement to a medical man to take up his residence in it; no retiring allowance or superannuation would be granted.

Very little neatness was observable in the room wherein medicines were dispensed; the supply of medicines, though of good quality, was restricted to those of the coarsest kind, and contained none of the more novel preparations, such as quinine or morphia; they had been purchased from the Messrs. Boileau of Dublin, and the annual cost (as paid for by the treasurer out of the funds of the institution) had amounted during the last three years to an average of 36*l.*; the entire stock remained at all times under the care of the medical attendant, who was not permitted to sell any part of it. There were scarcely any of the apparatus usually considered necessary for the preparation of decoctions, &c., and not any surgical instruments; leeches were never made use of. Much attention, it is stated, is paid to the diffusion of vaccination, it is performed gratuitously on all who make application for it at the dispensary, and the public have begun to manifest an increasing confidence in it. The medical attendant observes, "that he has had much reason for looking on the practice as truly preventive of small-pox;" he adds, that "that disease is mainly kept alive by individuals who go about the country and maintain themselves by the performance of inoculation." He himself (the medical attendant) disapproves highly of inoculation with small-pox matter, which is also forbidden by the rules of the dispensary.

No register of cases or of the amount of relief granted in connexion with the charity is kept. It does not extend its aid to lying-in women; and no operation of any importance has been performed during the last three years.

The persons who seek medical aid must come provided with the recommendation of a subscriber, this is a condition which the regulations declare to be indispensable, but which, nevertheless, is not always insisted upon. It is stated that the greatest facility exists in obtaining orders of relief, so much so that many individuals contrive to participate in the benefits of the charity, who by no means stand in need of gratuitous assistance. The poor, and even those who are strangers, cannot fail in procuring tickets, as the number of them which each subscriber is entitled to issue is unlimited, and they singly require but his own signature; none of the poorer subscribers obtain gratuitous attendance.

Those patients whom disease renders unable to present themselves at the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings, if not at a greater distance than eleven miles. On this point the medical attendant observes, that "he is accustomed to visit acute cases as often as they require it, daily, or oftener if it be necessary; but when the patient resides in a remote quarter, it becomes impossible to grant him that repeated attention, which alone is of any real service, and which cannot be dispensed with except in disorders of a chronic character." The institution does not possess any of the splints or bandages which are required in the treatment of fractures and other accidents. The attendant does not keep any prescription book, as he is in the habit of making up on the spot the medicine which is adapted for each applicant. The Assistant Commissioners were, therefore, unable to form any opinion as to the quality or judiciousness of the remedies usually administered. They were, however, informed, that all prescriptions given by authorized practitioners to poor persons in possession of a subscriber's order were made up at the dispensary on all occasions; as the medical attendant is not bound to attend gratuitously on lying-in women, the latter are obliged to have recourse in their confinements to the services of common midwives, whose ignorance renders them extremely unfit to be trusted.

There is no institution in the entire district of the Clanmaurice dispensary for supplying the sick poor with articles of food, clothing or fuel.

The constitution of the dispensary provides that the general management of its affairs shall be carried on by the subscribers, who amount in number to about 30, and who are all equally entitled to take a part in any business that may be brought forward. However, they are reported to have held not more than one meeting, at which about seven or eight members were present. The actual management of the establishment seems to have been in all things left to the discretion of the medical attendant, who has had a large share in the disposal of the funds.

No managing committee exists, neither have the grand jury appointed a board of superintendence. There are not any visiting governors.

The treasurer, the sole non-medical officer, was appointed by the subscribers about three years back, at the only general meeting that has taken place. The votes at the election were given *vivâ voce*, and it is stated, were uninfluenced by sectarian distinctions. The treasurer acts without receiving any salary, and does not give any security, but is held accountable to the grand jury. There has not been an instance of the removal or suspension of an officer.

There are not any attendants attached to this institution, nor are there any fixed rules for its guidance; indeed, there appears to be an universal want of system throughout all the medical charities of this part of the country.

No report of the state of the affairs of the institution has ever been presented to the public. This district contains a very considerable number of persons, who would cheerfully take a part in any investigation into the wants of the poor.

The

The Clanmaurice Dispensary possesses no permanent source of income. It is entirely dependent on an annual presentment granted by the grand jury, and on the contributions of yearly subscribers. The latter form a very precarious support, and the absolute existence of the charity is said to be contingent on the continuance of the bounty of two individuals who subscribe the larger proportion of this part of its income. The total receipts in subscriptions have remained nearly equal for the last three years ; they have been as follows :—

											£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-

DISPENSARIES.
—
Munster.
County Kerry.
—
Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.
—
Clanmaurice
Dispensary.

No individual of the poorer classes is to be found among the contributors, and it is stated that no subscriptions accompanied with stipulations for relief in return have been hitherto received.

The income is collected by the treasurer, and remains in his hands exclusively.

The entire expenditure has not exceeded, during any of the last three years, an average of 100*l.*, the principal items being, salary to the medical attendant, rent and medicines. Bills are discharged by the treasurer without their having been examined by any other authority.

The Assistant Commissioners were not able to procure any copies of the half-yearly accounts, which, they were informed, were regularly submitted to the grand jury, though not to the subscribers.

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.
Accounts.

Persons who attended the Examination.

FRANCIS EAGAN, esq.—JOHN FORHAM, esq.—MR. MACKENNAN.—Honourable Mayor MULLINS.
—Lieutenant PARKER.—The Apothecary ; and the Medical Attendant.

Dingle Dispensary.

THE district to which the Dingle Dispensary forms the only source of medical relief is of a peninsular outline, extending in length nearly 40 miles, with a mean breadth of about 12. The inhabitants amount to 40,000, and are scattered over 20 different parishes. There is not a second dispensary in any part of the barony, and the nearest medical charity is at Tralee, distant upwards of 30 miles. The district is represented by the witnesses as embracing altogether too great an extent of country. It is observed that “ although the poor can always obtain advice and medicine by making application at the dispensary, yet that it is quite impossible that one medical man can give them proper attention at their houses when they are confined by acute diseases.” They (the witnesses) are of opinion that a dispensary should be established at a place called Castlegregory, about 15 miles from Dingle, and they would propose that, if possible, no dispensary district should exceed six or eight miles in diameter. The witnesses complain of the very serious inconvenience which has, on many occasions, been felt from the want of internal accommodation for the sick poor, and the medical attendant states that he has frequently expressed to the committee his sentiments regarding the urgent necessity of providing a small hospital for the treatment of surgical and medical disorders, and above all for the reception of patients affected with contagious fevers.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The house appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary is well placed, being situated in the main street, and nearly in the centre of the town of Dingle. It is held from year to year at an annual rent of 9*l.* 6*s.*, and has not any ground attached to it. It is however small and out of repair. The patients are usually prescribed for by the physician in a room on the ground floor, in which the medicines are kept, but there is a consulting room up stairs for any particular case, and a convenient passage is allotted as a waiting-room.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The medical attendant is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and also a licentiate of the King’s and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland. At the formation of the charity, in the year 1824, he was selected as physician by the unanimous vote of the subscribers ; since that period he has been unconnected with any other establishment, and has constantly resided at a few paces from the dispensary-house, at which he is obliged to attend every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and one, and later if there be any need. Either he or the apothecary are always on the spot to afford assistance in cases of immediate urgency, and the latter officer, it is stated, would act in the place of the physician, if any cause required his absence, which has never hitherto exceeded a period of 24 hours. Any prolonged irregularity in the discharge of the duties of either officer is effectually guarded against by the control which the committee possess over their conduct, to whom any complaints which the poor may have to make of inattention are usually addressed. The witnesses describe the committee to be a tribunal from whom redress can with facility be obtained ; but the Assistant Commissioners beg leave to remark, that that body are not in the habit of holding any fixed and regular meetings, and that they are seldom called together more than one day in each year. The medical attendant states that previous to his being appointed to the situation which he at present holds, he resided as a practitioner in Dublin, and that he is still engaged in private practice on his own account. The medicines of the charity, though usually dispensed by the apothecary, always remain in the physician’s custody.

Medical Officer.

The salary of the physician is 100*l.* per annum, that of the apothecary 28*l.* per annum ; neither of them receives any allowance for a horse, or towards the expenses of a residence. At one time the annual payment to the physician amounted to 150*l.* It would appear that

Payment.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Dingle Dispensary.

Election.

the grand jury conceived this sum to be too high, as they stopped their usual presentment, until the salary was reduced to its present amount. The Assistant Commissioners inquired whether it was possible for a medical man, under the present system of dispensary management, to create an appointment for himself, and to obtain funds from the county, by giving in to the grand jury as the subscriptions of individuals, money either actually advanced by himself, or to be repaid by him when the purpose had been answered. They were told that "such a trick could not be played in the present establishment, inasmuch as the salary of the physician was a fixed sum, but that it might be practised with success in any case where the attendant was accustomed to receive all surplus monies that remained after the ordinary expenses of the dispensary had been defrayed."

It has been already intimated that only one election of medical officer to this charity has taken place. The gentleman who was then chosen had been invited to settle in the town, on the express understanding that he was to receive a salary of 150 l. a year. It is thought that from the few persons capable of remunerating a physician for his attendance which the district contains, it would be altogether without medical aid, were it not for the salary derived from the dispensary; the other practitioner has, however, recently settled in it. On the occasion of the election, the successful candidate had no competitors, nor was any notice of the matter given in the newspapers. He was known to be possessed of the qualifications of a regularly educated physician, and no notice of his appointment was sent to the grand jury. The witnesses state, that no superannuation or retiring pensions would be allowed to its officers.

Pharmacy.

The room in which the medicines are kept is rather confined for the purpose, but it is neatly arranged, and contains a good stock of all the principal medicines in general use, with the exception of quinine, and some other of the more modern French preparations. The medicines are purchased from Messrs. Harrington & Co., druggists in Cork, who subscribe a guinea a year to the funds of the charity. The expense of drugs (as paid for by the treasurer) has amounted during the last three years to an average of about 35*l.* The Assistant Commissioners found the stock on hand equal in value to nearly 40*l.* and forming the best supply of medicines which they had met with in any dispensary. It was under the care of the physician, who keeps it under lock and key, and is not allowed to sell any part. There is a good apparatus for forming pharmaceutical preparations. The supply of surgical instruments belonging to the charity is limited to a few of the most ordinary, but which, at the same time, are found adequate for all purposes. Leeches are never adopted in the practice of the dispensary. Vaccination is quite neglected, and the medical attendant is not bound to extend the practice, in which, notwithstanding the public is said to place a daily increasing confidence, amongst the poorest and most ignorant portions of the population there exists however a very strong prejudice against it, which has been adroitly taken advantage of by persons who travel through the country, disseminating the disease of small-pox by inoculation; one of these individuals, who had been the cause of extensive mischief, has lately been brought before the magistrates, who succeeded in checking his career. It should be remarked that the apothecary of the present institution has a direct and positive interest in the non-performance of vaccination at the dispensary; he is in the habit of performing the operation to some extent at his own house, and receives payment from every person operated on.

Patients' Registration.

The physician keeps a register of all the applications made to him for relief. In it he specifies the name of each applicant, the nature of his disorder, and the mode of treatment adopted in it. A copy of the register is annually furnished to the grand jury. The number of persons relieved during the last three years was stated as follows, viz.—

1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

When the Assistant Commissioners visited the charity, they were informed that the average number of persons for whom the physician is called upon to prescribe, on a dispensary day, amounted to 100; all cases requiring important surgical operations are sent to the County Infirmary at Tralee.

Who entitled to Relief.

According to the rules of the institution the physician and the apothecary are authorized to use their discretion in selecting persons whom they may think fit objects to participate in its benefits. They are directed expressly to refuse their aid to all whom they have not reason to believe to be in necessitous circumstances. The servants of subscribers are at all times entitled to relief, and it is stated, that undeserving persons sometimes contrive to obtain it through the instrumentality of others who are really in distressed circumstances. About 20 of the water-guard men, who are stationed at Dingle, subscribe 10s. a year each to the charity, and receive in return advice and medicine gratuitously.

Extern Patients.

Besides the patients who are prescribed for at the institution, the sick poor of the town (whose population amounts to nearly 6,000) are visited at their own dwellings, when labouring under acute disorders. The great extent of the rural portion of the district renders it quite impossible that the medical attendant can render similar attention with any regularity to the peasantry of the country. The attendance of the medical officers is never demanded at night. The treatment of fractures and other accidents is intrusted to the apothecary. No account is kept of the prescriptions ordered for the poor, but it is stated, that the prescriptions of authorized practitioners are occasionally compounded for them. As the physician is not obliged to attend the women of the poorer class, during their confinement, they are completely thrown into the hands of midwives, of whom the majority are said

said to be extremely ignorant and unskilful; a small number of them, about three or four, have been educated at the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin, whither they were sent and maintained at the cost of the county.

No kind of nourishment is supplied to the sick poor from this or any other institution in the district.

The principal direction is nominally vested in a committee of eleven gentlemen, who were appointed at the origin of the institution, and who have continued in office without any renewal of their election. The regular meetings of this committee do not occur oftener than once a year, when they assemble for the purpose of passing the accounts. It is stated, however, that they meet occasionally at other periods when specially required so to do. The real management of the charity is in a great measure left to the physician and the treasurer, who act in all things subject to the ultimate control of the committee, of the proceedings of which latter body no account has been kept: as subsidiary to the authority of the committee it is the custom for some of the governors occasionally to visit and examine the dispensary, but not at any stated times. There is not any board of superintendence acting under the orders of the grand jury.

The treasurer (who also acts as secretary, and discharges the duties of both offices without remuneration) is the only non-medical officer. He has remained an officer for some years, and has not been required to give any security. Persons of all religious denominations are, it is said, equally eligible to the spot.

Reports relative to the affairs of the charity are prepared once in every year and laid before the members of the grand jury. It has not been usual to print them, and the Assistant Commissioners were unable to procure a copy of any. The witnesses were requested to give their opinion respecting the utility of a permanent board of health, to consist of the gentry, clergy, medical men, and of the middling class of farmers. They were unanimous in saying, that "such a body was not required except during the prevalence of an such as cholera or typhus fever." They added at the same time, that "the district contained a large number of individuals who would most cheerfully co-operate in any measure which tended to place in their true light the wants and actual condition of the poorer classes of the inhabitants."

As the dispensary does not possess any fixed property whether in land or houses, it is entirely dependent on the contributions of annual subscribers, and on the presentments which the grand jury are accustomed to grant; the former constitute the main support of the charity, which would recently have fallen altogether to the ground, had not a nobleman, whose usual donation had been 25*l.* increased it, on consideration of the emergency, to 50*l.* The following table shows the income under the two heads during the last two years.

		1832.			1833.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	- - -	105	-	-	90	14	-
Presentments	- - -	70	-	-	90	14	-

When the treasurer makes application to the grand jury for their customary grant, it is necessary that he should be able to make affidavit that he has received and has in his possession a certain sum derived from annual subscribers. But as this portion of the receipts of the charity is paid with very little regularity as to time, it has been the practice of the medical attendant to pay in anticipation to the treasurer the sum which he afterwards takes upon himself the trouble of collecting from the several contributors.

The principal items of expenditure are physician's and apothecary's salary, medicine and rent, and of late years it has exceeded the receipts. All bills are paid by the treasurer, after having been previously examined by the committee.

Once in the year the accounts of income and expenditure are drawn up and laid before the grand jury. They are also presented to the members of the committee, but not to the subscribers at large.

Persons who attended the Examination.

EUGENE DOWNING, esq.—NATHANIEL IRVINE, esq.—DAVID MAHONY, esq.—THOMAS M'CARTHY, esq.—Mr. O'SULLIVAN.—The Apothecary; and the Medical Attendant.

THE population of six parishes, amounting to nearly 30,000 souls, have no other source of medical relief than the dispensary of Kenmare; some of them have to come for assistance a distance of 30 miles, and in no direction does any other medical charity occur nearer than at Bantry, or at Killarney, each about 15 miles off. The district is universally felt to be too large, and quite inadequate to the wants of those who are dependent on it. Its utility has been of late years still further diminished by the curtailment of its income, so that a very large number of persons have, of necessity, been refused relief. A still greater inconvenience is experienced from the want of some intern accommodation for the sick poor. The fever hospital at Killarney is of comparatively little benefit to the inhabitants of Kenmare, on account of its remoteness; and even, if patients be sent thither, it is by no means certain that they will be taken in; in several instances admission has been refused; as for the county infirmary at Tralee, it is quite out of the question, being situated at the opposite extremity of the county. Thus, the sick poor are quite unprovided for, and if attacked with infectious disease, they are discarded from their own hovels and left to perish

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Dingle Dispensary.

General Management.

Officers not medical.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

Collection and Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Kenmare Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kenmare
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

by the road side, as no kind of shelter can be found for them. As a remedy for this state of things, the witnesses suggest, the country should be divided into convenient districts, and that each of them should contain a dispensary for affording external relief, while, to a greater or less number of such districts, according to circumstances, a small hospital should be attached, with wards for the reception of fever cases, and a few beds for the treatment of accidents and surgical disorders.

The dispensary is judiciously situated in the main street and centre of the town. The house consists of three rooms, the uppermost of which is used merely as a lumber room. In the two lower, the business of the institution is carried on. It is a dirty place, and if not well adapted in itself for the purposes of a dispensary, it is rendered much worse by the entire absence of arrangement, and neatness in the keeping of it. The premises are held at an annual rent of 5*l.*, from a person who is in no other way connected with the charity.

There are no ground or out-buildings, and they do not contain any convenience for the administration of baths. If it were enacted that each county should provide localities for the medical charities which it supports, there would, in all cases, be some guarantee for their being better adapted to their purposes than they are at present.

There are two medical officers attached to the dispensary, a surgeon and an apothecary. The former is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, (in which city he obtained his qualifications as an accoucheur), and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He was appointed by the subscribers at large in the year 1827, and is at present 36 years of age. He attends no other institution than the one under consideration, to which he is attached as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. He resides within 100 yards of the dispensary-house, and is permitted to engage in private practice. On three days in each week, namely, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, he is obliged to attend at the dispensary, between the hours of twelve and three, and to prescribe for the patients who may present themselves. It is stated that this portion of his duties has never been performed by proxy, except in case of his illness, on which occasions, the apothecary has to act in his place.

The ordinary duties of the apothecary (the second medical officer) are confined to the preparing and dispensing the medicines which have been ordered by the medical attendant. One or other of these gentlemen is always on the spot, so as to secure immediate assistance in urgent and pressing cases. The subscribers exact from them at all times constant attention and regularity in the performance of their respective functions; and any poor person who has just reason to complain of harshness or inattention experienced from either of them, has in his power a well-known mode of obtaining redress by making application to the subscriber who recommended him.

The amount annually awarded to the medical officers is not fixed, it varies with the sum received from the subscribers, whatever that may be, the salary of the physician is made to bear to that of the apothecary—the proportion of three to one. To neither gentleman is any allowance made for a residence or towards the maintenance of a horse. The subscribers have it in their power to apportion what salaries they please to their officers. They may raise them, it is stated by the witnesses, to any amount within the limits of the income, without being subject to the interference of the grand jury, who have no other mode of checking lavish expenditure (if such occurred) than by stopping their usual annual presentment.

Each of the medical officers is elected by the subscribers at large, independent of any superior authority. This is a defect which should be remedied by vesting in some tribunal the power of passing a *veto* on all elections, for the purpose of preventing the appointment of improper persons, on the occasion of the last vacancy in the situation of physician, it was filled up without any previous notice, it being required from the person chosen that he should be possessed of separate testimonials as a physician, surgeon and accoucheur. The last election of an apothecary was preceded by an advertisement inserted in the newspapers, inviting candidates to present themselves, and informing them that they should be qualified as masters of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. There was no limitation as to age, and there was but one candidate. The usual conditions for voting were insisted on in all those who were admitted to take a part in the election, but it was not considered necessary to acquaint the grand jury with the qualifications of the individual appointed. There are no other medical practitioners in the district than those attached to the dispensary, and it is thought that there are not in the neighbourhood a sufficient number of persons capable of paying for advice to maintain a medical man, independently of the salary derived from the institution. Neither superannuations nor retiring pensions are allowed. No death has ever taken place among the medical officers.

The Assistant Commissioners found the room appropriated to the dispensing of medicine in a very filthy and disorderly condition. From the absence of any thing like arrangement of its contents they were unable to ascertain with accuracy what the quality of the medicine was. It appeared, however, to be in sufficient quantity, with the exception that neither quinine nor morphia, nor any other of the more delicate preparations had been provided. It was all under the care of the apothecary, and was distinct from the articles used in his private practice, which were kept in his shop in a different part of the town. The sum paid by the treasurer for drugs to the Messrs. Harrington, druggists, in Cork (who are subscribers to the institution), had amounted to 30*l.* The pharmaceutical apparatus was of the most miserable description, and the stock of surgical instruments did not exceed a stomach-pump. It was stated that leeches were never made use of. No provision is made for the performance of vaccination at the dispensary. The apothecary practises it to some extent at his own residence, but he is paid for all those on whom he operates. The better informed classes exhibit an increasing confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, which has hardly ever been succeeded by small-pox, and in the excepted instances the latter disease has been of an exceedingly

exceedingly mild character. Inoculation is not forbidden by the rules of the dispensary; but the medical officer states, that he has never sanctioned the performance of it.

A very accurate register is kept by the apothecary, which specifies all particulars relative to the extent of relief granted to the poor, as well as can be done when the desultory nature of dispensary practice is considered. No account is, however, kept of the numbers to whom relief is refused. The following table shows the number of persons who applied for aid with tickets of recommendation during the last three years:—

1831, number of patients was	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,630
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,570
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320

As the one suffices to procure medical assistance during the course of one and the same attack of illness, the number of times at which medicine was actually granted may be supposed to be far greater than the above figures would indicate.

The ordinary number of persons who were relieved at the dispensary on public days, at the period of the Assistant Commissioners' visit, was stated to be between 20 and 30. At the same date, from five to ten poor people were under treatment at their own dwellings by the medical attendant. No operation of any importance had been performed for a considerable time; of midwifery cases about 20 are attended in the course of each year.

A note of recommendation is indispensably required from all persons, without any exception, who apply at the dispensary for relief. The rigid adherence to this condition does not, however, interpose any effectual obstacle to the procuring of aid by the poor. It is stated by the witnesses, that even strangers can always obtain the necessary order, as each subscriber is entitled to issue an unlimited number of orders, and a single signature to each order is sufficient. In this institution it is not usual to give either advice or medicine gratuitously to any of the subscribers. But there is reason for believing, nevertheless, that many persons contrive to participate in its benefits, whose circumstances place them quite above the necessity of applying for the assistance of a charitable establishment.

Those persons whom the nature of their sickness prevents from making personal application at the dispensary are visited at their own dwellings (provided they be not more distant from the town than two miles) by either the physician or the apothecary. It is stated, that in cases of acute disorder, this attendance is in many instances repeated to the extent of two or three visits in the course of the day, and that it is also freely rendered at night when required. The medical attendant observes, that occasional attention is really of no use whatever, except where a patient is labouring under an attack of a slow or chronic character. No provision has been made for the proper treatment of fractures and other accidents, as the charity does not possess or supply either splints or bandages. It is only in cases of danger or of difficulty that the women of the poorer classes are entitled to call for the assistance of the medical attendant of the dispensary during their confinement; at other times, they are attended by midwives, of whom the generality are represented to possess very few qualifications for their business, whilst some are said to be grossly ignorant and unskilful to a lamentable degree. A book is kept, in which the prescriptions ordered by the attendant are carefully registered. No other prescriptions than this are ever compounded at the charity.

There is no institution within the bounds of the district or in its neighbourhood for supplying the sick poor with either food or fuel.

The general management of the affairs of the establishment is vested in the annual subscribers, who amount to about 28, but who have never been in the habit of holding any fixed and regular meetings for the transaction of business. Neither of the medical officers are governors of the institution, nor have been allowed to take any material part in its management.

There is not any committee of management, nor any board of superintendence. No governor has ever been appointed for the purpose of occasionally inspecting the working of the establishment.

The officers not medical are the secretary and the treasurer. Both of them give their services without receiving any remuneration, and the latter is not required to give any security. It is stated that they have been elected without reference to their religious persuasions.

No attendant is engaged.

For the first time a report was prepared previous to the last assizes, in pursuance of the directions of the grand jury. The report was not printed, but the Assistant Commissioners were informed that it contained a statement of the numbers who had obtained relief from the dispensary, together with their diseases and the mode of treatment adopted. It is suggested by the witnesses, that much advantage would result from selecting a certain number of individuals from the gentry, the clergy and the middling class of farmers, and forming them into a board to watch over the public health, and to make known the wants and real condition of the labouring classes.

There are, it is stated, a large number of persons in the district who would very willingly co-operate in any investigation having in view the latter object.

The institution does not possess any sources of income of a permanent character. It is maintained by a yearly presentment allowed by the grand jury, and chiefly by annual subscriptions derived exclusively from the richer classes. On its receipts from the latter source its existence is altogether dependent, and it forms a very uncertain and precarious support. Two individuals subscribe considerable sums respectively, viz., 10*l.* and 5*l.*

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kenmare
Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Management.

Committee of Management.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.
Reports.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roncy, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kenmare
Dispensary.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Listowel
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officers.

Election.

The following gross sums were received from subscribers during the last three years.

	£.	s.	d.
1831	70	—	—
1832	51	3	—
1833	51	—	—

Until the year 1832, the amount annually contributed by the county was equal to what had been collected from contributors.

After the subscriptions have fallen due the secretary issues a circular to the subscribers, requesting them to deliver their contributions to the treasurer. The funds then remain in his hands until they are required; but the institution is generally in his debt.

The principal items in the annual expenditure are salaries, medicine and rent. The amount of the expenditure in each of the last three years was as follows; viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	140	—	—
1832	102	6	—
1833	88	6	—

The payment of bills is in all cases intrusted to the discretion of the treasurer.

The Assistant Commissioners were not furnished with any detailed account of the income and expenditure of the charity, but they were informed that such was systematically prepared every twelve months.

Persons who attended the Examination.

STEPHEN E. COLLES, esq.—Rev. Mr. HICKSON, Vicar of Duagh.—Rev. Mr. HEWSON, Curate.—The Apothecary; and the Medical Attendant.

THE district attached to the Listowel dispensary has frequently been found inconveniently large; it extends in some directions to a distance of eight miles from the institution, and contains a population of 10,000 souls, who have not any other source of medical relief to apply to; as, although a dispensary has for some time existed at Ballylongford (which is about six miles off), it is not included within the district of the charity under consideration: the witnesses state, that no applications for relief have ever been refused at the Listowel dispensary; but they observe, that no similar establishment should ever be required to afford assistance over a country of more than ten miles in diameter; they complain of the serious evils which, on many occasions, have arisen from the want of internal accommodation for the sick poor; and it is suggested by them that small hospitals for the reception of fever cases, and containing a few beds for surgical cases, should be attached to a certain number of contiguous medical districts, each of which, at the same time, might continue to possess a dispensary for the distribution of external aid, in advice and medicine, as at present.

A neat and commodious apartment, fitted up as a shop, and situated at the rear of the house in which the medical attendant resides, has been appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary, and answers its ends extremely well. It does not, however, contain any article for administering baths.

The principal medical officer of the institution, and who is connected with it in the joint capacities of surgeon, physician and accoucheur, is a bachelor of medicine of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. He received his education in midwifery in the Lying-in hospital of Dublin. He is permitted to engage in private practice, but does not hold any other public situation. He was appointed by the subscribers at large, in the year 1828, at which period he was 27 years of age. As the institution is carried on in his house he is required always to give immediate aid in case of emergency, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday he is obliged to attend in the dispensary, and to prescribe for all patients who present themselves under the proper conditions between the hours of twelve and three o'clock. The second medical officer is the apothecary. His ordinary duties are limited to the compounding and dispensing of the medicines which have been ordered by the attending physician; but whenever the absence of the latter gentleman is compelled by illness or any other unavoidable circumstance (a thing which is stated by the witnesses to have occurred but very rarely), it devolves upon the apothecary to act as his substitute, under the sanction of the subscribers or of the committee; the regular performance of their respective duties is effectually secured by the control which the committee possess over both officers, and from that body, it is said, or from any individual member of it, that the poor can with the greatest facility obtain redress, if they have had just reason to complain of having been treated as patients with harshness or neglect. No medical officer would be retained in this institution against the general wishes of the poor, or if he were known to have deservedly forfeited their confidence and good opinion.

The salaries paid to the two medical gentlemen from the general funds of the establishment are, to the physician 80 l. per annum, to the apothecary 20 l. per annum; neither of them receives any allowance towards the expenses of a residence or of the maintenance of a horse. The amount of the remuneration granted to them is quite discretionary with the governing body of the charity. The grand jury have not any other means at their disposal to control it than by withholding the presentment which they are annually called upon to grant.

Both

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Listowel
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Managing
Committee.

Both medical officers are elected by the annual subscribers of one guinea, without any interference in the appointment on the part of the grand jury, for whose control, or for that of any other body, there does not seem in the present case to be any necessity; on the occasion of the last vacancies there appeared three candidates for the situation of physician, and two for that of apothecary. This competition had been produced by the insertion of an advertisement in the newspapers, which, at the same time, announced that all candidates would be expected to possess degrees from some university, college or board; there was no limitation as to the age of those who might think proper to come forward, nor does any number of years' service entitle an officer to a superannuation or to a retiring allowance. There has not been any mortality among the medical attendants of the dispensary. The number of persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Listowel who are capable of paying for medical advice is very considerable. There are, in fact, two practitioners established in the district besides those who are attached to the dispensary; but it is stated by the witnesses, that neither of them would be willing to attend the poor gratuitously.

The Assistant Commissioners found much to praise in the condition of the room in which the medicines were kept. The drawers, bottles, &c. were in good order, and contained an adequate supply of excellent medicine (including quinine and some other of the more delicate preparations) which had been procured from the Messrs. Harrington, druggists, of Cork, at an annual expense during the last three years of about 60*l*. The druggist's yearly bills are discharged by the treasurer. The drugs remain under lock and key, and always in charge either of the medical attendant or of the apothecary, to whom it is not permitted to sell any part of them, and they are kept in an apartment separate from those intended for private practice. There is a good apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c.; but the supply of surgical instruments is limited to a few small ones, which, as far as they go, answer the purposes of the charity, but are found to be altogether too few in number. Leeches are sometimes made use of, when circumstances particularly demand their application. Their frequent adoption is quite precluded by the high price at which they are sold. It is to be regretted no provision whatever is made for the diffusion of vaccination in this dispensary. Notwithstanding that small-pox has prevailed to a considerable extent of late years, the medical attendant is not forbidden to inoculate with the matter of the latter disease; but it is a practice which he has never either followed or approved of.

A very accurate register of all applications for relief is kept by the physician. It embraces the name, residence and disease of each applicant, together with its termination, and some personal remarks in particular cases. Mention is also made of the subscriber on whose recommendation each patient presents himself, and whenever, from any cause, assistance is refused, a special note of the circumstances is entered in the journal; when the Assistant Commissioners were at Listowel, the usual number of persons who were accustomed to be relieved at the dispensary on a public day was about 60; at the same date, the number of patients visited at their own dwellings was 30. It was stated that within the last three years about 30 lying-in women had been attended in connexion with the charity.

No poor person is entitled to demand the assistance of the institution, unless he has provided himself with the recommendation of a subscriber; this condition is found to operate as an exclusion to many, as each subscriber is only authorized to issue tickets in the proportion of 20 in the year for each guinea that he contributes; nevertheless it sometimes, though rarely, happens that individuals contrive to obtain both advice and medicine at the dispensary, whose means would very well enable them to pay for it; the knowledge of this fact has led to the establishment of a regulation, whereby it is provided that no man possessing three cows shall be admitted to participate in the benefits of the institution. The servants of subscribers are at all times attended gratuitously, but this privilege is not extended to any class of subscribers.

All persons who present themselves at the dispensary on the days and hours indicated in a preceding part of this evidence receive medical assistance, under the restriction already mentioned. In addition to this portion of his duty, the medical attendant was formerly required to attend at their own houses, in whatever part of the district they might be situated, those patients whom sickness did not allow to seek him at the dispensary. However, after a time this was found to be impracticable, from the great extent of country included, and it is now left to his own discretion to determine in what instances he shall visit or not. He states, that when it is possible, he is accustomed to attend two or three times a day, when such is necessary, and that he also visits at night, when circumstances are urgent. He adds, that occasional attendance is nearly if not altogether useless, except in diseases of a chronic nature, where the disorder is of an acute character, it becomes indispensable that the patient should be seen by his physician at least once a day. The Assistant Commissioners inspected the prescription book, and with reference to its entries, they were informed that no other remedies were ever prepared or compounded with the medicines belonging to the dispensary than those ordered by the medical attendant. That gentleman is not bound to give his gratuitous aid to lying-in women, except in cases of difficulty; they are usually attended by midwives, who possess very few qualifications for what they undertake, and it is stated, that a large number of the instances in which the physician is ultimately called in, have become complicated, from their mismanagement and want of skill.

A managing committee has been appointed to attend to the details of the establishment. They are directed to assemble every month for the despatch of business; minutes of their proceedings have always been kept. They do not appear to have performed their duties with any regularity. The grand jury have never appointed a board of superintendence, but some of the governors (and more especially the treasurer) are in the habit of paying occasional attention

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

Listowel
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

to the affairs of the charity, independent of the meetings of the committee, which seldom occur unless the members of it be specially summoned.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer. He acts without any remuneration for his services, and has not been required to give any security. It is stated that religious distinctions do not influence the election of this officer.

Reports are annually prepared to show the circumstances of the institution. These are not usually printed, but copies of them are laid before the members of the grand jury and the subscribers.

The resources of this charity are derived in part from the county, and partly from the subscriptions of individuals, of whom one annually contributes 20*l.* to its funds. On the continuance of this gift the existence of the dispensary is chiefly dependent, as the grand jury presentments bear always a certain proportion to the amount received in subscriptions; the entire receipts during each of the last three years is given in the following table:—

	1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Grand Jury Presentments - - - -	93	16	-	65	-	-	97	-	-
Annual Subscriptions - - - -	93	16	-	128	12	-	97	-	-
	£. 187	12	-	193	12	-	194	-	-

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain, until wanted, in his hands. The expenditure in the year 1833 had amounted to 214*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* In the present year (1834) it has exceeded the income by 18*l.*, which sum has been advanced by the treasurer through whose hands all bills are paid, after they have been examined by the committee.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN HEWSON, esq.; and the Medical Attendant.

Miltown
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE Miltown dispensary is situated at a distance of about 13 miles from Killarney, and at not much more than half that distance from Tralee, to which however the road is difficult and leads across a ridge of mountains. In both of the last-mentioned places there are institutions for the affording medical relief to the poor, but neither of them are within the bounds of the dispensary at present under consideration, which extends in some directions to nearly 14 miles, and embraces a population of nearly 10,000 souls. The sources of professional assistance are without doubt too few in this part of the country generally, and although extern aid in advice and medicine has, at all times, been freely granted to patients provided with the necessary recommendation, yet on several occasions, the want of hospital accommodation has been severely felt, and has been attended with no little injury to the poor in general. It would be desirable to remove this defect, by the establishment of small infirmaries, in connexion with well defined and moderate districts. The Assistant Commissioners cannot however avoid remarking, that other portions of the county suffer under the want in question, to a degree exceeding the inconvenience experienced by the inhabitants of Miltown. The latter can, in some measure, avail themselves of the establishments which exist at Killarney and at Tralee, and also of the excellent hospital which has, within a short period, been erected in the town of Cahirciveen.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is carried on in a tolerable sized room, attached to the residence of the medical attendant, of which, in fact, it, together with an apartment appropriated to the purposes of a waiting room, forms a part. The house is but one story in height, constructed of stone and mortar; neither baths or any garden or grounds are attached to the premises.

Medical Attendant.

The medical officer of the institution holds no other appointment. He was selected at the formation of the charity by the subscribers at large, and discharges the duties of general medical attendant. He is a master apothecary, and is at present 40 years of age. He resides in the institution, and is required to receive and provide for the sick poor on every day in the week. He has no assistant in the dispensing of medicine, or to take his place during his occasional absence. However, it is stated, that he has never performed his duties by proxy, and that if it were necessary for him to quit his post, he would be required to give notice of his intention to the members of the committee.

Payment.

The salary allowed to the medical attendant is 30*l.* a year. He does not receive any thing towards providing himself with a residence, or towards defraying the expenses of a mode of conveyance. There is but little reason for supposing that any disposition can exist on the part of the managers of this charity to grant to their medical officer a rate of remuneration beyond what may be considered just and adequate, but, it is stated, that no authority exists capable of preventing them from so doing, were they inclined. The grand jury have it in their power to refuse their usual yearly presentment; but such a step would in all probability put an end to the existence of the institution.

Election.

It has been already intimated that the election of the medical attendant is vested in the general body of the annual subscribers. On the occasion of the last election an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers, inviting candidates to appear. No limitation was announced

announced as to the age of the competitors, and the only qualifications which they were called upon to produce was that of having attained the rank of a master apothecary. Nevertheless, on the day of election only one candidate presented himself. None were permitted to tender their votes, except those subscribers who had complied with the requisite conditions, but neither notice of the appointment or statement of testimonials was submitted to the grand jury. The institution does not profess to grant either superannuation or retiring allowances to its officers. The neighbourhood of Miltown contains very few residents in independent circumstances, and holds out no temptation to a practitioner to make it his residence, without having a fixed salary from a public establishment to depend on. It contains no other medical man than the medical attendant of the dispensary, who also discharges the functions of postmaster in the town; with respect to the securities possessed by the poor of the district against neglect or harshness on the part of the medical attendant, it is stated that "they are well aware that any one who feels himself aggrieved, can at all times easily obtain redress by lodging his complaint with one of the subscribers. There is not, however, any reason for supposing that the attendant does not enjoy the confidence and good will of the generality of the people for whose benefit he has been selected.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Miltown
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

The Assistant Commissioners found the dispensary room arranged with much neatness. Its appointments were all good, and it contained an abundant supply of all the necessary medicines, including quinine, morphia, and some other of the more delicate preparations. It was stated that the several articles were purchased by the treasurer direct from the Messrs. Harrington and Company, druggists in Cork, and that the medical attendant was not permitted to sell any of them; they were always under his care, and were kept distinct from those of which he made use in his private practice. There is a very good apparatus for preparing decoctions, and for other pharmaceutical operations. Leeches are procured when circumstances require them, but there are not any surgical instruments belonging to the institution. It is provided that the physician shall furnish vaccine matter gratuitously to the poor of the neighbourhood, as far as he may be able; and though he is not prevented from using inoculation, yet he has never done so. He states, that "he considers vaccination as decidedly preventive of small-pox, and that the public generally manifest an increasing confidence in the utility of the practice." Small-pox has not, of late years, been very frequent in any part of the district.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

No operations of moment had been performed for a period of three years, and during that time no case of midwifery had been attended in connexion with the dispensary.

A resolution of the governors directs that relief shall not be afforded to any applicant, unless he have provided himself with a recommendation from a subscriber; the servants of subscribers are entitled to the services of the medical attendant, if they comply with this condition, which is not, however, in general enforced with much strictness. At any rate it does not throw any obstacle in the way of the poor when standing in need of assistance, as each subscriber is authorized to issue an unlimited number of recommendatory orders in his own name. There is no reason to suppose that any individual, from not being known to the subscribers, has been debarred from the benefits of the charity, which, in the opinion of the witnesses, are never shared except by those whose circumstances justly render them deserving of gratuitous relief.

Extern Patients.

If a patient possessing a proper recommendation be not able to present himself at the dispensary on one of the public days, the physician is not bound to visit him at his own dwelling. He is, however, bound to give attendance in the night if required. Lying-in women are not attended from the institution. They are obliged to make use of the sources of ordinary midwives, who are represented as being, generally, extremely ignorant. No provision whatever is made for the treatment of fractures and other accidents. It is remarked by the medical attendant, that "although he is not bound to visit the poor at their own houses, yet he considers that in all cases of acute diseases they should be seen at least once a day by a physician, occasional attendance being of little if any use, except when the disorder partakes of a chronic character." The Assistant Commissioners were not able to form an opinion of the nature of the remedies adopted in the practice of the attending physician. He was not accustomed to keep a prescription book, as he made up each patient's medicine at the time of prescribing it. It was stated that, if the poor possessed the remedies of any other authorized practitioner, that they would be compounded for them gratuitously at the institution.

Nourishment.

The dispensary does not supply the sick poor with any thing beyond advice and medicine; neither does it, nor any other charity in the district, furnish them any article of nourishment, clothing or fuel.

General Management.

The supreme authority over all the affairs of the institution resides in the subscribers, who amount in number to about 33; however there is no instance of their having assembled for the transaction of business, and they would appear to have relinquished the management of the establishment, in all its particulars, to the discretion of the medical attendant, although that gentleman has not, either *ex officio* or by subscription, a claim to the authority of a governor.

Managing Committee.

No managing committee has ever been appointed, nor is there any board of superintendence, nor even a visiting governor to supply the defect of a more numerous and legitimate direction.

Officers not medical.

The present acting treasurer, who is the only non-medical officer, has held his situation for a considerable time; he has continued to act since the period of his original appointment without any renewal of his election, which took place by open voting, and without any reference to his religious persuasion; he receives no remuneration for his services, and has never been

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Miltown

Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

called upon to give any security; however, he is obliged to present his accounts to the grand jury at the termination of each year.

No report of the state and affairs of the charity has been ever prepared. The witnesses were requested to give their opinion as to the expediency of organizing a permanent board of health, to consist of the clergy, medical men and the gentry; they stated such an establishment would be productive of very extensive utility, and that a large number of individuals could very easily be found both qualified and willing to enter into measures having for their object the investigation or improvement of the general condition of the poor of the district.

The income of the charity amounts to about 60*l.* a year, which is made up partly by annual subscriptions and partly by the presentment allowed by the grand jury; it possesses no permanent property, but, however, its existence is considered to be pretty well secured, as it does not depend on the contribution of any one individual; none of the poorer classes are to be found among the subscribers.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted.

The annual expenditure is usually fully equal to the receipts, and consists chiefly of salary to physician and medicine; the payment of bills rests entirely with the treasurer.

The accounts are made up at the termination of each year, but as they are only presented to the grand jury and not printed for circulation among the subscribers, the Assistant Commissioners were not able to procure a copy.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**Tarbert Dispensary.*

MR. ALLEN.—W. BRUNSHELL, esq.—GEORGE HILL.—THOMAS W. SANDES, esq.—
W. SANDES, esq.;—and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district of the Tarbert dispensary contains a population of about 7,000 souls, and extends in some directions to a distance of five miles. It is judiciously placed with respect to the county for the benefit of which it has been established; and there has never been occasion to refuse relief to any applicant. There are similar medical charities at Glyn (county of Limerick) and at Ballylongford, both of which places are less than six miles off. The dispensary under consideration professes to give only external assistance; it possesses no internal or hospital accommodation for the sick; and the witnesses state, that "no evil has arisen from the defect, and that the district does not stand in need of any change."

Building.

The dispensary accommodation is exceedingly good, the room appropriated to that purpose in the house of the medical attendant is large and neatly kept, and that gentleman is allowed 5*l.* per annum for the use of it. So far as the dispensary goes there is no fault to find.

Medical Attendant.

The medical attendant was appointed by the subscribers at a general meeting, which took place in the year 1828, for the purpose of establishing the institution. He is at present 31 years of age, but is not in possession of any degree or license whatsoever, whether as surgeon, physician or apothecary, neither has he ever received any instructions in midwifery previous to his election; he had been in straitened circumstances, which prevented him from practising his profession. He resides at the institution, and acts as general medical attendant. On two fixed days in each week, viz., Tuesdays and Fridays, he is required to receive and prescribe for the poor at the dispensary, and on the intermediate days he is occupied in visiting the patients at their own dwellings. He is not attached to any other institution, and his regularity in the performance of the duties of the present is insured by the facility with which, it is stated, that any of the poor who have just reason to complain of harshness or neglect, on his part, can obtain redress by appealing to one of the subscribers; who would summon a meeting for the purpose of inquiring into the accusation. It is stated, at the same time, that there are no grounds for supposing that the medical attendant is not in full possession of the confidence and good will of the people.

Payment.

The salary of the physician is 40*l.* per annum.

Election.

At the origin of the charity, an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers, inviting candidates to present themselves for the situation of medical attendant. However, the person who at present fills that situation alone appeared on the day of election, and he was appointed by the votes of such of the subscribers as had contributed to the amount of 1*l.* 1*s.* No qualifications whether as to age or education were called for, an omission which points clearly to the necessity of investing in some superior authority an unconditional *veto* on all appointments, as the only certain means of preventing improper selections. The grand jury were not consulted in any step of the proceedings. There is no medical practitioner residing nearer to Tarbert than at Listowel, in the same county; and it is thought that this neighbourhood would be left wholly without professional aid, were it not for the inducement offered by the salary derivable from the dispensary, which in some degree compensated for the small number of individuals who are capable of remunerating a physician for his services. It is stated that the subscribers would not grant any pension to an officer in case of his being superannuated, or of his retiring.

Pharmacy.

The room for dispensing medicine presented an appearance of tolerable neatness. The medicines were good, but the supply was limited to those of an ordinary description, there being neither quinine nor morphia nor any of the more delicate preparations, a want which the witnesses attributed to the low state of the funds of the charity. All the medicines that are required are purchased by the treasurer from the Messrs. Leslie & Co., druggists, in

in Dublin, and, on arrival, are consigned to the care of the medical attendant, who, though not permitted to sell any part of them, is nevertheless accustomed to keep them in the same apartment with the medicines which he makes use of in his private practice. The cost of drugs during each of the last three years has been as follows :

										£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	9
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	2
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	17	3½

DISPENSARIES.
Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Tarbert Dispensary.

There are not any surgical instruments worth mentioning, and leeches are rarely if ever employed. With respect to vaccination, no rule exists enjoining the gratuitous performance of it on the part of the medical attendant ; but he is in the habit of vaccinating all the children who are presented to him for the purpose, never adopting inoculation by small-pox, though not forbidden to do so. The disease of small-pox prevailed throughout the district to a considerable extent about two years previous to the date of this evidence ; but since that period it has not manifested itself. The medical attendant states that “ he considers vaccination as being very decidedly efficacious in the prevention of small-pox ;” and he adds that “ the practice of it is gradually diffusing itself among the people.”

A register is kept with great correctness of the extent to which relief is granted in connexion with the institution. Particulars are stated of all the cases in which application has been made for assistance, how they have been disposed of, and what has been the result of the mode of treatment adopted in each instance. During the years between 1830 and 1833, 1,496 persons were supplied with medicine at the dispensary ; and within the same interval, the number of patients who were visited at their own dwellings amounted to 828. At the time the Assistant Commissioners visited the charity, there were on the books of the former class, 30 ; and of the latter, 10. No operation of any importance had taken place for three years, nor are midwifery cases at all attended.

Patients' Registration.

Every subscriber has the privilege of issuing, in his own name, an unlimited number of recommendations, entitling the bearers to obtain relief from the dispensary. The lower class of domestic servants are permitted to avail themselves of their tickets, which it is stated can be procured without any difficulty by all classes of the poor. They are not, however, issued, except to those who, from their poverty, are considered to be fit objects for gratuitous medical aid. In no case does the institution furnish either advice or medicine to any of the subscribers.

Who entitled to Relief.

The medical officer may be called on to visit at their houses (provided they may be not more than five miles distant) those patients who are incapacitated from presenting themselves at the dispensary. He is bound to attend them as often, either by day or night, as may be required. He observes himself, that “ he considers that a patient labouring under an acute disease should be visited at least once a day, and in some instances oftener : occasional attendance being in truth of no service except in chronic diseases.” He cannot be called to attend lying-in women, except in his capacity as a private practitioner. The poor have no other assistance in their confinement than that afforded by common midwives, who are very seldom qualified either by education or skill for their employment. No other prescriptions are compounded at the institution than those of the medical attendant.

Extern Patients.

The dispensary does not furnish any thing to the sick poor beyond advice and medicine, nor is there any charity in any part of the district whence they can procure articles of nourishment or of clothing.

Nourishment.

The management of all matters connected with the dispensary is vested in the annual subscribers, of whom there are about twenty-three. They are not accustomed to hold any regular or fixed meeting ; but as many as assemble on each occasion are empowered to transact whatever business may be laid before them. Voting by proxy is not permitted at these meetings, of the proceedings at which no register has been kept. The surgeon is not a governor, nor is he allowed to have any material participation in the general management.

General Management.

A certain number of the subscribers have been appointed to act as a managing committee, but as they have never acted, the body can be said to exist only in name. There is no board of superintendence, nor any visiting governors.

Managing Committee.

There are two non-medical officers, viz., the secretary and the treasurer. Both these gentlemen were elected a considerable time back, and have continued to render their services without remuneration, and without any renewal of their appointment. The latter officer does not give any security, but he presents his accounts at the termination of each year both to the subscribers and to the members of the grand jury. The two gentlemen were selected by open voting, and without any reference to their religious tenets.

Officers not medical.

There are not any fixed rules for the government of the establishment, or for the guidance of its officers. In this particular there is much that requires alteration and amendment, and there can be little doubt that much injury has arisen from the want of a uniform system of management.

Rules.

Once every year a report relating to the amount and nature of the relief afforded by the dispensary is prepared for the governors and submitted to the grand jury. The witnesses coincide in describing the benefits which might be expected from the formation of a permanent board of health in this district. The neighbourhood contains many individuals among the gentry, clergy and middling class of farmers, who would be found willing, and, at the same time, qualified to take a part in any investigation into the wants and condition of the poor.

Reports.

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Tarbert Dispensary.

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

The income of the dispensary is derived partly from annual subscriptions and partly from presentments, passed by the grand jury. The amount received under the former head was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	27	6	—
1832	32	11	—
1833	36	10	—

No contributions were obtained from the poorer classes, and a very considerable proportion of the whole was given by one or two individuals, on the continuance of whose bounty the existence of the charity mainly depends. As there is no fixed property of any kind, it is evident that a support of this nature is extremely precarious.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain at all times in his hands.

The chief items of expenditure are salary, medicine and rent. The expenses during each of the last three years were as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	67	9	7
1832	63	15	8
1833	71	11	11

The payment of bills is intrusted to the discretion of the treasurer.

Tralee Dispensary.

Of this dispensary but little need be said, it being evident from the present system, or rather want of system, that it cannot effect any really useful purposes.

It is held in a dirty back street in a house, two stories high, and very much out of repair; the shabby and dilapidated appearance of which bespoke forcibly the tottering condition of the institution.

The prescribing-room is above stairs, the dispensary-room on the ground-floor, and the patients' waiting-room is the entrance passage. The pharmacy is allowed to be dirty, and slovenly kept; the stock of medicines scanty, ill assorted, and of the commonest kind only. The chief commodity is a large tub of salts, which is set up conspicuously facing the entrance. For the house (bad as it is) the rent of 12*l.* per annum is paid.

The physicians of the town, about six in number, undertake to attend in rotation on two fixed days during the week. They receive no salary. The only salaried officer is the apothecary, who is paid at the rate of from 15*l.* to 20*l.* a year.

Midwifery cases are not attended to, nor are patients visited at their own dwellings.

The very limited—the very questionable use of this dispensary is certainly to be ascribed to the low state of its funds, which do not allow of compensating the medical attendants, and putting the institution on an efficient footing.

The subscriptions amount to a few pounds yearly. But it is not to the support of the dispensary alone; it should be remarked, that the local gentry are averse to contributing.

There is not a single annual subscription for either the county infirmary or for the fever hospital. The whole expense is defrayed by the county, which is heavily taxed for the maintenance of these institutions, although the benefits which they confer cannot be participated in by those who live at any great distance from them. This must be especially the case in a country intersected by mountainous ridges, which render intercourse to any extent quite impracticable.

According to returns the whole of the funds for the last three years amounted to 245*l.* 15*s.* being raised half by subscription and half by grand jury presentment.

By the account which we have received from the treasurer, the expenditure for the last three years was 187*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a difference of 58*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for fuel, &c., and keeping the dispensary in a proper state and order, which has not been done. There being no committee, whatever blame may be due for such neglect must rest with the treasurer, chiefly if not exclusively, as to one to whom the entire management of the charity is given.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Valentia
Dispensary.

Rev. FRANCIS CHUTE, treasurer.—DAVID FITZGERALD, esq.—Rev. EDWARD FITZGERALD, P.P.—PETER FITZGERALD, esq.—Rev. THOMAS MAGIN, P.P.; and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE Valentia dispensary is intended solely for the island of that name, of which the point most remote from the institution is about six miles distant. The population of the island amounts to between 2,000 and 3,000 souls. There is no other medical charity on it; but, on the mainland, at Cahirciveen, about four miles off, there is a dispensary. The establishment at Valentia is considered to be quite sufficient for the wants of the district which is attached to it, at least so far as external relief. There is no hospital accommodation connected with it; and though no very great evil has hitherto resulted from the defect, yet, as cases are of continual occurrence, which cannot be properly treated otherwise than by being under the constant inspection of the medical attendant, it is thought by the witnesses, that unquestionable benefit would arise from the formation of a small local infirmary fitted up for the

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.

County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Valentia

Dispensary.

Medical Attendant.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

the reception of patients labouring under fever, and also containing a few beds for the treatment of accidents and other surgical cases.

A small room attached to the court-house is hired at an annual rent of 3*l.* for the purposes of the dispensary. It is well placed, convenient, and neatly kept. It answers its design sufficiently well, except that it has neither outbuilding nor any provision for administering baths.

The medical attendant, about 33 years of age, is a master of arts and a bachelor of medicine in the university of Dublin, and had been an apprentice to a surgeon residing in that city. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the month of December last, he was elected without opposition to his present situation on the recommendation of the treasurer. Previous to that period he had been in the habit of acting for the surgeon of the Roscommon Infirmary. He discharges the duties of physician, surgeon and apothecary, and holds no other appointment. He is permitted to engage in practice on his own account, and having no apprentice or assistant, it forms part of his duties to dispense medicine to the poor in person. He is required to give attendance at the dispensary every day until 12 o'clock, and to prescribe for all the patients who make application before that hour. On one occasion during his absence in London, he obtained the sanction of the committee to the performance of his duties by an approved substitute. But from the circumstance that his predecessor was dismissed solely for neglect of duty, it is very clear that no prolonged irregularity or want of attention would be suffered to take place. It is further stated, that the poor have it at all times in their power to obtain redress for any harshness manifested towards them, by laying their complaints before one of the subscribers. The medical officer was not retained long after he had ceased to possess the general confidence and good will of the people.

A salary of 70*l.* per annum is paid to the physician, without any allowance for a residence or towards the expense of a horse. By the late Grand Jury Act, all presentments on account of dispensaries must have been approved of at a special sessions before they can receive the final sanction of the grand jury. In this manner the last named body are fully adequate to the preventing any improper expenditure in the payment of medical attendants. If they suspect any collusion between the subscribers and the surgeon of a dispensary for the purpose of obtaining more money from the county than is justified by the amount of *bonâ fide* subscriptions, they at once check it, either by altogether withholding their fiat from the presentment, or else by curtailing it to its just proportions. The witnesses conceive that, on these points, there exists a very sufficient and watchful control.

The election of the medical attendant resides with the subscribers of one guinea yearly and upwards. Appointments are made without any reference to, or interference on the part of the grand jury. When the last vacancy took place, under the circumstances already adverted to, public notice by advertisement was not given of the intention to fill it up. It was considered that enough of publicity was secured by the several gentlemen who mentioned the matter in large towns. Candidates were, without limitation as to age, required to bring forward testimonials of having obtained a regular degree, and on the day of election three gentlemen presented themselves to the subscribers. No death has ever taken place among the medical gentlemen attached to the charity, and there are not any regulations with respect to the allowance of superannuation or retiring pensions. It is stated by the witnesses that, were it not for the emoluments derived from the dispensary, the poor of the Island of Valentia would, in all probability, be left wholly without medical assistance; the number of persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood who are in circumstances to pay for professional attendance is very small, and could never support a medical man, independent of a public salary.

The room in which medicines are dispensed is kept in a clean and orderly manner. The medicines were found to be of a good quality, and every thing usually found requisite in practice had been provided, with the exception of quinine and morphia. It was stated that the drugs were supplied by a London establishment at an average cost during each of the last three years of about 18*l.* However, during the year that just elapsed the cost did not exceed 10*l.*, and this very considerable saving was attributed by the witnesses to the judicious economy of the medical attendant, under whose care the entire stock is placed, and is kept carefully locked up. In consequence of the inconvenience experienced in obtaining medicine from the main land, the committee have adopted a regulation, whereby the physician is allowed to sell medicine to the inhabitants of the island on which there is not an apothecary's shop. He writes his prescription, and the preparation is sold at the ordinary price, the money being always placed to the credit of the institution. There are not any surgical instruments, and it is stated that leeches are never made use of in the practice of the dispensary. Up to the present time measures have not been adopted for the diffusion of vaccination, and the medical attendant has been at liberty to inoculate with the matter of small-pox. This, however, he has never done, and the disease has not occurred in the island since the period of his appointment. Recently it has been in contemplation to afford to the poor the means of having their children gratuitously vaccinated, and it is stated that the people in general are disposed to place much confidence in the practice, as preventive of small-pox. The opinion of the medical attendant is very strongly in favour of its efficacy.

A very excellent and comprehensive register of patients relieved has been kept by the physician; but owing to the recent date of his appointment, the Assistant Commissioners were not able to procure any details of the number of persons who had availed themselves of the aid of the charity during the years immediately previous to their inspection. They were, however, informed, that no instance had occurred of a person unable to pay for aid being refused it, and it was stated that in general, the number of applicants for attendance

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.
Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Valentia
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

County Antrim.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ballycastle
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of County.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Medical Officer.

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

at their own dwellings, was far greater during the winter months than during the summer. No operation of any importance had taken place for some time.

Neither advice nor medicine is granted in connexion with the dispensary, except to those who have provided themselves with the recommendation of a governor or subscriber. This condition does not, however, throw any practical difficulty in the way of obtaining relief, as there is no limit to the number of recommendatory orders which may be issued by each subscriber, in his own name. It is said that, should even a poor person be not known to or not liked by the subscribers, still there is no danger of his being excluded from the benefits of the county subscription. Some of the poorer subscribers, those, for instance, who contribute only 10s. a year, are entitled to demand gratuitous relief, but with this exception, there are much fewer instances of undue participation in the benefits of the institution than have been met with in other places. The treasurer denies that any such cases are to be found, and adds that a rule exists which gives the medical officer authority to refuse his services to any one who pays for his land a higher rent than 10 l. per annum.

Extern patients are received at the dispensary on every day in the week, but the physician is also obliged to visit, at their homes, those persons who may be confined by sickness, and when urgent cases require additional attention he may be called upon to repeat his visits to the extent of two or three times a day, and even during the night; the physician states that "he considers daily attendance as being absolutely necessary for the proper treatment of the generality of acute affections;" and he adds, that "he looks upon an occasional visit as being either of no use, or only useful in maladies which have assumed a chronic character. Accidents also are required to be immediately attended to, and provision has been made of splints and bandages for their effectual treatment. No prescription book is kept, and no other prescriptions are compounded than those written by the attending physician. That gentleman has not paid any attention to the practice of midwifery, but, nevertheless, he is accustomed, as far as lies within his power, to give assistance to the poor during their confinement. In general, they are attended by midwives, who are represented as of little or no skill. They are too frequently the cause of serious injury both to mother and child.

The dispensary supplies the sick with nothing beyond advice and medicine. There is not in the neighbourhood any charitable institution whence they can obtain either clothing or food.

Every subscriber of a guinea is entitled to take a part in the proceedings of the committee, which was appointed at the commencement of the establishment. This body has, however, never performed any duties, although it is instructed to assemble for the despatch of business at least once in every month. There are not any visiting governors, but the affairs of the charity seem to be carried on by the treasurer and another gentleman, whose workmen are all provided with professional assistance, in virtue of a large subscription which is paid in the name of the Knight of Kerry.

The treasurer, who is the only non-medical officer, has acted without remuneration for his services, and without any renewal of his appointment, since the origin of the charity, when he was selected by the open votes of the subscribers, and without reference to his religious persuasion; he has never been called upon to enter into any security for the sums intrusted to him, but he is obliged to present his accounts at the termination of each year to the subscribers. In reply to the question "Whether any instance had occurred of an officer being removed from his situation?" it was replied by the witnesses, that the only case of the kind alluded to, was that of the last medical attendant, who, as has been already mentioned, was deprived of his appointment for neglect of duty.

There are not any attendants.

A report is annually laid before the grand jury, which details the general affairs of the charity. It has not been in any instance printed, and the Assistant Commissioners failed in procuring a copy of it. In consequence of the number of intelligent individuals which the Valentia district contains, it is conceived by the witnesses that a permanent board of health could with great advantage be formed, for the purpose of investigating the real condition and the wants of the poorer classes of the inhabitants. It is stated that many persons possessing all the requisite qualifications for the task would willingly co-operate in its execution.

The institution does not possess any permanent source of income. Annual subscriptions and a grant from the grand jury, proportioned to their gross amount, constitute its entire support. Of the former portion of the income, the greater part, viz. 33 l. per annum, is contributed by one gentleman, and on the continuance of his donation, the existence of the charity may be said to depend. No assistance is any longer received from the poorer classes, but there are three names on the list of subscribers, who for the sum of 10s. 6 d. a year are permitted to obtain, without any further charge, whatever quantity of medicine they may chance to stand in need of. The following table will show the entire receipts, from both sources, during each of the last three years:—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	47	5	6	48	16	6	53	—	—
Presentment	47	5	6	48	16	6	32	—	—
	£. 94	11	0	£. 97	7	0	£. 85	0	0

It will be perceived that the allowance from the county was diminished in the last year.

The

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands. The principal demands on the funds of the charity are for the salary of the medical attendant, for medicines, and for the rent of the dispensary accommodation in the court-house. This latter item is 3*l.* per annum. The entire expenditure for each of the under-mentioned years was—

	1831	1832	1833
£.	77	113	79
s.	11	13	—
d.	1	8½	—

The examination of the bills that become due is intrusted to the treasurer, through whose hands all accounts, all orders for medicine, &c. pass. The accounts are closed and balanced once a year, and copies are submitted to the inspection of the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Captain BLOIS, R. N.—Captain BOYD.—Mr. M'CURDY.—Rev. Mr. HILL, Rector of Culfertrin.—Mr. KEENAN.—ALEXANDER MILLAR, esq.—MILLER, esq., late treasurer.—ALEXANDER M'NEIL, esq.—GEORGE SAMSON, esq.—Rev. Mr. WALSH, P. P.

This dispensary is intended for the two parishes of Ramoin and Culfertrin, containing a population of upwards of 9,000. There is no medical institution within six miles. The most distant point in the district is 10 miles, and it is considered that the medical institutions in the county are well placed with reference to population, but there are still populous districts in it destitute of medical charities. The medical attendant is expected to visit the poor at their own homes, but the subscribers would scarcely call upon the medical attendant to go further than three or four miles from Ballycastle, within which distance nearly the whole of the population is situated.

The Rev. Mr. Walsh, P. P., Culfertrin, states that his parish contains 1,200 families, and that the medical charity nearest to the centre is five miles distant; he is of opinion that sick poor should not be obliged to walk more than four Irish miles to seek medical assistance. It is very desirable that there should be attached to dispensaries a building capable of affording intern accommodation to a few bad cases of fever and accidents, but the gentlemen present at the examination apprehend that such an institution would lead to great expense.

This dispensary is well situated and consists of two rooms, that at the rear being used for stores, &c. and that in the front for the medicines, part of the latter being boarded off to form a waiting room. The house is held on a lease for seven years, four of which are unexpired. The opinion entertained here is, that as long as dispensaries depend entirely on subscriptions it is most desirable that the building should be held at lease.

The sole medical officer of the institution is a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh and a surgeon of Glasgow, who also possesses a midwifery certificate from the latter place. He resides in the town, was formerly a surgeon in the navy, and subsequently medical officer to the Loughgill dispensary, previous to his appointment to this charity as general medical attendant; he now has no other appointment, but is allowed private practice. There exist no rules relative to providing a substitute in case of his illness or temporary absence. The days of attendance on the part of the medical officer at the dispensary are Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 till 1 o'clock, and his duty is never done by proxy. There is not always some person at the dispensary to afford immediate relief in cases of accident. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant in person.

The medical attendant's salary is 40*l.* per annum, paid from the general funds of the institution, without any other allowances whatever. If the committee or subscribers choose to authorize salaries much higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, the power rests with the grand jury to refuse or diminish the grant, and thus that body becomes the guarantee that a man shall not combine with a few friends to raise an institution for the sake of a medical appointment.

The medical officers are elected by those who subscribe annually one guinea or upwards. When a vacancy occurs it is usual to advertise, but on the occasion of the last election this was not done, because the present medical officer having been a candidate at a former election, when his testimonials were inspected, he was unanimously elected. There is not any limitation as to the age of the officers either in appointing or displacing them, nor is any notice of the appointment, with age and certificate of qualification, &c., sent to the grand jury. The neighbourhood is capable of supporting medical men, independently of the dispensary emolument, and there are resident practitioners in Ballycastle. There are no regulations as to superannuations and resignations of medical officers, nor any retiring allowances. Dr. Walsh, formerly medical officer to this dispensary, died in 1831 from fever caught attending to his duty. There has not been any complaint by the poor of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical officer, but there can be no doubt but that the poor would complain to the subscribers if cause existed.

The room where the medicines are kept is neatly arranged, and the medicines appear to be in sufficient quantity and of good quality; and the more delicate medicines are also provided. These are procured from Mr. M'Adam, a druggist, at Belfast. The arrangement

DISPENSARIES.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Valentia
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.
Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ballycastle
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Attendants.
Reports.

Payment.

Funds and
Accounts.

Election.

Pharmacy.

DISPENSARIES. is for the medical officer to apply to the treasurer for whatever medicines he requires, and the treasurer orders them. The medicines cost in the years—

Ulster.													£.	s.	d.						
County Antrim.																					
										1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	7	
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.										1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	11
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.																					

Ballycastle Dispensary.

Neither medicines or medical articles belonging to the institution are sold. The dispensary does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c. nor surgical instruments of any kind. No medicines but those belonging to the charity are kept at the dispensary. Leeches would, in cases of necessity, be furnished to the patients. There does not exist any rule by which the medical officer is bound to give vaccine matter *gratis*, nor with respect to his inoculating with small-pox; but the medical officer declared that he never did and never would inoculate with small-pox, unless at the particular request of a patient.

Patients' Registration.

A register is kept, distinguishing the date, name, age, residence, recommendation and disease of each patient; and, as near as possible, the terminations. This register is kept by the medical attendant, and a report of numbers attended is sent to the grand jury; but this register does not include those refused relief. In the year ending June 30, 1833, the number attended was 346; and in the following eleven months, up to May 31, 1834, 258. The rules do not oblige the medical attendant to attend midwifery cases; but if a subscriber were to inform the medical attendant that the midwife had found a dangerous or difficult case, he would attend.

Who entitled to Relief.

Those only who have tickets are entitled to relief, and domestic servants never have tickets given them. Persons who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, have attempted to partake of the benefits of the charity; but the ticket system guards against such an abuse. It is not known here, that a contract has been made with individuals for the purpose of swelling a subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the county; but some of the gentlemen present have heard of its being attempted elsewhere. All applicants must have a ticket to entitle them to be attended, but one signature to each ticket is sufficient. Every 40s. subscriber has the privilege of sixty recommendations, and a subscriber of a guinea forty. This plan enables all who ought to receive relief to have tickets; i. e. the subscribers have so many tickets to give away, that the poor can always get one.

Extern Patients.

In case an accident should occur, such as a fractured limb, the institution does not possess the means (as splints, bandages, &c.) of rendering immediate assistance. No one unattached to the dispensary is authorized to have his prescriptions made up there. The midwives in the district are most unskilful, and the medical attendant has known accidents occur from their ignorance. No prescriptions are written. The confidence of the poor in vaccination is well established.

Nourishment.

No extras, such as wine, &c. are furnished to the poor; nor is there any charity in which an order can be given to the sick poor for food, fuel or clothing.

Intern Patients.

There are no intern patients. Whenever lunatic cases occur, they are sent to the Belfast Lunatic Asylum, when admittance can be obtained; but at the date of this examination a patient could not be admitted, for two reasons: first, the impossibility of complying with the terms of admission; and secondly, that there was no room. Many were on the books already waiting for admission.

General Management.

The general management rests with subscribers. The medical officer is not among the governors, nor has the institution been under his management; neither is there any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. There are no fixed meetings, but an annual meeting is held, at which the treasurer calls for subscriptions, and the accounts are passed. Minutes are kept of the proceedings. Although the dispensary was in the act of transition from one medical man to another, the Assistant Commissioners obtained sufficient evidence to show that this charity has been fairly and honourably administered and managed.

Managing Committee.

There is no committee of management.

Officers not medical.

The only officer not medical is the treasurer. There are no bye-laws for regulating the appointment of officers. Particular religious belief does not exclude any one from being an officer, nor has a sudden accession of governors or governesses occurred immediately previous to the election of any officers.

Reports.

Written reports are made annually to the governors, but not printed. The neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, provided it hereafter be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

The Rev. Mr. *McLaughlin*, P. P. at Loughgill stated, that he thought his neighbourhood possessed a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to examine more minutely into the wants of the poor, and he judged so from the intelligence of the persons forming a committee connected with his own chapel.

A list of subscribers for the year 1834 was produced, from which it appeared that the charity does not mainly depend on any one particular subscriber. No stipulation has been entered into here in favour of a subscriber, or any part of his family, that he might receive medicine or medical advice gratuitously. The institution does not possess any capital stock in houses, lands, &c. from which an annual income is derived.

Collection and Custody.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain until wanted; and sums of money are not left in the hands of salaried officers or servants of the hospital.

The

The following particulars of the receipt and expenditure, on account of this dispensary, were furnished to the Assistant Commissioners.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Ballycastle
Dispensary.

Expenditure.

1833.				1833.					
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Balance from last Account	-	16	13	7½	Salary of the late Medical Attendant	25	-	-	
Subscriptions	-	42	5	-	for last year paid to his Widow	-	-	-	
County Grant	-	42	5	-	Salary of Medical Attendant	40	-	-	
Constabulary Subscriptions	-	2	11	-	Addition to Dispensary	1	10	1	
					Medicines and Sundries	20	10	7	
					Balance	16	13	11½	
	£.	103	14	7½		£.	103	14	7½

1834.				1834.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance	-	16	13 11½	Rent of Dispensary	-	5	5 -
Subscriptions	-	38	14 6	Salary of Medical Attendant	-	40	- -
County Grant	-	38	14 6	Medicine	- - - -	17	13 11
Constabulary	-	2	- -	Postage	- - - -	-	4 3
				Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	32	19 9½
	£. 96	2	11 ½		£. 96	2	11 ½

1835.			
	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account	-	32	19 9½
Subscriptions	-	35	11 -
County Grant	-	35	11 -

A copy of the accounts is periodically presented to the grand jury.

Accounts.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant* of the Institution.

Belfast General
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

THIS dispensary is intended for the relief of all who apply for its aid. None are by rule visited at their own houses. There have not been any persons refused medical relief for want of accommodation, but the medical attendant thinks there is a want of a general hospital in Belfast.

The dispensary is held in a house three stories high, with two windows to the front; the medicines are kept in the front room above stairs, and the stairs, back room and kitchen are used as waiting rooms for the patients. Two rooms were let, and the remainder of the house is occupied by a person who resides on the premises rent free, for taking care of the house; the situation is in a close narrow street, in a densely populated part of the town, without any garden attached. The house is held by the year, but it was thought that it would be advantageous if the dispensary buildings belonged to the charity.

The senior medical officer, aged 37 years, is a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh, and licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He does not reside at the institution, but in the town. He was the original founder of the institution in 1827. Previously to his appointment to the dispensary he had been a practitioner in the town, and is still allowed private practice. He is also consulting physician to the fever hospital, and general medical attendant. There is no printed rule as to illness or temporary absence of the medical attendant, but in case of such occurring, the medical attendant has a colleague. He was educated for midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. His duty is never done by proxy.

There is a second medical officer, and except on Sundays, attendance is given daily from 10 till 12 o'clock, or longer if necessary. In cases of accident there is not any student or pupil, or other person on the spot to afford immediate relief. The medicines are dispensed by the medical officers in attendance.

No medical officer is paid any thing or receives any perquisite or allowance, at least the principal physician does not charge any in his accounts, although he and his colleague seceded from the fever hospital because that institution gave no remuneration; yet they now attend gratuitously to the almost incredible number of 7,743 persons annually.

Election.

Medical officers are elected by the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. One of the resolutions passed at an annual meeting, at which very few were present, was, that the present medical officers should be appointed for life. No vacancy has yet occurred. There is no rule as to testimonials being produced by medical officers, nor any limitation as to age, either in appointing or displacing them. No notice of appointment or certificate is ever sent to

* Although he received the letter of the Assistant Commissioners some days previous, the medical attendant did not inform any of the governors of the intended examination.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.Belfast General
Dispensary.

to the grand jury. There are individuals residing in the immediate neighbourhood capable of paying for advice, sufficient in number to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument. Superannuations or retiring allowances are never granted to the medical officers, nor has there been any mortality among them.

The room in which the medicines are kept is a convenient one, above stairs, provided with drawers, shelves, bottles, &c., such as are proper, and all appeared to be neatly and carefully arranged. There is a good supply of the more delicate and expensive medicines, such as quinine, morphia, &c. The medicines are bought from Mr. M'Adam and from Mr. Walkington, and some of the more delicate from Mr. Grattan, all in Belfast, and cost for the year

	£.	s.	d.
1831	-	75	- 6
1832	-	57	9 5
1833	-	68	10 11 ½

The character of the medical officers forms the sole guarantee that they do not substitute medicines of an inferior quality, and thus becomes gainers in the difference of price. The medicines are paid for, by the chief medical officer. The dispensary-shop is locked up when the medical attendant is absent, and he keeps the key. Neither medicines or any other article belonging to the institution are ever sold; and those medicine which belong to the dispensary are alone kept there. The institution does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c.; and the only surgical instruments are a case adapted for minor operations, dislocation pullies, catheters and stomach pumps; and these are not sufficient for the objects of the charity, so that occasionally the medical attendants are obliged to use their own instruments. Leeches are sometimes applied at the dispensary, but never given out. There is no rule as to giving vaccine matter *gratis*. Vaccination was at one time performed *gratis*, but the children were not brought back, and the medical gentlemen then gave it up. The medical attendants, however, never do and never would inoculate with small-pox.

Patients' Registration.

An accurate register is kept, which distinguishes the name, age, residence and disease of each patient. The register is made by the medical attendant at the time the patient attends. Terminations of the diseases are not given, as that is found impossible; but applicants are never refused relief. Sixty-six patients applied on the day of this examination, and 107 on the previous day. Of the 66, there were 26 new cases. Of the 107, there were 43 such. No capital operations have been performed within the last three years, and there have not been any midwifery cases attended during that period.

Who entitled to Relief.

All persons who are too poor to buy their own physic, &c. are entitled to relief, and the domestic servants of subscribers are attended. Attempts have been made to participate in the benefits of the charity, by persons who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance; but there is no contract with any of the subscribers as to giving them gratuitous assistance. All paupers applying are attended to, and tickets for admission of patients are not required.

Extern Patients.

All patients are seen at the institution, but none professedly visited at their own homes; but a few are occasionally visited in very particular cases. In case of sudden accident, the institution possesses dislocation pullies, and splints and bandages would be procured in case of need. A practitioner unconnected with the charity cannot have medicines made up at the institution. Lying-in cases are not attended from the institution, but the apothecaries and some general practitioners of the neighbourhood attend them at so low a price, that midwives are not much employed. Vaccination is generally found efficacious, and small-pox has not been frequent of late. The poor have confidence in vaccination.

Nourishment.

Wine or any other extras are not given to the sick from the funds of the charity; but there are charitable institutions in the neighbourhood upon which the medical men can give an order to the sick poor for clothing, &c. viz.: The Destitute Sick Society, and the Ladies' Clothing Society.

Intern Patients.

The institution does not receive intern patients. When lunatic cases occur, they are sent to the Belfast Lunatic Asylum.

General Management.

The general management nominally rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; but the institution has been essentially under the management of the medical attendants. The committee meet once a year, and record a few resolutions *pro formâ*. Four such meetings are recorded since 1831, at all of which the same president presided, and at one of which the present medical attendants were elected for life. The physician finds great difficulty in getting an attendance. There are only fourteen subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and no rules, either printed or written, exist.

Officers not medical.

All officers of every description are appointed by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and the senior medical officer is the treasurer. This the Assistant Commissioners consider most objectionable, as he is the managing physician, and the person who got up the dispensary. Several of the subscribers undertake to collect the subscriptions. There has not been any instance of an officer being suspended or removed.

Attendants.

There is a person who has the care of the house, but who receives no salary beyond a small gratuity of 5 s. or 10 s.

Stores.

The institution does not possess stores of any kind.

Rules.

No fixed rules exist for the governance of this institution.

Reports.

Reports for the last three years are made to the subscribers at large, and are printed.

The

The annual subscriptions were for—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	54	5	—
1832	52	6	6
1833	46	5	6

The county grants for the same years were of the same amount. The charity depends entirely on subscriptions, but not on the bounty of any one individual, and its existence is tolerably secure. No stipulations are known, such as that a subscriber is to receive medicine and medical advice *gratis*. The senior medical officer keeps all the accounts himself. The institution has no capital stock in houses, lands, &c. from which an annual income is derived.

The funds are collected by the subscribers (as above stated), and all subscriptions lie with the treasurer until wanted. The treasurer gives no security, nor was he required to do so. Some of these subscriptions are as low as 2s. 6d.

The expenditure was for the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	105	7	10
1832	107	8	6
1833	102	3	1

The accounts are made out by the senior medical attendant and sent to the grand jury once a year; but they are not kept in such a manner as to present at once a clear statement of the items; however, the medical attendant makes affidavit annually to their correctness.

There are no students attached to the institution, or regulations respecting such, nor lectures given; but the medical attendants have apprentices, and some other young men attend the practice occasionally, and for this attendance no fee is required.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dr. ANDERSON, treasurer.—Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER; and Rev. HUGH HAMALL, presbyterian clergymen; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.*

A DEFINITE answer as to the amount of population comprised in this dispensary district, or the distance it is intended to include, could not be obtained. The most distant points are two miles from the town of Portrush to the west, and three miles towards the south-east: although there is no medical institution within six miles of the Bushwood dispensary it is not considered that they are deficient in number in this neighbourhood. No persons are refused medical relief who are fit objects, but there is a great want of intern accommodation.

The dispensary is held in the house of the medical attendant, which is a very inconvenient place, though in the principal street.

The sole medical officer of the dispensary is about forty years of age, a member of the College of Surgeons at Glasgow, from which place he likewise obtained a midwifery certificate. He resides at the institution (or in other words, the medicines are kept in a small dark room in his own house); he was appointed at the foundation of the charity in 1830, as general medical attendant, having been previously a practising apothecary, &c. in the town; he has no other appointment, but is allowed to pursue his private practice. There is no bye-law as to providing a substitute in case of the illness or temporary absence of the medical attendant. The days of his attendance at the dispensary are, Mondays and Thursdays from eleven till three o'clock; and his duty is not done by proxy. He has no assistant; and the medicines are dispensed by himself. Sir Francis M'Naughten, proprietor of the town, who resides in the immediate vicinity, speaks in the highest terms of the integrity, humanity and skill of the surgeon, as do all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

The medical attendant receives 20*l.* per annum, but has no other allowance of any sort for board or lodging, &c. If the committee or subscribers choose to authorize salaries, allowances or perquisites much higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, the power of control rests with the grand jury, who can diminish or refuse the county grant. In this case the salary is very small; the cost of medicines, however, seems rather high.

No election has occurred since the establishment of the institution. There is only one gentleman in the town eligible to act as medical attendant to the dispensary. In case the medical officer or officers should be harsh to or neglect the patients, the poor can complain to a subscriber, and most of them are aware of the fact.

The room in which the medicines are kept is a small, dark back room, behind the shop in the medical attendant's own house, and is not kept in a proper manner, but much the contrary

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Belfast General
Dispensary.

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical and
surgical Instruc-
tion.

Bushmills
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.
Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

* As neither the treasurer or the medical attendant had informed the neighbourhood of the intended visit of the Assistant Commissioners, they had difficulties in obtaining information.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Bushmills
Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

contrary. The medicines are ordered and paid for by the medical attendant, who gives the bill and the receipt to the secretary and treasurer. No medicines or medical articles belonging to the institution are ever sold to persons applying as patients, or to other persons. There are not any surgical instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches have, on some rare occasions, been applied. The medical officer is bound by a bye-law to vaccinate *gratis*. He does not inoculate with the small-pox. Vaccination is found very efficacious, and the medical attendant stated, that he has not seen above five or six cases of small-pox many years. The confidence of the poor in vaccination is therefore fully established.

A register of patients is kept, but not with sufficient accuracy to form the basis of any calculation. But it cannot be expected that the medical officer could for a salary of 20*l.* a year devote much of his time to the registration of patients, especially as the district is very poor, wild and extensive.

All persons applying for relief ought to have a ticket, but the medical officer is in the habit of seeing a whole family on one ticket. Servants of subscribers may have tickets; and the abuse of persons participating in the benefits of the charity who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance does exist to a slight extent; but attendance is not given gratuitously to any of the subscribers; nor has any such abuse been known as a contract having been made with individuals for the purpose of swelling a subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the county. The signature of one subscriber is sufficient to each ticket, and the number of tickets is unlimited.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, but in case an accident should occur, such as a fractured limb, the institution does not possess the means (splints, bandages, &c.) of rendering immediate assistance; no practitioner is authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Difficult lying-in cases are attended; but the midwives ordinarily employed are very unskilful persons, and accidents are known to occur in consequence of their ignorance. At this dispensary there are no prescriptions kept.

Extras such as wine, &c., are never given to the sick from the funds of the charity, nor is there any charitable institution in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given to the sick poor for food, clothing, or fuel.

There is no accommodation for intern patients. When lunatic cases occur they are sent to the Belfast asylum, within the district of which, this dispensary is situated.

The general management is vested in the annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and the medical officer is not concerned therein, nor has the institution been in fact under his management. There are no fixed meetings, and it is uncertain whether there has been a meeting in the last two years; even when meetings do take place no minutes are kept. There was no meeting to pass the accounts for the last two years.

There was a committee at the establishment of the institution in 1830, but since that period they have not met. Those who should form the active committee of this little charity evince a great want of zeal. The last county grant had not been received owing to neglect.

The only officer not medical is the secretary and treasurer, an old gentleman upwards of 80 years of age. There are no bye-laws for regulating the appointment of officers.

A report of the number of cases treated at this dispensary is made out to send to the grand jury. It was stated that the neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor if it hereafter be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The subscription for the year commencing

	£.	s.	d.
July 1832 was	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-
	21	13	6
	20	7	-

The smallest subscription is 2*s.* 6*d.*, the largest is 1*l.* 1*s.* The county have always given a sum equal to the subscriptions, but owing to some irregularity the last county presentment was refused. The charity does not depend on the bounty of any one individual, but the withdrawal of one particular family from its support would be a serious loss, and the existence of the charity cannot therefore be considered as secure. No stipulations are known here to the effect that the subscriber or any part of his family is to receive medicine or medical advice gratuitously. The charity has no capital stock or property, from which an annual income is derived.

Collection.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical and surgical Instruction.

The money has been collected by a paid servant who received 1*l.* for so doing.

The principal expense is for medicine and salary of medical attendant. The cost of medicine seems rather large, being for the year 1833-34, 40*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and of that expense the single item of oil of peppermint amounted to 4*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*

The treasurer manages the accounts. Copies of the accounts are sent to the grand jury. A copy of the accounts for the last three years could not be procured.

There is neither medical or surgical instruction.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. HENRY CARTER, Curate of the parish.—Rev. JOHN PAINT, Covenanter; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.*

THIS dispensary is intended for the relief of the sick poor of the town and county of the town of Carrickfergus, containing a population of nearly 10,000, and the extent of district to which the medical attendant is liable to be called on to attend is four or five miles. The only medical institution in the vicinity is situated at the White house, at a distance of five miles. This dispensary is not adequate to the wants even of the town, as the funds are low and decreasing, notwithstanding which the medical attendant never refuses aid to any applicant, and is in the habit of giving his own medicines on those days on which the dispensary is not open. The Rev. Mr. Carter is of opinion, that a medical man with an adequate salary should be placed among a poor population, and should be bound to attend the sick poor at their own houses. According to the regulations of this dispensary the medical attendant is not obliged to visit the sick poor, although he occasionally does so; yet the subscribers feel they cannot require it for so small a salary as he receives. This is a circumstance deserving of notice in the management of this charity.

The room appropriated for the dispensary is a small dark shop situated in the principal street in the centre of the population; there is no waiting room attached; a few old drawers, shelves and bottles constitute the furniture of the charity. The shop is rented at will for 4*l.* per annum, and the owner is now threatening to take it from the institution. It is highly desirable that a building should belong exclusively to the charity, and that it should be capable of receiving 10 or 12 patients in case of fever or accidents.

The principal medical officer is a physician, about 51 years of age, who graduated at Glasgow, but has not received a midwifery diploma; he resides about a quarter of a mile from this dispensary, and attends from 11 to 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. Besides attending to this charity he is also surgeon and agent for the sick and wounded seamen of the navy, a situation worth 30*l.* a year; he likewise attends on the military, for which service he receives about 20*l.* per annum; he is also allowed private practice. The medicines are dispensed by the physician and by his son, who is not yet a graduate but who is always on the spot in case of his father's absence, although there is no bye-law having reference to the appointment of a substitute during the absence of the medical attendant.

The physician is the only medical officer paid by the institution, he receives 21*l.* a year from the general fund, without any other allowance whatsoever.

The physician was well known in the town, and at the establishment of the institution was nominated and requested to take charge of it; no other candidates were put in nomination, nor any notice sent to the grand jury. The neighbourhood is sufficient to support medical men independently of the dispensary, and there are four or five medical men residing in the town. At the formation of this dispensary great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a grant from the grand jury, and the committee employed a barrister to present their petition to the judge, who ordered the grand jury to admit the presentment. In the minutes of the dispensary is a statement, dated March 17th 1832, purporting to be the opinion of judges Joy and Doherty; it is to this effect, that it is imperative on grand juries to present a sum equal to the sum subscribed. This statement is certainly contrary to what the Assistant Commissioners have known to be the practice of grand juries, and contrary to what they have been frequently given to understand to be the law; and if it be the true interpretation, there does not appear to exist at present any impediment to the establishment of extravagant dispensaries. In the evidence on many of the institutions of a similar description to this, it is stated that the grand juries can and do diminish or refuse a presentment.

The room in which the medicines were kept was by no means neat, the medicines were in very small quantities, and none of the more expensive and delicate sorts were to be met with: Calomel was in a bottle labelled Quinine; Pulvis Jalapæ in a large glass labelled Magnesia; most of the drawers were empty. When the medical attendant requires medicines he gives a list to the treasurer, who sends to Belfast for them and pays the bills. Medicines are not sold at the dispensary, and, except at the hours of his attendance, the shop is locked and the key kept by the medical attendant. No surgical apparatus of any kind belongs to the institution, nor are leeches used, owing to the deficiency of funds. There is no rule with regard to vaccination or inoculation, but the custom is to vaccinate gratuitously all who apply; the medical attendant has perfect confidence in vaccination, and in order to induce the public to entertain the same feeling, after vaccinating he inoculated his own children with small-pox, which produced no disease; the public confidence in vaccination is complete.

A register is kept of the date, name, age, residence, disease and termination of disease of each patient, it is kept by the medical attendant, but not sent to the grand jury. There were six new cases to-day at the dispensary.

All sick poor who apply are entitled to relief; and though the physician is not bound to attend the poor at their own dwellings, he does occasionally attend them; it is the same with lying-in cases, he occasionally attends though not obliged to do so. The servants of subscribers

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Antrim,

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Carrickfergus
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

* Though particularly requested to do so, by letter, the medical attendant did not inform the friends of the charity of the intended visit of the Assistant Commissioners.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

Carrickfergus
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Stores.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Medical and
surgical Instruc-
tion.

Crumlin
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

subscribers may be attended, but persons in circumstances not requiring gratuitous relief have not been known to seek it, at this dispensary. The number of tickets which each subscriber may give is unlimited, indeed no ticket is required, which circumstance operates injuriously on the funds of these charities, for as, under this plan, all are attended, any new subscriber would only give his money to the institution and not receive any privileges or increase the comforts of the poor.

All who apply at the dispensary are relieved, but the medical attendant is not obliged to visit them at their own houses. In cases of fracture or dangerous accidents the institution is destitute of the means of immediate relief, such as splints, bandages, &c. No prescription book is kept, nor is any practitioner entitled to have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary.

Neither wine or other extra is furnished to the sick from this charity, nor is there any other institution in the neighbourhood on which an order for such things can be given.

There are no intern patients; lunatics are sent to Belfast.

The principal management nominally rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, but the institution has really been left to the treasurer and the medical attendant, who, though not a governor *ex officio*, is one by subscription.

The committee consists of eight, who meet occasionally; they met the first year six times; the second year they met three or four times; but this year they have not met since the 1st of January. Minutes of these meetings are kept, but they are in the possession of the treasurer, who was at the period of this examination absent from the neighbourhood.

The treasurer collects the money, and keeps and passes all accounts, but gives no security.

There are no stores or articles of any kind belonging to the charity.

Reports are periodically made and printed.

The number of persons in the neighbourhood capable of taking charge of a more extended charity is quite ample, but the inclination is at least doubtful.

The subscription of this year (1834) amounts to only 17*l.* 3*s.*, and of this sum, two noblemen contribute 5*l.* each; so that the town and county of the town of Carrickfergus subscribe but 7*l.* towards the only charity for sick poor in the district, containing a population of 10,000 souls. This is owing partly to the manner in which the dispensary was got up, and in some degree to party feelings; unless some change take place, it is most likely the charity will not exist another year.

No medical students are attached, nor medical instruction of any kind given.

Persons who attended the Examination.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.—Mr. M'CARTHY.—Hon. Colonel PAKENHAM, Langford-lodge; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

NEITHER the population nor extent of this district were given. The most distant point the medical attendant is liable to visit is four miles, and the only medical institution within six miles is the Antrim dispensary. The district is not considered too large for one person to attend to, but it is thought there is a deficiency in hospital accommodation, as the Lisburn infirmary is so far from the northern parts of the county as not to be of service there. The dispensaries are pretty well placed in the county; yet there is a district round Ballinderry, the inhabitants of which are too far from any medical establishment; Colonel Pakenham likewise thinks there should be two hospitals in the county. It is thought there should be attached to dispensaries suitable intern accommodation for cases of accidents or bad fever.

The dispensary is a good stone building, measuring 39 feet by 21, two stories high; the upper being divided into three rooms, sufficient to accommodate 10 patients. At present there are bedsteads and bedding for two, intended for fever or cholera patients; these wards were unoccupied, and there had been only one case of fever admitted. The situation is good and airy, with a sufficient supply of pure water, and a small garden to be used if required. The ground floor comprises a kitchen, with a room attached, and the shop where the medicines are dispensed. There are no baths. It is held under a lease for eight years, and is occupied at present by a family who take care of the premises. This house belongs to and was fitted up by Colonel Pakenham, who is also the chief support of the charity by his subscription and superintendence. If circumstances would permit, it would be better that the house was the property of the charity.

The sole medical officer, about 32 years of age, is a graduate in medicine and a member of the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, and possesses a midwifery diploma; he resides at Crumlin, close by the dispensary. Previously to his appointment he practised in the town; he was appointed as general medical attendant at the foundation of the dispensary in 1833, and holds no other appointment, but is allowed private practice. In case of illness or absence he procures a substitute, chosen by himself. The days of attendance are Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 till 12 o'clock, and the duty is never done by proxy. Should the medical officer be irregular in attendance, the poor can complain to the subscribers, and are aware of the fact. In cases of accident, the medical attendant and his assistant can always be applied to. The medicines are dispensed by him and his assistant.

The medical officer is paid 50*l.* per annum from the general funds, without any allowance for a horse or conveyance, board or lodging. Should the committee or subscribers authorize salaries higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, the grand jury can limit, refuse or diminish the grant, which is the only control the county possesses.

possesses. An attempt was made at the last Lent Assizes at Carrickfergus, to obtain from the county a grant equivalent to a sum sworn to have been subscribed for the establishment of a dispensary near Broughshine. The grand jury, however, refused the grant altogether.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; as yet, no vacancy has occurred. As the present medical attendant was known, testimonials were not required. There is not any limitation as to age either in appointing or displacing medical officers. At the last election there was no other candidate, and neither notice of the appointment, or certificates of qualifications, were sent to the grand jury. In this district there is only one medical man, eligible to the institution. The medical officers get no superannuation or retiring allowances, and there has not been any mortality among them here.

The room in which the medicines are kept is a small neat room, part of which serves for a waiting room. The more delicate and expensive medicines are not used, but the quality of all that are used is good, and the quantity sufficient; the medical officer orders the medicines of Mr. Walkington, chemist, of Belfast, and on his certifying to the treasurer that he has received them, they are paid for by him. The character of the medical man is the sole guarantee that inferior medicines shall not be introduced. The medical attendant has the medicines in his own care, as he locks the shop and keeps the key. Medicines belonging to the institution are never sold. There are not any surgical instruments, nor any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c. belonging to the institution. The medicines for private practice are not kept at the dispensary. Leeches are supplied to the patients. The medical officer keeps the medicines of this dispensary in excellent order, and merits all the praise that can be bestowed.

There is an accurate register kept, which distinguishes the name of each patient whenever he comes, and the medicines furnished. Another register is kept, in which the patient's name is only entered once in the year. No persons under any circumstances are refused attendance. The number of patients on the books at the time of this examination was 23, of these two were new. There have not been any capital operations performed, nor any cases of midwifery attended from the institution since its establishment. The Assistant Commissioners cannot avoid observing that the prescriptionary department and register are most accurately kept, and not in the vague manner of many other charities.

All persons who can procure tickets are entitled to relief, and by a bye-law the medical attendant of the institution is allowed to afford assistance to any one at his discretion. Domestic servants may also have tickets. No attempt has been made by any to participate in the benefits of the charity whose circumstances do not require gratuitous assistance. Nor has it ever been known here that a contract has been made with individuals for the purpose of swelling a subscription list and obtaining large grants from the county. By rule, tickets of admission are necessary to enable applicants to avail themselves of the benefits afforded by this charity; one signature to such ticket is sufficient, but each subscriber is limited in the number which he can issue.

Extern patients are seen at the institution and attended at their homes. In case an accident should occur, such as a fractured limb, the institution does not possess the means (as splints, bandages, &c.) of rendering immediate assistance. The medical attendant does not refuse to make up a prescription for a poor person, though it may be written by a person quite unknown to, or unconnected with the institution, but there is no law on the subject. In lying-in cases, midwives generally attend the poor, but these women are not skilful, and accidents have been known to occur. The medicines entered in the prescription book are such as are usual. Vaccination is, by the rules, performed *gratis* to all who apply, and the medical officer has a good opinion of it, as preventive of the small-pox, and the confidence of the poor in its results is well established; there is no rule relating to inoculating with small-pox virus, but the medical attendant does not, and would not have recourse to it.

No wine or other extras are afforded from the resources of this institution, nor is there any charity established in this neighbourhood for distributing food, clothing or fuel on which an order can be given.

There is intern accommodation at the institution, and patients can be received in case fever or cholera should occur in the district.

The general management rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; the medical officer is not a governor, nor has he been allowed any material participation in the management of the affairs of the dispensary, and there is no person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The fixed meetings are quarterly, and five constitute a quorum; these meetings have been regularly attended, and voting at them is not permitted by proxy. Minutes are kept of the proceedings.

There is a managing committee of eight, of whose proceedings, minutes are also kept, but no board of superintendence has been fixed by the grand jury.

The combined duties of treasurer, collector and secretary are performed by one individual, who acts without salary. There cannot be said to have been any sudden accession of governors previous to an election, as no election has taken place since the foundation of the institution. The treasurer is not required to give security, and no instance has occurred of an officer being suspended or removed.

There had not been any report yet made, but the register and accounts are inspected quarterly by the governors, and a list of the subscribers, with the number of patients attended and the expense, is sent to the grand jury. This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, provided it hereafter be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

DISPENSARIES.
Ulster.
County Antrim.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.
Crumlin
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Patients' Registration.
Reports.

Receipts.
Accounts.
Treasurer.

Who entitled to Relief.
Medical and Surgical Instruction.

Crumlin
Dispensary.
Extern Patients.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.
Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General
Management.

Medical Officers.
Managing
Committee.
Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Treasurer.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Crumlin
Dispensary.

The funds are derived from private subscription, aided by the county presentment; the lowest subscription is 5s.; should one family withdraw its bounty, the charity would most probably cease to exist, still the continuance of it cannot be said to be precarious. Subscriptions have not been accompanied with a stipulation that the subscriber or any part of his family should receive medicine and medical advice gratuitously. There is not any capital stock in houses, lands, &c. belonging to the institution.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain with him until wanted. There are no title deeds, or papers, &c. nor any sums of money left in the hands of salaried officers or servants of the institution.

The income and expenditure of this charity was stated thus for the year 1833:—

Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - -	49	8	-	Medicines - - -	35	18 6
County grant - - -	49	8	-	Salary of medical attendant -	50	- -
Balance - - -	1	13	5	Sundries for use of the dispensary -	6	10 11
				Rent - - -	8	- -
	£. 100	9	5		£. 100	9 5

The bills are all examined by the committee and signed by the chairman, and the payments made through the treasurer.

The accounts are made up and audited once a year, and copies sent to the grand jury.

No medical or surgical instruction is given in this institution, which however, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioners, comprises all the advantages which can be reasonably supposed to arise from such an establishment.

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Armagh.
Blackwatertown
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. BARLOW.—Mr. JOHN CROWTHER.—JOHN DONALLY, jun., esq.—THOMAS EYRE, esq.—JOSEPH JOHNSTON, esq., of Glengall.—JOHN M'CLEAN, esq.—Mr. JAMES READ.—JOHN TROTTER, esq.—SAMUEL WALKER, esq.—ANKETELE YOUNG, esq.; and the Medical Attendant of the charity.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of this dispensary district was not ascertained, but its extent covers a surface of 15,000 acres, divided into 72 townlands; the most distant point of which, and the farthest which the medical attendant is liable to visit, being seven miles.* There is no other medical institution in the district; those within six miles are the Benburb and Loughgall dispensaries and the charities in the city of Armagh. There is a great deficiency of dispensaries in the county, and the district of the Blackwatertown dispensary is considered much too large, still there are no funds to support another. A district of five or six miles diameter, with an average rural population, is as much as one man can be expected to attend to, and it would be very desirable to attach wards for fevers and accidents to dispensary districts.

Building, Furniture,
and Grounds.

This dispensary is held in a commodious house in the town of Blackwatertown, and consists of a convenient shop (part of which serves as a waiting room), a board room, and a small closet, all held at will at an annual rent of 4l. 4s.; it would however be more desirable that the dispensary buildings should be the property of the charity.

Medical Officer.

The sole medical officer is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and a practitioner in midwifery, for which he holds a certificate obtained at Dublin; he was elected to this dispensary by the subscribers as general medical attendant, and holds, at present, no other appointment, but is allowed private practice. In case of absence he provides a substitute with the consent of the committee. The days of his attendance at the dispensary are Monday and Thursday from 9 to 12 o'clock, and there is not any person continually in attendance for cases of sudden emergency. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant, who receives a salary of 60l. per annum from the general fund; he has no other allowance whatever, nor any perquisites, except that he is permitted to receive 2s. 6d. for each midwifery case attended, but this must be paid by the patient. If the committee or subscribers should give salaries or allowances more than requisite to procure efficient medical aid, the grand jury could refuse the grant.

Payment.

Election.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of one guinea or upwards. At the last election notice was given by advertisement in the public newspapers, and every means taken to insure the greatest possible competition. Testimonials also were considered indispensable. At the election there were fourteen eligible candidates and seven others who did not send in testimonials. The conditions for voting were acted up to. No limitation exists at this institution with regard to the age of the medical officers, either in appointing or displacing them. This district does not contain persons in independent circumstances sufficient in number to support by their patronage a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument. In case of any neglect, harshness or ill treatment on the part of the surgeon towards

* The population of the district are very poor, and fever is very prevalent. The dispensary district extends far into the parish of Armagh. The charities of the city provide no domiciliary attendance for the sick poor.

towards the patients, they can (under sanction of the rules) complain to the person who gave them the tickets, but they are scarcely yet aware of this privilege.

The room in which the medicines are kept is large and properly arranged; the medicines of good quality, and sufficient in quantity, with a proper supply of the more delicate kinds. All are supplied by Messrs. Leslie, Dublin, on the order of the physician, and are paid for by the treasurer, costing, at the establishment of the institution, 36*l.* 14*s.*; they are kept by the medical attendant under lock and key, and none of them ever sold; but the medical attendant is required to keep private medicines for sale. The institution possesses a few surgical instruments, viz. midwifery instruments, cupping apparatus, enema apparatus, tooth instruments, catheters and bougies; these are all in the best order, but not sufficient for the purposes of the institution; they are not used in private practice nor lent. Leeches are not supplied.

The medical attendant keeps a register which distinguishes the date of admission, the number, name, residence, and disease of the patient, recommender, and observations. Patients not bringing a ticket of recommendation would be refused advice, but in fact it never occurs that a poor person is unable to obtain the necessary ticket. There were about 23 patients at this dispensary when visited, and 12 new cases on each of the last two dispensary days. Two cases of midwifery have been attended since the opening of the dispensary. Persons have participated in the benefits of this charity who from their circumstances in life were able to pay for medical advice, but no subscriber has ever stipulated to receive medicine or advice *gratis*, nor has any other compact been made with any persons having for its object the fallacious increase of the subscription list in order to enhance the county grant. All patients must have tickets, to each of which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient to give it authority, and subscribers are not limited as to the number they may issue for advice and medicine at the dispensary; but 12 visiting tickets only are allowed for each subscription of one guinea; and except in case of an accident or other very urgent case, every visiting ticket must be presented by 10 o'clock in the morning. Splints, bandages, &c. are in readiness at the dispensary for immediate assistance should fractures or other accidents occur. No prescriptions but those of the medical attendant are made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are attended on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* by the patient as above stated. A prescription book is kept, and the prescriptions therein entered appeared to be such as are usual. The medical attendant is not obliged by any rule to give away vaccine matter to other practitioners. He vaccinates at the dispensary any child with whom a ticket is brought, and a deposit of 1*s.* each to secure the return of the child. Although not restricted by rule as to inoculating with small-pox virus, he would not practise it. The results of vaccination are very satisfactory, and the public have confidence in its efficacy.

Wine or other extras are not furnished to the patients, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given by the medical attendant for a supply of food, clothing or fuel to the sick poor.

The subscribers of one guinea and upwards constitute the general management; neither the medical officer nor any other person is *ex officio* in its principal direction. The fixed meetings are quarterly, and voting is allowed by proxy; minutes of the proceedings are kept.

There is a managing committee, consisting of five, who meet when called on; their proceedings are laid before the quarterly board, and entered in that board's minute book. The zeal of the committee is conspicuous in providing for the wants of the sick poor.

The non-medical officers are the treasurer and secretary.

As this charity had been established only about four months previous to the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, no reports had been then made, but it was intended that such a document should appear at the end of the year. This district affords a sufficient number of persons qualified to form a board of superintendence to attend minutely to the wants of the poor.

The funds arise from voluntary subscriptions aided by the county grant; the first county grant (not yet received) amounts to 52*l.* 12*s.*; the existence of this charity cannot be said to depend on any one family or particular patron, although it has no property of any kind from which an annual income arises.

The funds are collected by the treasurer and kept by him till wanted.

The cost of this dispensary during the four months it has been in existence is 69*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, which includes the charge for a supply of drugs sufficient for the year. The surgeon's salary and cost of medicines are the principal items of expenditure.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BAILLIE, Curate of Craggan.—Rev. Mr. LENNAN, P.P.—JONATHAN SMITH, esq.; and the Medical Attendant of the institution.

THE district for which the Crossmaglen dispensary is intended contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is supposed to extend over a space of 15,000 Irish acres of land, of these 13,373 acres are arable. The district is co-extensive with the parish of Craggan in which the town of Crossmaglen is situated. There are no medical institutions within six miles; the medical attendant is not obliged to visit patients at a greater distance than five miles from the dispensary, except that subscribers of 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards are entitled to

0.5.

D D 4

send

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Blackwatertown Dispensary.

Patients' Regis- tration

Nourishment.

General Manage- ment.

Managing Com- mittee.

Officers not medical. Reports.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

Collection. Custody. Expenditure.

Crossmaglen Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Crossmaglen
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

send him out of the district. Persons who are considered proper objects are never refused medical relief at the institution. The establishment of local district hospitals would confer a great benefit on the community, the county infirmary at Armagh being of little or no avail to the poor in this district.

The dispensary is held at one of the entrances to the village, at a house held at an annual rent of 10*l.* 10*s.*, paid out of the funds of the institution; the furniture belongs to the medical attendant; it would be much better, if practicable, that the house were the property of the charity.

The sole medical officer is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and possesses a Dublin midwifery certificate; he resides at the institution, to which he was elected in June 1833, previous to which period he resided at Blarney; he has no other appointment; without the express permission of the governors he cannot absent himself, but is allowed to engage in private practice. The days and hours of his attendance are Tuesdays and Fridays from eleven until one o'clock, when he dispenses the medicines himself; this duty is never done by proxy, nor has he any assistant on the spot to afford aid in cases of accident.

The salary of the medical officer is 75*l.* per annum, besides lodging, which consists of two bed-rooms, a kitchen and the use of the board-room; he has not any other perquisite.

The grand jury now grant a sum equal to that subscribed, but it is supposed that this is compulsory on them.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of one guinea and upwards; when a vacancy occurs it is advertised in the newspapers, and the production of testimonials is considered indispensable; for the last vacancy there were four candidates, but there was not any notice sent to the grand jury of the appointment which ensued.

This neighbourhood is not capable of supporting a medical man independently of the dispensary, although there are two resident in the district, but they keep shops for the sale of medicines.

In case the medical officer should exercise harshness to the patients, they can complain to the subscribers from whom they have received their tickets, and they are aware of this mode of seeking redress.

The room is large in which the medicines are kept, part of it serving as a waiting-room, but it was not found in a neat or clean state; the medicines, however, appear to be of good description and in sufficient quantity; they are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, and are ordered by the treasurer, who pays for them. They cost for the year

												£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	11
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	17	3
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	12	-

None are ever sold; they are always placed under the care of the medical officer, who neither sells nor furnishes any in his private practice. The institution possesses some surgical instruments, as an amputating case, stomach pump and cupping apparatus, and they may be considered sufficient for its purposes, the medical officer providing himself with small pocket instruments. Leeches are not supplied to the patients. The instruments would be lent in case of emergency.

Patients' Registration.

There is a register kept which distinguishes the date of admission, number, name of patient, age, disease, parish, townland, by whom recommended, and observations; but as this register does not contain the names of all who receive medicine, it cannot be used as a basis from which to calculate.

Who entitled to Relief.

Those only who have tickets are entitled to advice and medicine, but it is customary to relieve all applicants. Domestic servants are not to be visited, but they may have tickets. The abuse of persons participating in the benefits of the charity whose circumstances do not require it has been attempted, but is guarded against as much as possible. There are no poor subscribers. A ticket is not absolutely necessary, and the signature of one subscriber is at all times sufficient; the number of tickets is limited, each subscriber of 1*l.* 1*s.* being privileged to distribute only 25 advice and one visiting ticket.

Extern Patients.

All patients who apply at the institution are supplied with advice and medicine, but those only who can procure a visiting ticket are attended at home. In case of accidents, such as a fractured limb, the institution can provide splints, but neighbouring practitioners are not permitted to have their prescriptions made up at the institution. Lying-in cases are attended when the patient is provided with a visiting ticket; there is not any prescription book kept.

Vaccination is not performed regularly at this dispensary, and small-pox prevailed a few months previous to the visit of the Assistant Commissioners. The medical officer is not furnished with vaccine matter for neighbouring practitioners, and he would not inoculate with small-pox virus; he finds vaccination efficacious, and the confidence of the public in the operation is very great.

Nourishment.

Neither wine or any other extra is afforded from the funds of this charity, nor is there in the neighbourhood any charity for supplying food, clothing or fuel, on which the medical officer could give an order in behalf of the sick poor.

General Management.

For the last 15 months, since the appointment of the present medical attendant, there has not been any meeting of managers, consequently, the conduct of the affairs of the dispensary has, during that period, devolved on him, in conjunction with the treasurer, and the consequences are such as might naturally be expected. The register is so inaccurately kept, at least, the return of sick, &c., said to be founded on it, is so little in accordance with it, that

that no reliance whatever can be placed on it; and the books, pharmacy and other arrangements of the medical attendant have never been inspected by the governors.

The only officer not medical acts as treasurer, collector and secretary: there has not occurred any instance of an officer being suspended or removed.

The rules for the regulation of this charity are printed, and a copy was exhibited to the Assistant Commissioners, but reports are not printed. It is thought this district would afford a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor.

The income arises from voluntary subscriptions and the county grant, amounting for each of the three last years as follows:—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	131	5	—	89	5	—	73	10	—
County grant	65	—	—	60	—	—	50	—	—
	£. 196	5	—	149	5	—	123	10	—

DISPENSARIES,
Ulster.
County Armagh.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
Crossmaglen
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The continuance of this charity does not depend on any one family, nor is it likely that it will cease to exist; it does not, however, possess any capital stock in houses, lands, &c., from which an annual income is derivable.

The following are the principal items of expenditure, which appear to have been incurred during the three years preceding this examination.

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's salary	100	—	—	100	—	—	75	—	—
Medicines	81	—	11	30	17	3½	34	12	—
Rent	10	10	—	10	10	—	10	10	—
Other expenses	8	13	5½	3	5	9	3	15	10
	£. 200	4	4½	144	13	—½	123	17	10

Expenditure.

Pharmacy.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, Rector of the parish.—Rev. Mr. SMITH, Curate of the parish; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Forkhill
Dispensary.

The Forkhill dispensary district contains a population of 7,081, and is co-extensive with the parish of Forkhill, comprising 1,260 acres. The bulk of the population which the medical attendant is liable to visit is within a radius of four miles; but there is a detached portion of the district containing from 200 to 300 inhabitants to which he is liable to be called. The medical institutions within six miles are the Meigh and Jonesborough dispensary, and the medical charities at Dundalk. There is no instance in this neighbourhood of a dispensary being placed where there is not an adequate population. No poor applicant has been refused relief. It would be more desirable to have district hospitals for fevers and accidents than one large central hospital. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rector of the parish, states, that he has for the last 17 years subscribed 3*l.* 3*s.* annually to the Armagh hospital, and has never sent more than half a dozen patients to it.

The dispensary is held in a neat small building, two stories high, each story containing one room; the lower room appropriated as a waiting room, the upper room used as the dispensary shop. The county hospital is of little or no use to the poor of this remote district, and the establishment of a small hospital with six or eight beds would, without materially adding to the expense, confer great advantage. This institution was founded on funds derived from the charitable bequest of a Mr. Jackson. This property, amounting to 1,800*l.* per annum, is at present in litigation, so that the good it is calculated to do is thus greatly restricted. It would be most desirable there should be a building expressly for dispensary purposes belonging to the charities.

The sole medical attendant of this institution is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin; he resides at the institution, and was elected by the trustees in 1825, and had then just graduated; he also attends two days in the week at Ballymascanlan dispensary without salary. He has private practice also. In case of absence from illness or other cause, notice is given to the trustees. The days and hours of his attendance at this dispensary are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from eleven to three o'clock; his duty is never done by proxy; he has no pupil or assistant; the medicines are dispensed by himself.

The salary of the medical officer is 50*l.* per annum, paid from the general fund, and a house rent free; but without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance.

Medical Officers.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Extern Patients.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Population and
Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.	The medical officers of this dispensary are appointed by the trustees of the Forkhill estate charity. Testimonials are required from candidates. There is no other medical gentleman residing in this district.
Ulster.	
County Armagh.	The patients, if neglected or treated harshly, can complain to the rector of the parish, and that mode of redress is known to them.
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.	The room in which the medicines are kept is neatly and conveniently arranged; the medicines are of good quality and in sufficient quantity, with an adequate supply of the more delicate kinds; they are purchased of Messrs. Boileau & George, at the requisition of the medical attendant; they cost about 40 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum. 1,474 sick poor were relieved during the last 12 months. The expense of medicine per head annually is about 6½ <i>d.</i> The medical attendant does not keep medicine for private practice. Leeches are furnished to the patients from the funds.
Forkhill Dispensary.	
Pharmacy.	
Patients' Registration.	A quarterly register is kept, which distinguishes the number, the name, the age, residence, disease, date of admission, date of discharge, result, observations, &c. The medicine prescribed is entered in a separate book. There were 20 patients at the dispensary when visited; the day previous there were 10.
Who entitled to Relief.	Any person who chooses to apply has advice and relief <i>gratis</i> ; but none of the subscribers are attended <i>gratis</i> . No order or ticket is required. When the case is too bad to admit of the patient attending at the dispensary, the medical attendant is required to visit at any part of the district, and at any hour of the day or night. Whenever accidents or fractures occur, the institution provides splints, bandages, &c. No neighbouring practitioners are authorized to have prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are generally attended by midwives; there are some experienced women in the district, and accidents do not often happen, but the medical attendant is expected to attend all difficult cases of parturition. The medical attendant vaccinates all that apply; he also gives vaccine matter frequently to neighbouring practitioners, but he does not, nor would he inoculate with small-pox virus. Vaccination is found very efficacious, and the poor have great confidence in it. Small-pox has not been frequent.
Nourishment.	Wine and other extras are furnished to the sick poor from the funds; in fact every thing necessary to recover a patient. There is also a charity in the neighbourhood on which the medical attendant can give an order for a supply of food, fuel and clothing.
Intern Accommodation.	There is no intern accommodation, but the want of it is so great and so much felt that the medical attendant has taken patients into his residence at his own expense.
General Management.	The general management is vested in a board of 15 governors, who are likewise the trustees of the Forkhill estate charity. The medicine, shop, books, &c. are frequently inspected by the resident trustees, and by the others occasionally. There is not any committee or board of superintendence constituted by the grand jury.
Officers not medical.	There are not any non-medical officers attached to this institution, its funds and accounts being managed by the Forkhill charity trustees.
Reports.	Reports are made quarterly by the medical officer to the above named trustees in fixed form, which specifies the townlands of the district, the description and number of diseases treated, &c. The gentlemen present at this examination think it probable that a sufficient number of persons could be found in this district qualified and willing to investigate the wants of the poor, but there is by no means any considerable number of persons so qualified.
Funds and Accounts.	The funds are derived from subscriptions and county grants; the subscriptions for the year ending 1st July 1834 were as follows:—
Receipts.	

	£.	s.	d.
From the trustees of Mr. Jackson's estate	-	-	-
Rev. Dr. Campbell (annual)	-	-	-
Major Turner Macan	-	-	-
Messrs. Boileau & George	-	-	-
	70	-	-
	5	-	-
	5	-	-
	2	2	-
	£. 82	2	-

The income for the last three years was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1832: Subscriptions from same sources	-	-	-
Grant from County	-	-	-
	84	2	-
	50	-	-
	£. 134	2	-
1833: Subscriptions from same sources	-	-	-
Grant from County	-	-	-
	84	2	-
	60	-	-
	£. 144	2	-
1834: Subscriptions from same sources	-	-	-
Grant from County	-	-	-
	82	2	-
	82	2	-
	£. 164	4	-

The charity possesses no funded or other property or stock from which an annual income is derivable.

All the funds are in the hands of the charity trustees.

The principal heads of expenditure are for surgeon's salary and medicines. The items for the last years were in or about as follows :—

										Annually.		
										£.	s.	d.
Salary of Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Rent of dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Rent of Surgeon's house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
Amount of medicines, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	-
Repairs, say -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Other expenses, carriage, &c. -	}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-
Attendance, trusses, leeches, &c. -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Extra services of Surgeon -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Forkhill
Dispensary.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BLACKER, Rector of the parish.—Rev. Mr. MILLAR, Curate.—Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER KIDD; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Keady Dispensary.

THE district of the Keady dispensary includes the parishes of Keady, Derrynoose and Annaghbraig, but the amount of population could not be ascertained. The medical attendant is not obliged to visit beyond a distance of five miles, and within a distance of six there is not any medical institution. The dispensaries in the county are not considered too few; and there was not any place in the county mentioned where there is a large population without a dispensary. At this institution no poor patient who is a proper object for relief is ever refused advice and medicine; the want of intern accommodation has been so much felt, that a building is about to be provided for the reception of cases of accidents or diseases not considered contagious: cholera and fevers are not to be admitted.

Population and
Extent of Country.

At present the dispensary medicines are kept in a small dark closet behind the medical attendant's own shop; but, as before stated, there has been a building provided which is conveniently situated, and is to be immediately altered; it is to comprise a dispensary shop and two small wards containing two beds each; the expense to be defrayed partly from the dispensary funds and partly by a gift of 30*l.* from the medical attendant, being half the amount of his salary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The county hospital at Armagh, although not beyond six miles distant, is found to be of little or no benefit to the poor inhabitants of this place, yet all the fines levied at petty sessions at Keady are by Act of Parliament appropriated to the uses of the Armagh hospital; but there being now a small local hospital at home, this fund, it is considered, could be very advantageously applied to its purposes, the amount being annually about 25*l.*

The sole medical officer is a graduate in medicine of the University, and a surgeon, of Glasgow; he resides near the institution, to which he was first appointed in 1819; he resigned in 1833, but allowed himself to be re-elected in the following year; he has not any other appointment; should he be absent through illness or otherwise, there is not any rule as to supplying a temporary substitute, and he is allowed to pursue his private practice; the days of his attendance at the dispensary are Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Medical Officers.

The salary of the medical attendant varies in inverse ratio of the other dispensary expenses, but he has no allowance for a horse or other expenses; he received 60*l.* for the year 1833.

Payment.

In case of vacancy notice is given in the newspapers, and testimonials from each candidate are considered indispensable; on the occasion of the last election 14 candidates presented themselves. This neighbourhood is capable of supporting medical men independently of the dispensary, and there are two resident in the town.

Election.

Should the medical officer be harsh to or neglect the patients, complaint can be made to the giver of the ticket, and of this fact the poor are aware.

The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, the character of the medical officer furnishing the only guarantee that they are not subsequently changed and inferior ones substituted. The medicines cost in

Pharmacy.

										£.	s.	d.
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	5
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	18	7
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	11½

The stock is placed under the care of the medical attendant, and it is not permitted that any should be sold; those used by the medical attendant in his private practice are kept in his own house, and those belonging to the dispensary are in a room behind his shop, but this is only a temporary arrangement until the new shop is prepared.

There is no register kept which is of any value, nor any document by which the number of patients relieved, &c. could be ascertained.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

All who apply get relief, and it is understood that tickets should not be absolutely required; domestic servants seldom have tickets, and the abuse of persons whose circumstances do not require it participating in the benefits of the charity is not supposed to exist

Who entitled to
Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Keady Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.
Reports.Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

to any great extent. An order is not on all occasions required, but when tickets are given the signature of one subscriber is sufficient to each, and the number each subscriber has privilege to distribute is unlimited.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary on two days in the week, and the medical attendant is liable to be called to any part of the district to visit a sick patient by day or night. In cases of accident, such as a fractured limb, calico for bandages is furnished by the dispensary. There is not any neighbouring practitioner authorized to have his prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Difficult lying-in cases only are attended from the dispensary by the medical attendant; the very poor women are attended by midwives, and accidents are seldom known to occur. The prescriptions are not kept or entered in any book. Vaccine matter is always to be had at the dispensary, where vaccination is also performed, and the results have been favourable, but there is not any rule as to the medical officer inoculating with small-pox matter; he has, however, cases of small-pox after vaccination, but not severe; however, the confidence of the public in the operation is pretty good, and small-pox is not now known in the district.

Some few extras are allowed, such as flannel and calico, for accidents. In the year 1834 there was 5*l.* expended on flannel, and this is not yet used, besides 2*l.* 9*s.* for calico. In this neighbourhood there is not any institution on which an order could be given to the sick poor for food, clothing or fuel.

The general management of the affairs of this charity is vested in the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; there is generally one meeting in the year, but the subscribers seem to pay but little attention: minutes are said to be kept of these meetings; however, the book could not be found. The management seems to be lodged entirely in the hands of the medical attendant.

The treasurer, who is likewise collector and secretary, is the only non-medical officer. The reports are made up annually, but the minutes there entered are so inaccurate that they cannot be taken as an authority, and in short are of no sort of use. This district affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

The receipts are derived from subscriptions and county grants. It is understood to have been decided by the twelve judges that the grand jury are bound to grant a sum equal to the sum subscribed.

The charity does not depend on any one subscriber, and its existence is not likely to cease, although it possesses no capital stock in houses, lands, &c. belonging to the institution from which any annual income is derived.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted.

The subjoined particulars of account are extracted from the printed reports of this charity for the years ending respectively on 1 July 1833 and 1834.

1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions for last year	50	11	-
Additional Subscriptions after Present- ment was granted	11	3	-
County Grant	25	5	-
Balance due to Treasurer	3	11	1
	£. 90	10	1

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	1	10	2
Medicines	31	6	7
Rent of Dispensary	4	12	-
Salary to present Medical Attendant	30	-	-
Ditto to previous Medical Attendant	15	-	-
Sundries	8	1	4
	£. 90	10	1

1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions for the year	57	1	-
County Grant	55	10	-
	£. 112	11	-

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer from last year	3	11	1
Messrs. Leslie for Medicines	14	19	2
Salary to late Medical Attendant	30	-	-
Salary to present Medical Attendant	30	-	-
Sundries	17	15	1
	96	5	4½
Balance in Treasurer's hands	16	5	7½
	£. 112	11	-

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Loughgall
Dispensary.Population and
Extent of Country.

THE greatest distance to which the district of this dispensary extends, and at which the medical attendant is liable to visit, is seven miles, and, within the district, there is no other medical institution; within six miles are the medical charities at Armagh, and the Blackwater and Seagoe dispensaries. These are considered to be insufficient for the purposes for which they are intended, and new ones are accordingly about to be established. The medical

medical officer thinks that, with a population similar in number to that existing in this district, a radius of two miles is as great an extent as one medical man can possibly attend to; and that it would be very beneficial to attach wards for fevers and accidents to each dispensary. There is a dispensary at Rich-hill, but at present it is not available, the medical attendant having been dismissed; consequently, the poor in that neighbourhood now apply at Loughgill.

The house in which the dispensary is held is a suitable and convenient building, and the room in which the medicines are kept is commodious; there is also a waiting room for the patients, but without furniture. About one acre of ground is attached to the house as a garden. These premises are held on lease at an annual rent of 12*l.*

The sole medical attendant is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, about 35 years of age, who obtained a midwifery certificate from the Dublin lying-in hospital; he resides at the dispensary, to which he was appointed in 1827 by election of the governors; he now holds no other situation, but had, previous to his election, been attached to the Phoenix Asylum, Dublin, and is now engaged in private practice.

There is no bye-law or regulation with regard to providing a substitute in case of the medical attendant's illness or temporary absence. The days and hours of his attendance at this dispensary are Friday and Monday from ten till three o'clock, and every other morning till ten o'clock. The duty is not done by proxy. The medicines are dispensed by the medical officer, and there is not any pupil or other person to attend to the dispensary.

The medical officer is paid 50*l.* as salary and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional for visiting at a distance exceeding two miles. When the surgeon is required to visit a patient, a ticket, according to a particular form, must be procured, and certain conditions, specified in print on the ticket, as follows, must be complied with: "No patient can be visited by the surgeon unless 6*d.* be paid to the institution before each visiting ticket is given. If the distance should exceed two miles from the dispensary, 1*s.* will be required. If the distance exceed four miles, it shall be optional with the surgeon to attend the call or not; and he shall be entitled to demand 1*s.* additional for every mile exceeding that distance. When the surgeon is called to attend a midwifery case, he shall be entitled to demand 3*s.* 6*d.* from the person who requires his attendance." But these additional sums are never to exceed 30*l.*; (in report 22*l.* 10*s.*) The medical attendant has in addition the house, with a good garden, rent free.

The medical officer is elected by the governors. On the occasion of the last vacancy an advertisement was put into the public papers for candidates, and testimonials were considered indispensable.

* The medicines are kept in a properly arranged room, and the bottles and drawers appeared in proper order. The medicines are of good quality, but not in very great abundance; it was however stated that a quantity had been ordered and was daily expected. The more delicate kinds are kept, as quinine, &c. They are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, on the order of the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer; none are ever sold. They are placed under the care of the medical officer, who does not furnish medicines in his private practice, and possesses therefore no stock of his own.

The medicines for the year ending—

					£.	s.	d.
On the 1st June 1832 cost	-	-	-	-	90	14	1½
— 1833	-	-	-	-	130	19	-
— 1834	-	-	-	-	45	15	8½
					3)	267	8 10
Average	-	-	-	-	89	2	11½

The numbers relieved for the same period, were for—

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,282
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,430
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,325
						3)	9,037
Averaging very nearly	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,046 per annum.

These numbers show that the average expense of each patient, in medicine (including wine) is a fraction more than 7*d.* a year. A similar calculation for the three previous years gives an average of 7½*d.* per head.

A register is carefully kept and checked by the governors, which distinguishes the date of admission, age and name of the patient, disease, recommender, the townland, and number of visits paid. Eighty-two midwifery cases appear by the reports to have been attended within the last three years.

Any

* Although the medicines are in the main bought of some well known druggist in Dublin or Belfast, yet there appear in each year's account, various items for spirits, lard, salts and other medicines, amounting to 10*l.* or 12*l.* purchased from time to time from neighbouring dealers. Moreover it was stated that spirits were procured to make tinctures on an emergency, and yet it takes fourteen days to prepare tinctures.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by

Sir D. Barry, M. D.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Loughgall

Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Any poor person, including servants of subscribers, is entitled to relief, if they procure tickets, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, and no limitation exists to the number each subscriber is authorized to give. A ticket remains in force for three months from the date of its issue, but must be renewed then. The tickets are regularly filed, and the register checked by the governors. The abuse of the charity caused by persons getting advice or medicine, who are able to pay for it, seldom, if ever, occurs.

Patients are seen at the dispensary; and if too ill to attend there, are visited at their homes, on sending the proper ticket; and on the condition already stated, attendance, if necessary, would be afforded at night. If an accident or fracture should occur, the institution is provided with splints, bandages, &c. to render immediate assistance. Difficult lying-in cases only are attended; poor women are generally attended by unskilful midwives, and consequent loss of life sometimes occur. There is no prescription-book kept, nor can any neighbouring practitioner have prescriptions compounded at this dispensary. The medical attendant does not distribute vaccine matter to neighbouring surgeons; but he vaccinates all children brought, on 1s. for each being deposited to insure the return of the child. Vaccination is found efficacious, and small-pox seldom occurs; but it has been more prevalent this year than for many years before: the poor have great confidence in the efficacy of the operation.

Nourishment.

General Manage-

ment,

Certain extras, as wine, &c. are occasionally furnished to the patients, and flannel afforded from the funds of this charity. Trusses are also sometimes given away, and sometimes sold at reduced prices. But there is no charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given for food, clothing or fuel.

The management is vested in the subscribers of one guinea and upwards; but there is not any officer or other person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The fixed meetings of the governors take place quarterly, at which eight or ten generally attend, and minutes of the proceedings are kept. [The treasurer was absent when the dispensary was visited by the Assistant Commissioners; but afterwards stated to them, that he had great difficulty in getting any of the subscribers to attend the meeting.]

Managing

Committee.

Officers not

Medical.

Reports.

There is not any managing committee appointed for this institution.

The Rector of the parish is collector and treasurer, and the only non-medical officer. There are no printed bye-laws for regulating the election of officers.

* An account of the yearly receipts and expenditure, with a list of the subscriptions, is added to the reports printed, and distributed among the subscribers.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

This is a populous and wealthy neighbourhood, with many resident gentry, and if the system of dispensary relief should be hereafter extended, it would afford a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor. It was stated by the treasurer, that there were in this district many poor persons residing on large properties, the owners of which did not contribute to the funds of this charity, and that he did not feel sure that he could justly refuse a dispensary ticket to such poor, as part of the funds was contributed by the county.

The income arises from the subscriptions and county grant, and does not depend on the bounty of any one or two subscribers. Its existence, although it does not possess any capital or other property from which a permanent income is derivable, cannot be considered precarious.

Expenditure.

Reports of the income and expenditure of this and the Richhill dispensaries united in one statement of account are annually made; from which the following particulars are taken, for the year ending 1st June:—

1832.										
				£.	s.	d.				
Subscriptions	-	-	-	120	17	7½	Balance due Treasurer on last Account	-	17	1
Cash received for visits	-	-	-	24	7	3	Medicines for this and the Richhill	}	87	7 10
County Grant	-	-	-	63	7	-	Dispensary			
							Surgeons' Salaries at both Institu-	}	105	16 3
				£. 208 11 10½			tions, with allowance for visits			
Balance	-	-	-	18	17	8	Rent	-	12	-
							Flannel, &c.	-	2	1 9
				£. 227 9 6½			Repairs, Printing and other sundries	-	19	6 7
							£. 227 9 6			

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Loughgall
Dispensary.

1833.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - -	110	19	7½	Balance due Treasurer - - -	18	17	8
County Grant - - -	100	-	-	Medicines - - -	117	17	11
Cash received for visits - - -	15	11	-	Carriage of ditto - - -	2	8	-
A Fine - - -	-	5	-	Salaries, with allowances for visits -	104	1	3
Cash received for three Trusses sold } at reduced prices - - - }	-	9	11	Rent - - -	12	-	-
	£. 227	5	6½	Building a Stable - - -	25	13	8½
	73	17	3	Wine and Spirits - - -	7	10	8½
	£. 301	2	9½	Flannel - - -	2	7	1
				Printing and other sundries - - -	10	6	5½
					£. 301	2	9½

1834.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - -	107	-	-	Balance due to Treasurer - - -	73	17	3
County Grant - - -	60	-	-	Subscription to Cow-pock Institution	1	1	-
Received for visits - - -	16	15	6	Salaries, with allowances for visits -	104	11	3
	183	15	6	Medicines, and Carriage - - -	39	7	6½
Balance - - -	65	8	4	Rent - - -	12	-	-
	249	3	10	Wine - - -	5	2	-
				34 yards Flannel - - -	1	18	3
				Sundries - - -	11	6	6½
					£. 249	3	10

Persons who attended the Examination.

CHARLES BROWNLOW, esq.—WILLIAM JOHN HANDCOCK, esq.—Rev. HOLT WARING, Rector.—
Rev. WILLIAM KENT, Curate.—Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN, P.P.—Mr. TRAIL; and the Medical Attendant
of the Institution.

Lurgan Dispensary.

* THIS dispensary district extends over the whole parish of Shankhill, part of the parishes
of Seagoe and Maralin, containing together a population of about 9,700 in the county of
Armagh, and about 1,000 in the county of Down. These limits comprise on an average two
miles round the town of Lurgan. If medical charities throughout the country are desirable,
the mode of allocating might be greatly improved.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The dispensary is held in a room adjoining, and opening out of the medical attendant's
residence, for which no rent is allowed. The furniture, bottles for drugs, drawers, &c. all
belong to the medical attendant. There is no waiting room, and very little space in the
shop for the patients to stand in. As a general principle, it would be preferable that dis-
pensary buildings and appointments should be the property of the charity.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The sole medical officer, a gentleman of about 33 years of age, is a graduate in medicine
of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London,
who also possesses a midwifery certificate from Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh; he resides in
the house where the dispensary is held; he was appointed in 1832, by election, having pre-
viously been living at Bangor, in the county of Down; he holds no other appointment.
The days for his attendance at the dispensary are Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,
but he is in the habit of seeing dispensary patients daily, and visiting them at their own
homes. He is allowed to engage in private practice. There is no rule as to the appoint-
ment of a substitute, in case of his absence or illness, but hitherto he has not absented
himself. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant in person; he has no
assistant constantly on the spot to afford aid in case of sudden accident, &c.

Medical Officer.

The medical officer receives 60 l. per annum from the general funds of the charity, without
any perquisites or allowances whatever. If the committee or subscribers authorized salaries
or allowances higher than requisite to procure efficient medical attendance, the grand jury
can control such, by refusing or diminishing the grant.

Payment.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. In case of
vacancy, notice is given in the newspapers, and care taken to insure competition. Testi-
monials are considered indispensable to candidates; there were five candidates at the last
election; the conditions for voting were acted up to; at present there are five medical
gentlemen residing in the town, eligible, to the dispensary appointment. If the medical
officer should be inattentive or harsh to the patients, they can, without fear, complain to
any subscriber, and are aware that this privilege exists.

Election.

The

* A dispensary had existed here since 1804, of which a Dr. Miller was the medical officer, and
through his care and that of the treasurer the funds had accumulated in 1820 up to 600 l. At that
period subscribers all discontinued their contributions, so that Dr. Miller's salary of 40 l. per annum
was paid up to 1832 out of the capital, which then became reduced to 30 l.; Dr. Miller then resigned;
the dispensary was recognized in its present state, and the present physician elected.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Lurgan Dispensary.

The room in which the medicines are kept is neatly and properly arranged; the medicines are ample in quantity and of good quality, including a sufficient supply of the more delicate and expensive descriptions. The medicines are supplied by Mr. Wolkington, of Belfast, to the order of the medical attendant, and are paid for by the treasurer. A contract was entered into for one year with an apothecary in the town, to compound the medical attendant's prescriptions at 10 per cent. above prime cost, but it was soon found that the expense of this mode of proceeding would be ruinous to the institution. The medicines cost the year ending

									£.	s.	d.
November 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
Ditto 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	19	2

The medical attendant of the institution does not keep any medicines for private practice. There are neither surgical instruments, or apparatus for preparing decoctions belonging to the institution. Leeches are not supplied to the patients.

Patients' Registration.

A register is kept of those patients only who are recommended, which register distinguishes the date, name of patient, disease, recommender and number, and for the last year the residences are stated. This register is kept in a slovenly manner; tickets are not demanded, and if presented are not filed. Persons who are fit objects are never refused medicine or advice, whether with or without a ticket, not even strangers. There were three new cases at the dispensary when visited, and eight or nine the last dispensing day. For the last three years, but one case of midwifery (a difficult one) has been attended.

Who entitled to Relief.

One of the rules specifies that no assistance should be given without recommendation, but this is not attended to. Domestic servants of subscribers get tickets. Persons able to pay for advice have attempted to impose on the charity, but such abuse is guarded against as far as possible. The attempt to swell a fictitious subscription list, so as to obtain a larger grant from the grand jury, has never been known in this county. The number of tickets which each subscriber can issue is limited to 20 for one guinea, but there is no distinction between a ticket for medicine and advice merely, and one for a visit; one signature to each ticket is sufficient. The number of tickets allowed each subscriber has been found sufficient, but it must be recollected that tickets have not been always required.

Extern Patients.

Patients are attended to at the dispensary, and when illness prevents their coming there, are visited at their houses in any part of the district, and in the day-time, but not at night, except in extreme cases. When fractures or accidents occur, the institution supplies splints, fracture-boxes, bandages, &c. &c. Lying-in cases are attended from the dispensary on a ticket of recommendation, and on payment of 10s. 6d. by the recommender for each case. Poor women are for the most part attended by midwives, and accidents are seldom heard of. No medical practitioner can have his prescriptions compounded at this dispensary. There is no rule or stipulation regarding vaccination. It has not been hitherto performed at the dispensary; the medical attendant has a good opinion of it, and the confidence of the poor is great; but small-pox has been and is at present prevalent in the district; several died of that disease during last summer. The medical attendant would not inoculate with small-pox matter.

Nourishment.

Wine or such other extras are not furnished to the sick from the funds, but a sum of money is placed, by an affluent and charitable individual, at the medical attendant's disposal for such purposes.

General Management.

The general management is vested in the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. The medical officer is a governor, but has never voted, nor has the institution been essentially under his management. No person can be in the principal direction merely *ex officio*. The fixed meetings occur once in the year; five is the general number who attend them. Ladies are allowed to vote by proxy at the meetings, and minutes of the proceedings are kept.

Managing Committee.

The managing committee consist of 12, who meet quarterly, and minutes of their meetings are recorded. The governors are not very attentive to the concerns of this charity.

Officers not medical.

The officers non-medical are, the treasurer, collector and secretary, now united in one person, who acts gratuitously. No instance has occurred of any officer being suspended or removed. The following are the principal rules established for the guidance of the affairs of this charity, being in the form of Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Subscribers, at the period of the re-establishment of the institution after the resignation of the late medical attendant:—

1st. That for each guinea subscribed annually to the Lurgan dispensary, the subscriber shall be entitled to one vote.

2d. That the limits of the district to be supplied with medicines from the Lurgan dispensary, and to be visited by the medical attendant, shall include the parish of Shankhill and as much of the parishes of Seagoe and Maralin as are within the manor of Brownlowderry.

3d. That the dispensary doctor will be required to visit and prescribe for the sick paupers resident in the limits of the above district.

4th. That the doctor shall be continued in charge of the dispensary during the pleasure of the subscribers.

5th. That no medical gentleman shall be appointed to, or continued in charge of the dispensary, who shall compound medicines for sale in the town of Lurgan.

6th. That the candidates for the situation of doctor to the Lurgan dispensary, now vacant, shall produce proper certificates and testimonials of their qualifications as physician, surgeon and accoucheur, previous to the election.

7th. That

7th. That any subscriber who may require the dispensary doctor's attendance at the lying-in of a pauper woman, shall accompany such application with a fee of half a guinea, to be paid by the subscriber.

8th. That the salary to be paid to the doctor to be elected, shall be 60*l.* for the first year.

9th. That ladies, subscribers to the dispensary, shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

There are a sufficient number of persons resident in this neighbourhood, who are qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, if it be considered expedient to extend the present system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The income arises from subscriptions and the county grant solely; the charity has no other property or income.

Subscriptions for 1833
Ditto - - 1834

£.	s.	d.
63	-	-
51	9	-

The county grants for the same periods were for similar sums. The charity cannot be said to depend on the bounty of one family, or any particular patron, but if one family withdrew its support (a circumstance not at all probable) it would materially impair the funds. The principal proprietor of the town is very liberal in its behalf.

The treasurer collects the funds, and they remain in his custody till wanted; they are not in a flourishing condition.

The expenditure for the year 1833 amounted to about 126*l.*; for this year 105*l.* The principal items are, medicine and physician's salary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

LORD ACHESON, M. P.—MR. ATKINSON.—DR. BLACKER.—WILLIAM M'KEE, esq.—REV. MR. POTTS.—REV. MR. ROBINSON; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THIS dispensary district extends over the parish of Mullabrack, comprising 72 townlands, and a population of 14,800 souls; the most distant point at which the medical attendant is liable to visit is about four miles. There is no other medical charity in the district; those within six miles are the medical charities at Armagh, the dispensaries of Poyntz-Pass, Tanderagee, and Richhill. The dispensaries in this county are well placed as regards population, but it would confer a great benefit on the community if an hospital for accidents and fevers could be attached to each.

The dispensary is held at the surgeon's own house, for which accommodation he is allowed 10*l.* annual rent from the funds of the charity. A hall with two benches serves as a waiting room for the patients. As a general principle, it would be better that dispensaries should be held at houses belonging to the charities.

The sole medical officer, about 27 years of age, is a graduate in medicine of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of the same place; he also obtained a midwifery certificate at Glasgow. He was appointed to this dispensary in November 1831, previously to which he had been acting as substitute at the Castlebellingham dispensary in the county Louth; he holds no other appointment, but is allowed to pursue private practice.

There is no rule to provide for the event of his illness or temporary absence, but in such cases the committee must be applied to and a substitute provided. The duty is not done by proxy. The dispensary is open on Tuesdays and Saturdays from nine till eleven o'clock, and the medical attendant has an apprentice to assist and dispense the medicines.

The salary of the medical officer is 50*l.* per annum paid from the general funds; last year he was allowed 12*l.* towards the keep of a horse, and that allowance will be continued; but if a salary or allowances, higher than necessary to obtain efficient medical aid, were acquiesced in by the committee, the grand jury could refuse or diminish the grant. It is understood that there is always on the grand jury one patron of each dispensary, who vouches for its utility, and that the rest are satisfied with his assertion.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and every pains taken on occasions of vacancy to secure competition by advertisement in the papers, &c., and testimonials from candidates are considered indispensable. There were 26 candidates at the last election, and the fact of age of the present medical officer was taken into consideration; he is 26 years of age; notice of the appointment was not sent to the grand jury. There has not yet been any mortality amongst the medical attendants. If the patients be neglected or harshly treated, they can complain to the person who gives the ticket, and of this mode of redress they are quite aware. The physician whom the subscribers have elected, is a well educated and zealous young man, and a skilful observer of the diseases to which the poor are liable, as is evident from his well kept register.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Lurgan Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.

Expenditure.

Market-Hill
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Market-Hill
Dispensary.

The dispensing room is neatly and properly kept. The medicines appear to be of good quality and sufficient in quantity, with a proper supply of the more delicate kinds, and leeches have been supplied in a few cases. The medicines are bought of Boileau & George, Dublin; the medical attendant ordering such as he considers necessary; he makes his own tinctures and ointments with lard and spirits bought in the village, and this plan he considers to effect a saving of one-third in the cost paid by the treasurer: the medicines supplied to this dispensary during the three past years, cost in

	£.	s.	d.	
1832	21	13	7½	number of patients not known.
1833	29	11	0	1318
1834	26	8	5	1674

The average expense of medicine for the last two years thus appeared to have been nearly 4½d. per head per annum. The medicines are always under the care of the medical attendant or his assistant; those for his private practice are kept in the house, but not in the same apartment with the dispensary medicines, and none of the latter are ever sold. The instruments belonging to the institution are not sufficient for its objects; they would be lent to any neighbouring practitioner in case of emergency.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

A register of the patients is regularly kept by the medical attendant, distinguishing the date of admission, name and residence of patient, age, recommender, disease, medical treatment, when discharged, observations, &c; the patient's name is only entered once. No returns were furnished to the grand jury, of the number of persons relieved in a year, nor is such return ever required. Tickets are required, but no person is refused medicine and assistance, under any circumstances. These tickets are not filed, and the register is not checked by means of them at the end of the year. On the two last days that the institution was visited, there were 16 or 17 patients in attendance.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Poverty and residence in the district entitle any person who applies to relief; but no persons are allowed to impose on the charity, whose circumstances would enable them to pay for advice. The abuse of subscribers requiring gratuitous attendance from the dispensary medical officer has never existed here.

The signature of one subscriber is enough to each recommendation ticket, and the numbe is not limited.

Extern Patients.

Patients are seen and prescribed for at the dispensary, and such as are prevented by illness from attending there, are visited at their own homes, at any time, day or night. If an accident should occur, bandages and splints, with all the materials necessary in rendering immediate assistance, would be provided. Parturition cases are attended on a recom- mendatory ticket, when danger or difficulty is apprehended. No medical practitioner un- connected with the dispensary can have his prescriptions made up there. Some of the prescriptions have been kept, and on inspection were found to be such as are usual. There is no rule relative to giving away vaccine matter to neighbouring practitioners, but the medical attendant vaccinates gratis all poor children brought to the dispensary without a ticket, but a deposit of one shilling is required from each, so as to insure the return of the child for inspection. Small pox has not been frequent here, and the medical attendant approves highly of vaccination, in which the public have also good confidence.

Nourishment.

Wine or other extras are not given to the sick poor, and there is no charity on which the medical attendant can give an order for food, fuel or clothing, but he may recommend to the Rev. Dr. Blacker, the Rector of the parish, and his recommendation is always attended to.

General Manage-
ment.

The general management rests with the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. The medical officer is a governor, but does not attend the meetings, nor have the affairs of the charity been essentially under his management, nor has any person a right, ex officio, to the principal direction. The fixed meetings are only annual. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

Managing
Committee.

There is a managing committee consisting of eight persons, but hitherto they have not had occasion to meet.

Officers not
medical.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, who is also collector and secretary. The office is permanent. No sudden accession of governors has happened immediately previous to the election of any officer.

Attendants.

There is a servant attached to this charity, paid 1l. 7s. 6d. per annum, whose duty is to attend on dispensary days, and to clean the shop and premises.

Reports.

Reports are made and printed annually. In case it is hereafter found expedient to extend the mode of relief afforded by dispensaries, the district contains an ample number of persons qualified and willing to investigate minutely the wants of the poor.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The income arises solely from the two sources of voluntary subscriptions and the county grant, the charity having no property or stock, funded or otherwise, from which annual income is derivable, but its continuance does not depend on the bounty of any one or two particular contributors, nor is it likely to cease.

Collection and
Custody.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain till wanted.

The

The following are detailed particulars of the receipts and expenditure for the two past years, as extracted from the printed reports of those periods—

Year ending 1st May 1833.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Subscriptions	-	-	Balance due Treasurer	-	23 1 2½
County Grant	-	65 1 -	Surgeon's Salary	-	50 - -
Cash advanced by Treasurer	-	2 15 11½	1½ years Rent	-	15 - -
			Medicine	-	29 11 -
			Sundries	-	15 5 9
	£. 132	17 11½		£. 132	17 11½

Year ending 1st May 1834.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Subscriptions	-	64 9 -	Balance due Treasurer	-	2 15 11½
County Grant	-	50 - -	Surgeon's Salary	-	50 - -
			Rent of Dispensary	-	10 - -
			Medicine	-	26 8 5½
			Sundries	-	16 18 3
	£. 114	9 -	Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	8 6 4
				£. 114	9 -

The accounts are audited and made up annually in May. There are not any students attached to the dispensary as such, nor lectures given. On the whole, the Market-hill dispensary is a most respectable well-managed charity, and highly creditable to all connected with its management.

Persons who attended the Examination.

HAMILTON WELCH CHAMBRE, esq.—PAUL FOXALL, esq.—BENJAMIN THOMPSON, esq., and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

The population of this dispensary district cannot be precisely stated, but is very considerable. The district itself is mountainous, comprising 14,000 statute acres, including mountain and bogs, being in fact the parishes of Meigh and Jonesborough.

The charitable medical institutions of Dundalk, Newry, Forkhill and Ballymascanlan are all situated within six miles of the Jonesborough dispensary, and yet cannot, from the limited means they at present possess, be considered equal to the wants of so great a population. At this dispensary a sick pauper is never refused medical aid, even if unprovided with a ticket of recommendation.

If a ward could be attached to the dispensary for fever patients and cases of accident, it would confer much advantage on the poor of the district.

The dispensary is held in a small apartment at one end of a thatched cottage, situate in the centre of the district, for which apartment a rent of 2*l.* per annum is paid. The accommodation is but ill-adapted for the purposes of a dispensary, and it would be desirable, if practicable, to have a proper house and requisites for the dispensary, the exclusive property of the charity.

The only medical officer attached to this dispensary is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; he has also a midwifery certificate from Dublin; he resides at Dundalk, five miles distant from the dispensary, and was appointed by election of the subscribers at large, as general medical attendant, at the original establishment of the institution. At the period of his appointment he had been practising at Dundalk, where he still pursues his profession, but holds no other public situation. The days and hours of his attendance are Tuesdays and Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock. His duty is never performed by proxy, and there is no arrangement to meet the emergency of his illness or temporary absence. When he is not in the dispensary, it is kept locked, and there is not any person always on the spot who could administer relief in case of accident or other sudden occasion.

The medical attendant is paid a salary of 30*l.* per annum from the general fund, which is the only allowance of any kind he receives. The funds do not admit a liberal salary, but if such could be granted, and that the committee or subscribers were inclined to make an extravagant grant of salary, the grand jury could refuse or diminish the county grant.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers, and proper precautions are taken to insure competition. At the last election, advertisements were put in the newspapers, and there were two candidates; on these occasions, testimonials are indispensable. This district has not a sufficient number of inhabitants who could support a medical gentleman independently of the dispensary emolument, nor is there any medical gentleman resident within it. If any harshness or neglect should be used by the medical attendant, the poor can complain to the subscribers who gave the recommendation, and they are quite aware of this privilege.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Market-Hill
Dispensary.

Accounts.
Medical Instruction.

Meigh and
Jonesborough
Dispensaries.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Meigh and
Jonesborough
Dispensary.

The medicines are kept in a press, tolerably well arranged. They appear to be of good quality, but in very small quantity, owing to the scarcity of the funds. The supply of essential medicines is bad, while those less required are in abundance. The stock of quinine was exhausted, though it is a medicine much used; there was a small portion of morphia. Leeches are not supplied to the patients. The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin, on the order of the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer. They are kept locked up, and the key remains in the medical attendant's possession. The medical attendant does not dispense any medicines in his private practice. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution.

The medicines for the year ending—

	£.	s.	d.
1st January 1833, cost	-	-	7 19 9
1834	-	-	18 6 -
Patients attended in 1833	-	-	899.
1834	-	-	916.

The average expense of medicine thus amounts to about 8½d. per head per annum.

Patients' Registration.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, which denotes the number, the name of the patient, the residence, recommender, disease, visits paid and number of dispensations; this document appears to be kept very irregularly. There have not been any capital operations performed within the last three years.

Who entitled to Relief.

Any poor person who belong to the district is entitled to relief, but the servants of subscribers do not get tickets. The best care is taken to prevent imposition on the charity, which has been sometimes attempted by persons who could afford to pay for medicine and advice. There are no poor subscribers, nor any who receive gratuitous attendance. A ticket is not absolutely necessary, one signature is sufficient, and the subscribers are unlimited as to the numbers they may issue.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are visited at home in any part of the district at any hour of the day or night if requisite; but in case of accident, such as a fractured limb, &c. this charity does not possess the means of affording relief. During the last year the medical officer attended lying-in cases on a ticket being presented, but this duty was found too laborious, and a regulation has been adopted, that he should attend on cases only where the patient produces a ticket of recommendation, and pays him 5s. if he be sent for on a dispensary day, and 10s. on any other day. The poor women are generally attended by midwives, but there is not one in the neighbourhood possessing any experience, and accidents occasionally occur. The prescriptions at this dispensary are not written or entered. No neighbouring practitioner can have his prescriptions compounded here.

All children brought to the dispensary are vaccinated *gratis*. The results are found very favourable, and small-pox has been very little in the district; the public have great confidence in the operation; the medical attendant does not approve of inoculation with small-pock matter, and never uses it.

Nourishment.

No extras, such as wine, &c. are furnished to the patients; neither is there any adjacent charity on which the physician could give an order to the sick poor to obtain food, fuel or clothing.

General Management.

The affairs of the dispensary are managed by the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. Neither the physician nor any other person (*ex officio*) possesses the principal direction.

There is no fixed period for the meetings of the subscribers; two only have been held since the founding of the dispensary in the year 1822; it is found difficult to assemble a quorum. When meetings are held, minutes of the proceedings are entered.

Officers not medical.

In the person of the only officer not medical, are centered the duties of treasurer, collector and secretary.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

The accounts are not conducted by means of any regular system of book entry, and no record is forthcoming from which an accurate account of the receipts and payments could be deduced. The charity has no capital stock or property producing income.

Collection.
Custody.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his keeping till required for the purposes of the dispensary.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

Mullaglass
Dispensary.Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district for which this dispensary was established extends about seven miles in length and six miles in width, the population of which is not exactly ascertained. The most distant point of the district is fully five miles from the dispensary, and within six miles of it there are the medical charities at Newry, the dispensary at Poyntzpass and a private dispensary belonging to Lord Mandeville at Tullyhappis; there is no second medical institution within the bounds of the district, and the medical attendant finds the district, peopled as it is, too large for one man to attend, but he thinks he could manage such portion as might be included within a diameter of five miles; he is also of opinion that it would confer a great benefit on the community, if wards were attached to the dispensary, with beds, &c. for cases of fever and accident.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The Mullaglass dispensary is held at a small house (situate in the townland of that name) two stories high, and containing two small rooms, one of which serves as a board and waiting

waiting room, the other as the medicine and dispensing shop; it was built by the proprietor of the estate, and a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* is annually paid to him for it. The house is unoccupied, and is opened only during the dispensary days and hours, viz. on Mondays and Fridays from twelve to three.

The sole medical attendant (a gentleman of about 26 years of age) is a graduate in medicine, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, at Edinburgh; he possesses also a midwifery certificate from Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh; he resides at Loughgilly, three miles distant; he was elected a general medical attendant to this dispensary in the year 1833, at which period he had just left Edinburgh; he holds no other public appointment, but pursues his private practice. In case of his illness or temporary absence, the governors would appoint a substitute; but he is, in fact, about to resign, the duties of the situation being too great, having injured his health by over exertion; he attends at the dispensary on Mondays and Fridays from twelve to three, and at a branch institution established at Camlough, on each Wednesday during the same hours. The establishment at Camlough is nearly similar to this, and is likewise closed, except during dispensary hours. The medicines at both places are dispensed by the medical attendant himself, who has no assistant or pupil; he stated, however, that he had been for the last three months unable to attend to his duties, and would cease to receive salary the next month after this examination.

The medical attendant receives a salary of 50*l.* per annum, but has no other allowance of any sort or kind; there was an understanding that he should have 2*s.* 6*d.* for each visit, but the funds proved insufficient.

On occasions of vacancy, measures are taken by advertising in the public newspapers, and otherwise, to insure the fullest competition, and in the selection of candidates, testimonials are considered indispensable; at the last election, there were six candidates.

The room before described, in which the medicines are deposited, is kept in a slovenly state, and a supply of medicine was scanty; but the more delicate and expensive kinds are used. The medicines are supplied by Mr. Jefferies, of Dublin, on the order of the treasurer, at the instance of the medical attendant, who is privileged to get any medicines he chooses. The medicines (none of which are ever sold) are all locked up, and the medical attendant keeps the key; he does not keep any medicines for his private practice.

There is no apparatus attached to the institution for preparing decoctions, &c., nor are there any surgical instruments. The poor patients are not supplied with leeches.

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1833, the medicines cost - - - -	45	1	1½
Ditto - - 1834 - - - - -	36	3	9½

averaging per head per annum 1*s.* 1*d.* for medicines only.

The medical attendant keeps a register, distinguishing the date, the number, name and residence, age, disease and treatment of the patient, the name of recommender, and number of tickets each subscriber has issued. There have been several capital operations performed within the last year, in consequence of the frequent accidents in the spinning-mills.

All persons, of every class, who get tickets, and reside within the district, are entitled to have advice and medicine *gratis*, except the domestic servants of subscribers, who are by bye-law excluded. The compact in fact is, that the better sort of farmers are not to be refused, and the proprietor of the building wishes that all his tenants indiscriminately shall have medicine and advice from the dispensary *gratis*. Although the rule is, that every applicant must produce a ticket, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, yet such is not strictly acted up to. The subscribers are limited to ten tickets for advice, and five for visits, in the ratio of each 1*l.* subscribed; but this law is not rigorously enforced. There are no poor subscribers.

The Assistant Commissioners observe that it is a most injurious practice that the subscribers insist on medicine and advice being given from the dispensary to all persons presenting tickets signed by them, whether such persons be of the poorer class or not.

Extern patients are visited at home in any part of the district, and at any hour of either day or night, if necessary; but if an accident should occur, such as a fractured limb, &c. there is no supply of splints, bandages or other assistance at the dispensary. No physician but the authorized attendant of the dispensary can have prescriptions compounded there. The poor lying-in women of the district are attended from the dispensary by the medical attendant, on the production of a subscriber's ticket.

With respect to vaccination there is no rule; the medical attendant does not give away vaccine matter to any neighbouring physician, nor does he vaccinate any children at the dispensary. He has a good opinion of vaccination, but does not approve of inoculating with small-pock virus. The public have considerable confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, and small-pox has not been frequent of late years.

Extras, such as wine, &c. cannot be furnished out of the funds. The sick poor got wine when requisite last year, 1831, but by means of an extra subscription. There is not any charitable establishment in the district or neighbourhood on which the physician could give to a poor patient an order for a supply of food, fuel or clothing.

The institution is managed by a board of 21 governors, the medical attendant not being one of the number; nor are the affairs of the institution entirely managed by him, nor is any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The general meetings of the board are only annual, and not more than about five attend them. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

There is a committee of six, who meet quarterly, and receive a report from the medical attendant. Three persons generally come to these quarterly meetings; on these occasions

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Mullaglass
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

DISPENSARIES.
Ulster.
County Armagh.
Examinations taken by
Sir. D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
Mullaglass
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Expenditure.

the tickets which have been presented at the dispensary during the preceding quarter are inspected, and also the patients' register.
The sole non-medical officer is the secretary, collector and treasurer, the duties of which offices are combined in the person of one individual.
A very old man is at present employed to attend at the dispensary on open days, for which he is paid 1*l.* 10*s.* annually.
Reports are made up by the Committee in February of each year, printed, and furnished to the subscribers generally. Copies of those for the years ending 1st February 1833 and 1st February 1834 were furnished to the Assistant Commissioners. The reports enter into a full detail of the condition of the institution, its finances, receipt and expenditure, list of subscribers, diseases treated, and number of patients relieved, and on whose estate, &c.
The landed proprietors of this district are non-resident, and it is stated by the medical attendant of the dispensary that there are not a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.
The funds arise from voluntary subscriptions, and the county grant. The charity has no other income or property, and mainly depends on the bounty of its patron, the proprietor of the estate on which it is situated. The subscribers are all of a respectable class, and no stipulation is ever made to receive advice or medicine gratis.
The receipts and expenditure for the past two years were thus stated:

—1832.—					
	£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.
Balance last Account	-	-	1 4 1	Balance due Treasurer	- - 3 9 7
Subscriptions	-	-	60 6 -	Medical Attendant's Salary	- - 48 6 3
Grand Jury Grant	-	-	28 1 -	Attendant	- - 1 10 -
Balance	-	-	21 16 4½	Medicines	- - 43 5 9½
	£. 111	7	5½	Carriage of ditto	- - 1 15 4
				Advertisements	- - 4 6 6
				Printing last year's Reports	- - 1 10 -
				House Rent	- - 5 5 -
				Sundries	- - 1 19 -
					£. 111 7 5½
—1833.—					
	£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions	-	-	65 15 -	Balance last Account	- - 21 16 4½
Remainder of the Grand Jury Grant for 1832	-	-	28 1 -	Medical Attendant's Salary	- - 30 - -
Ditto for 1833	-	-	50 - -	Ditto for 823 visits and 11 labour cases	- - 22 15 -
Balance	-	-	9 5 4½	Medicines	- - 36 - -
	£. 153	1	4½	Carriage of do.	- - 1 17 -
				Attendants	- - 2 2 - -
				House Rent	- - 5 5 -
				Advertisements	- - 4 6 6
				Sundries	- - 30 1 5½
					£. 153 1 4½

Collection.
Custody.
Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

Balance against the dispensary 9*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*
The treasurer collects the funds, and they remain in his custody for payments as required.
The surgeon does not give lectures, or instruct any students or pupils at the dispensary.

Newtown Hamilton
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Persons who attended the Examination.
HENRY BARKER, esq.—WILLIAM BARKER, esq.—GEORGE HILL, esq.—R. B. ROBINSON, —
Rev. THOMAS VESEY.—Rev. JOHN WEST; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.
THE district of this dispensary extends into seven parishes, but the number of the population included therein could not be given. The dispensary is intended for the poor on the estates of the gentlemen who subscribe. The medical attendant is not liable to be sent to a sick pauper at a distance exceeding six miles; the only medical institution within which distance is the Keady dispensary.
The want of intern accommodation is materially felt; and it would be a great benefit to the neighbourhood, if a small hospital were established for fevers and accidents.
The dispensary is held at a small well built new brick house, containing eight rooms; the shop is small, but neatly arranged, but there is not any waiting-room for patients. The house is rented at 16*l.* per annum by the committee, for the use of the dispensary. It would be much better if the dispensary building was the property of the charity.
A gentleman,

A gentleman, about 44 years of age, who is a graduate in medicine of the University of Glasgow, from which place he also possesses a diploma from the College of Surgeons, and a certificate for midwifery, is the only medical officer of this institution, in which he resides, and to which he was appointed in 1815, having been previously engaged in private practice at Banbridge; at present he has no other appointment, but continues to attend to his private professional pursuits. In case of illness or absence, he is obliged to give notice to the committee. The days of attendance at the dispensary are Tuesdays and Fridays, from ten till one o'clock each day, but the medical attendant is in the habit of attending daily, and at any hour, and is assisted by his son, who is an apothecary, and sells his own medicines for profit in the dispensary shop.

The medical attendant's salary is fixed at 40*l.* which is paid from the general fund, but in 1833, from the low state of the funds, he received only 36*l.* He is provided with unfurnished lodgings and a small garden and stable, but has no further allowance or perquisite; in fact, the amount of his salary depends on the finances of the charity. The gentlemen present, on being asked whether there was a sufficient guarantee against a man combining with friends to raise an institution for the sake of the medical appointment, answered, that "the grand jury, they understood, cannot refuse to grant a sum equal to the sum subscribed." They are not aware of any controlling power.

Since the appointment of the present medical attendant, there has not been any election; there was not any notice of his appointment sent to the grand jury.

The gentlemen present did not consider the neighbourhood sufficient to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary.

Should the medical officer be harsh to or neglect the patients, they can complain to the committee or to any subscriber, without fear of bringing on themselves the enmity of the medical officer or subscribers; and it is considered they are aware of having such a mode of reference.

The apartment in which the medicines are kept is neatly and properly arranged, and contains the usual medicines, which are now supplied by Messrs. Allen of Dublin, from whom they are ordered and paid for by the treasurer, at the requisition of the medical attendant, under whose care they are placed. The medicines used in private practice and those belonging to the dispensary are kept in the same room, but in separate cases. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches are not furnished to the dispensary patients from the funds, but the medical officer provides them occasionally at his own expense.

There is a register kept of some of the patients, but it is of no value as a document. No register can be produced beyond May 1834. Persons requiring capital operations to be performed, generally go to Armagh; the medical attendant here has, however, performed a few within the last three years.

All the sick poor on the estates of the subscribers are entitled to relief on producing a ticket having the signature of one subscriber; yet many are attended without such a recommendation; of these no account whatever is kept. The subscribers are by rule limited in the number of tickets to be issued; the rule, however, is not attended to.

In this district, persons have been known to get tickets and obtain advice and medicine, who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, but there are no poor subscribers.

Patients are seen at the establishment, and if unable to come there, are attended at their own homes in any part of the district, at any hour of the day or night, provided they are furnished with visiting tickets; and there is no extra allowance for visiting. Neighbouring practitioners are not authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the dispensary. The medical officer attends all midwifery cases, when the patient has a ticket, and sometimes without a ticket. The prescriptions are not now kept or entered. The medical officer supplies vaccine matter for the dispensary, but not for the neighbourhood; he also performs vaccination on any day the child is brought, but there exists no particular arrangement on this subject. Small-pock virus is not used, and there is very little small-pox in the district. The poor have perfect confidence in vaccination.

There is no wine or other extra furnished by this institution; and there is no charity in the neighbourhood for affording food, clothing or fuel to the sick poor, on which an order can be given by the medical officer; but the medical attendant occasionally recommends poor patients to the neighbouring gentry, for wine, flannel and some other comforts.

The general management rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, but the medical officer is not a governor. Until October 1832, the meetings were held only annually, and the affairs of this charity were left entirely to the management of the surgeon; there are in future to be quarterly meetings. Formerly, no minutes were kept. There is no person *ex officio*, in the principal direction.

At present there is a managing committee, consisting of six subscribers.

The only officer not medical is the gentleman who acts as treasurer, secretary and collector.

Some reports are made and printed, relative to the admissions, discharges, cures, relieved, deaths, &c. &c.

The gentlemen present are of opinion that this district affords a sufficient number of persons able to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, should it be hereafter thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

During the present inquiry the treasurer was absent, therefore the books of the institution could not be seen, nor the state of the accounts ascertained. The institution possesses no capital stock in houses, land, &c. from which any annual income is derived.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

Newtown Hamilton
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General
Management.

Managing
Committee.
Officers not
medical.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Newtown Hamilton
Dispensary.

Expenditure.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted.

The treasurer being from home, the amount or particular heads of expenditure could not be ascertained; but the following is an account of the receipt and expenditure for the year ending July 1834, as appears by the printed report for that year:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand after Summer assizes 1833	22	6	6½	By a year's Salary to Doctor	40	-	-
To a Year's subscription from Governors, for the year ending January 1834	44	-	-	By Account of Medicine	25	-	-
To a Grant from Grand Jury, payable after Summer assizes 1834	44	-	-	By one year's Rent, due May 1834	16	-	-
				By Stamp and Paper	-	12	-
				By Balance on receipt of Grant from Grand Jury	28	14	6½
	£. 110	6	6½		£. 110	6	6½

Persons who attended the Examination.

Poyntzpass
Dispensary.

Mr. BENNETT; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE Assistant Commissioners could not ascertain what amount of population the district, for which this dispensary is intended, comprizes; they were however informed that the most distant point which the medical attendant is expected to visit is about four miles. The medical institutions within six miles of Poyntzpass are the Mallaglass, Markethill, Tandaragee, and Banbridge dispensaries.

This dispensary possesses intern accommodation for general diseases, not contagious, consisting of two rooms up stairs, with four bedsteads and bedding. The bedsteads are of iron, with neat mattresses. This furniture was presented by a lady, to whom this part of the charity in fact belongs, and on whom it depends. The room is not supported by public subscription, there being no fund whatever to keep the ward open, and it is with the greatest difficulty that any patients can be taken into it. There was, at the period of the examination, one patient in it. Patients have been kept there at an expense of less than 4d. a day. The medicine is supplied from the dispensary. A woman lives in the house, who acts as nurse.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is held at a neat small house in the town of Poyntzpass. The room in which the medicines are kept is small, but neat, and there is a good waiting room up stairs in the ward for the patients, described before. The house is held at will, under the proprietor of the place, who does not charge any rent for it.

Medical Officers.

The medical attendant (who is about 30 years of age) is a graduate in medicine, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; he resides near the dispensary, to which he was appointed about three years ago, having been previously engaged in private practice at Portadown; he holds no other public appointment, but continues to pursue private practice; he also holds a midwifery certificate from Dr. Hamilton, Edinburgh.

Payment.

The salary of the medical officer is 50*l.* per annum, without any allowance for lodging or board, or any kind of conveyance. He has had an annual allowance of 10*l.* for visits, but this is conditional. With the exception of the want of some experience in the management of the register, the charity seems fairly and honorably managed on the part of the medical man.

Election.

At the last vacancy, notice of an election was given in the newspapers, and testimonials were required. There were four candidates on that occasion. At present there is one other medical gentleman resident in the neighbourhood eligible to the dispensary.

Pharmacy.

The medicine room has been already described. The medicines appear to be in sufficient quantity and of good quality, and the more delicate and expensive kinds are used. The medicines are supplied by the Glasgow Apothecaries Company, on the medical officer's order, he having previously obtained leave from the quarterly meeting to order them. The medical attendant states, that he does not purchase any spirits for medicine, lard, salts, cream of tartar or sulphur, from neighbouring dealers, and he considers it cheaper and better to buy tinctures and ointments from the druggist with whom he deals. He forms this opinion from having inspected invoices, and having compared them with the prices at the different shops. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution.

Patients Regis-
tration.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, which distinguishes the number of patients who came to the dispensary on each day, the name of the patient, the name of the recommender, the disease, date, and prescription. The patient's name is re-entered every time he attends, or at least every time he gets medicine; by this means the number of dispensations of medicines are known, and the number of applicants are calculated by means of the tickets, which are not filed, but kept loosely in a desk. On the last dispensing day, there were 10 or 12 attending. The number who attended last year amounted to 450. The medical attendant not having been called on to submit to the grand jury the number of applicants at the dispensary, has never done so within the last three years. He has performed four operations for strangulated hernia; two of the patients died, and two recovered.

Who entitled to
Relief.

There is a rule, that each patient should have a ticket, but it is not absolutely necessary, as the medical attendant never refuses advice or medicine to any sick poor person, and it has occurred

occurred that persons got advice and medicine at the dispensary, who from their circumstances were able to pay for such, but, as they brought tickets, the medical attendant did not refuse them.

Patients are seen at the dispensary, and when too ill to come there, are attended at their own houses, in any part of the district; but there are no bye-laws on the subject, and the medical attendant, at the period of his election, was not informed that it was imperative on him to visit patients in the night. No practitioner unconnected with the dispensary is authorized to have his prescriptions compounded there. Lying-in cases are generally attended by midwives, and whenever the midwife informs the medical attendant that the case is difficult, he attends, but not otherwise. The medicines prescribed here are such as are usually considered proper for the complaints. There is no rule as to vaccination, it is not administered at the dispensary, but the doctor is in the habit of vaccinating all children brought to his residence *gratis*; his custom is to insist that one shilling be deposited with him when he performs the operation, to insure the return of the child, and when the child is brought back, the shilling is returned; he never inoculates with small-pock virus, and would not do so. There were at the period of this examination many cases of small-pock about the town, but fatal cases are rare; it is believed that there are persons who inoculate with small-pock virus, and the confidence of the public in vaccination is greatly diminished.

No wine or other extras are furnished to the sick poor from the resources of this institution, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood which affords them food, fuel or clothing on the order of the doctor.

The nature of the only intern accommodation afforded by this establishment has been already stated.

The general management rests with the subscribers of one guinea and upwards, but a managing committee was appointed three years ago, and they have since undertaken to superintend the affairs of the institution. There has been no general meeting since the appointment of the committee, who meet quarterly, but it is with great difficulty that a quorum can be assembled, seldom more than two or three being present. Minutes of their proceedings are kept.

The sole officer not medical is the treasurer, an office at present filled by the Curate of the parish of Acton. The medical attendant stated, that he had informed the treasurer of the visit of the Commissioners, but he, the treasurer, went from home on the very day of the visit, and did not send any documents to the dispensary. The Assistant Commissioners being informed that the treasurer would be at home in the evening of the day on which they visited this dispensary, wrote a note saying that they would return on the following day, which they accordingly did, but he had not returned; they could thus obtain no further information relative to the management. The neighbouring gentry and the governors generally seem to take little interest in the dispensary. None of the governors were present at the examination.

Reports were made to the committee, but not printed.

The medical attendant was quite unable to give us any information on the subject of Accounts in the absence of the treasurer.

The funds lie in the treasurer's hands.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Col. BLACKER.—THOMAS CARLETON, esq.—Rev. Mr. FOOT;—Dr. MALLAGH, of Portadown;—Rev. Mr. MORGAN, P.P.—Dr. ROBINSON, of Portadown;—The Venerable Archdeacon SAURINE, of Dromore;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE population of the district of this dispensary is roughly estimated at 7,000, spread over 6,125 English acres. The most distant point at which the doctor is expected to visit is about three miles. The medical institutions within six miles are the Lurgan and Tanderagee dispensaries, and a private dispensary belonging to Lord Mandeville, at Portadown. The prevailing opinion here is, that the dispensaries through the country are far too few in number, and it is thought that this district is such a one, in point of extent and other circumstances, as might be reasonably placed under the care of one individual; and that it would unquestionably be highly useful to attach properly sized wards for cases of fever and accident to all dispensaries.

The dispensary is held in an old school-house, granted for the purpose rent free, by the Archdeacon of Dromore, who is Rector of the parish. The accommodation consists of the shop and a large waiting room; the shop is properly and conveniently fitted up. The gentlemen present are of opinion that it would be desirable, if it could be so arranged, that dispensary buildings should in all cases be the property of the charity.

The only medical officer attached to this dispensary is a physician, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He resides at Levaghry, about the centre of the district; he was appointed by election at the formation of the institution, previous to which period he had been practising in the parish; he holds no other appointment. The days stipulated for his attendance at the dispensary are Mondays and Fridays, from eleven to one o'clock, or till all patients in attendance are seen; he however keeps a portion of the dispensary medicines

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq. M.D.

Poyntzpass
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Management.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Seagoe Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Seagoe Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.Collection and
Expenditure.

medicines at his own house, and prescribes for all who choose to call on him at any time. In case he should be obliged by illness or otherwise to absent himself, he would provide a proper medical practitioner to act for him. There is not any person resident at the dispensary. The medicines are all dispensed by the medical officer himself.

The amount of salary to be paid to the physician is not yet determined. Should he be harsh to or neglect the patients they can complain to a subscriber, and are aware of that fact. It was stated that the medical attendant has discharged his duty with great zeal, and has given general satisfaction.

The stock of medicines, which are well arranged in a cupboard, are of good quality and sufficient in quantity, including the more delicate and expensive kinds, as quinine, morphia, &c. The present stock was purchased from Mr. Walkington of Belfast, and paid for by the treasurer: it cost 41*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* They are all locked up by the medical attendant, who keeps the key, and none are ever allowed to be sold. The medical officer keeps medicine in his own house for private practice. There are no surgical instruments or pharmaceutical apparatus belonging to the institution, but, in cases of accident or fracture, splints and bandages would be supplied; leeches are not given.

A register is kept, which distinguishes the name, age, residence, recommendation, date of admission, disease, result and observations. Three midwifery cases have been attended since opening the dispensary. The institution was opened for the first time last February (1834) and has since (up to September) afforded relief to 343 sick poor.

Those entitled to relief are the paupers of the district who can procure tickets. The domestic servants of subscribers may have tickets also, but care is taken by the subscribers that none but proper objects should have relief.

No attempt has ever been heard of in this charity, of any compact having been made with individuals so as to swell the subscription list and obtain larger grants from the county. One signature to each recommendation is sufficient, and the subscribers are not limited as to number.

Extern patients are visited in any part of the district whenever the nature of their cases require that they should be seen at home, but if able to come, they must attend at the dispensary. No prescriptions are made up at the dispensary but those of the authorized medical attendant.

Extras, such as wine, will be furnished to the patients when required; and flannel, when absolutely necessary, would be given; but there is no charity in the neighbourhood on which the surgeon could give an order to the sick poor for a supply of food, fuel or clothing.

The management of the charity is vested in the subscribers, who take an active interest in it, and under their management it appears to be honourably and economically conducted; it is not in any essential particular left to the management of the doctor, neither is he or any other person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The fixed meetings of the subscribers are the first Mondays in January, April, July and October. Five are to constitute a quorum. Minutes of their proceedings are kept.

The treasurer is also collector and secretary: the election for these officers is annual.

The opinion of the gentlemen present being requested, they state that there are a great number of persons of all persuasions here highly intelligent, able and willing to assist in investigating the wants of the poor and administering to their relief, if it should hereafter be found desirable to extend the mode of assistance afforded by dispensaries.

The income is derived from subscriptions and the county grant, the former amounting to 52*l.*, the sum procured for the latter to 51*l.* The charity does not possess any funded or other property producing income; neither does it depend for existence on the bounty of any one or two individuals; and its duration is not likely to cease. The subscriptions are not attended with any stipulations that the subscriber or any of his family are to receive advice or medicine *gratis*.

All monies are collected by the treasurer, in whose custody they remain until wanted.

The principal item of expenditure has been medicine, amounting to 41*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Every thing connected with this charity deserves approbation; and the whole appears to be honourably and economically conducted.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Tanderagee
Dispensary.

Rev. JOHN COYNE, P.P.—JOHN CREERY, esq.—Rev. RICHARD DILL.—Rev. ROBERT HAWTHORN.
Mr. RICHARD TROTTER.—Rev. JAMES WILSON, Curate; and the Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district of the Tanderagee dispensary is about five miles in diameter, and the most distant point about four miles from the charity. The population of the district is not exactly known, but the town of Tanderagee alone contains 1,600 inhabitants. The medical institutions of a similar nature within six miles are, the Poyntzpass, Banbridge, Markethill and Seagoe dispensaries, and a small private hospital at Tanderagee, and a private dispensary at Portadown, maintained at Lord Mandeville's own expense. There is no district near this without a dispensary. Applicants are never refused medical assistance who bring tickets to the Tanderagee dispensary; but it is the unanimous opinion that a very great benefit would result to the community if all dispensaries had wards attached for receiving cases of fevers and accidents.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is situated near the centre of the town, and consists of two rooms; the front room contains the medicine, and serves also as a waiting room; the inner room is appropriated

appropriated for a consulting room, in which the medical attendant sees patients. These rooms are hired at an annual rent of 6*l.* 6*s.*; but it is considered that it would be preferable that dispensary buildings should in all cases be the property of the charity.

The sole medical officer is a graduate in medicine of the university of Edinburgh, and a member of the Apothecaries Company in Dublin. He resides close to the dispensary, at the establishment of which in the year 1820 he obtained his appointment. He had been previously a medical practitioner in the town of Tanderagee; he has not any other appointment of a like nature, but he attends gratuitously a small private hospital. He also practises as a physician, and has two apprentices, who assist him in his dispensary and other duties; but as he superintends every thing himself, it cannot be said that the duty is ever done by proxy, although there is always an apprentice at hand to afford immediate assistance in cases of accident, or to dispense medicines, &c.

The salary of the medical attendant is now fixed at 50*l.* per annum, derived from the general funds of the charity. The original arrangement was, that he should receive 40*l.* salary, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for every visit paid, provided the distance did not exceed a mile, he keeping an account of those visits, and making a charge accordingly. It was in a few years found advisable to change this arrangement, and he receives 10*l.* in lieu of the payment for visits. He is not provided with board or lodging, or any other allowance whatever. If the committee or subscribers choose to authorize exorbitant salaries or allowances, the grand jury can diminish or altogether refuse the grant.

The medical attendant was elected by the subscribers, and appears to discharge his duty faithfully and efficiently. There is no limitation as to age, either in the appointment or removal of medical officers.

The room in which the medicines are kept is neatly and properly arranged. The medicines appear to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity; some few only of the more delicate medicines are used, such as quinine; they are all supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, on the order of the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer.

The medicines, for the year ending

	£.	s.	d.
August 1831 cost	-	-	30 17 3
— 1832	-	-	49 8 10
— 1833	-	-	41 11 7
	-	-	42 17 11

Since the decease of the late treasurer, the accounts have not been kept in a business-like manner. The medicines for the private practice of the medical attendant are not kept at the dispensary, but in a shop just opposite.

The number of sick relieved, were

In 1832	1,599
1833	2,204
1834	1,913

As nearly as can be calculated from the above data, each patient costs 6½*d.* in medicines only.

There are no surgical or other instruments of any kind in the dispensary, neither are the patients supplied with leeches.

The quantities of some particular medicines charged against the dispensary in particular years seem to be remarkable; thus in the year 1831-1832 Jalap alone is charged in the druggists accounts 6*l.* 19*s.*, in the years 1832-1833 Æmg. 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Two distinct registers of patients are kept; in one the name, disease and number only are entered; in the other, the number that attend each day, patient's name, recommender, disease, and prescription. Midwifery cases are not attended from the dispensary.

Any person who can procure a ticket is entitled to advice and medicine at the dispensary. Domestic servants have not been in the habit of having tickets. As much caution as possible is used to prevent impositions on the charity, which have been sometimes attempted.

Every applicant must have a ticket, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, and they are unlimited in the number. It has not yet occurred that a poor person was unable to get a ticket. Out of 63 tickets produced at the examination, as presented at the dispensary from the 26th August to the 12th of September, 57 are signed by the same name, viz. J. Mains, a grain merchant residing close by. The medical attendant states, that poor persons are never refused assistance, whether they have a ticket or not, for, as he himself is a governor, he can relieve as many as he pleases.

The sick poor are seen at the dispensary, and when unable to come there, the medical attendant is liable to visit at any part of the district, at any hour of the day or night; but he is very seldom called upon to go in the night. Assistance is occasionally afforded by the dispensary in cases of accident. Medical practitioners unconnected with the institution cannot have their prescriptions made up there. Lying-in cases are not attended from the dispensary, but by midwives; but accidents are seldom heard of. The prescriptions given here are written down, and the medicines are those usual for the cases.

Vaccination is not performed at the dispensary; but the medical attendant vaccinates all who call at his residence, on condition of each depositing 1*s.* to insure the return of the child, in order that the effect may be noted. The medical officer has a good opinion of the operation, and the public have much confidence in its efficacy. He states that, at the request of two neighbouring gentlemen, he inoculated seven of their children with pock virus.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Tanderagee
Dispensary.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Tanderagee
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.
Population and
Extent of County.

DISPENSARIES.
Ulster.
County Armagh.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
Tanderagee
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

virus. These children had been previously vaccinated, and none of them took the infection. Small-pox has not been frequent here of late years.
Wine or other extras are not furnished to the sick poor, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which the doctor can give an order for a supply of food, clothing or fuel; although by a resolution of one of the annual meetings, the medical attendant is empowered to purchase these articles for the poor, he has not availed himself of the power. Whenever lunatic cases occur, they are transmitted to the Armagh Lunatic Asylum.

The general management nominally rests with the body of subscribers of a guinea and upwards; but they meet only once in the year, and no minutes of their proceedings are kept. The medical attendant is a subscriber, but he rarely attends the meetings, yet the dispensary has been almost entirely under his management. He seems deservedly to possess the entire confidence of the governors.

The only officer except the surgeon is the treasurer, a tradesman in the town, who likewise acts as secretary and collector. The gentleman who had been previously treasurer was an agent of a neighbouring nobleman, and he held the office till his death. The present treasurer keeps two shops in the town, and occasionally supplies some articles to the dispensary.

There are not any stores belonging to the charity, except medicines. Those of the common kind, and to a small amount, such as cream tartar, sulphur, Epsom salts, &c. are occasionally bought from the treasurer.

Reports have been formerly made and printed; but the only documents of the sort to be seen by the Assistant Commissioners were some detached sheets, giving an account of meetings held in 1820, and one printed report for 1832. The gentlemen present state that this neighbourhood contains an ample number of persons qualified and willing to assist in investigating the wants of the poor and administering relief, if it should be hereafter found expedient to extend the system of relief to be afforded by dispensaries.

The income of this dispensary arises from subscriptions and the county grant, amounting in the following years to—

	1832.	1833.	1834.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Subscriptions	60 - -	60 - -	41 - -
Presentment	68 3 -	50 - -	None

granted by the county, from some informality in the application.

A list of the subscribers for the years 1833 and 1834 was furnished to the Assistant Commissioners, by which it appears that in the former year a nobleman subscribed 21*l.*, but in the latter year only 5*l.* 5*s.*, in consequence of having established a private dispensary for his own estate.

The Tanderagee Dispensary does not depend for existence on the bounty of any one or two particular subscribers; and so far as the present subscriptions go, it is not likely to cease, but it possesses no other property yielding any income.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
1832 amounted to	112	4	6
1833	111	2	11½
1834	101	-	9½

The principal items were, salary of medical attendant, and medicines. The accounts are passed once a year. Besides the dispensary, there was a house built at Tandaragee for a cholera hospital, which has been converted into a fever hospital, under the care of the medical attendant of the dispensary, who states that in the winter of 1832, there were forty patients in it at one time. There are at present two patients in it, one supported by the parish of Kilmore, the other by the medical attendant himself. Donations and the product of a charity sermon have been applied to the use of this hospital. It is a good commodious building, 42 feet by 21 in the clear, divided into two wards, and a kitchen between: the latter only is ceiled. The building cost 130*l.* The proprietor, a good resident landlord, gives the ground, about one acre, rent-free. The hospital is furnished with nine iron bedsteads, straw mattresses, and a good supply of bed-clothes.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Tynan Dispensary.

Rev. W. MAULEVERER, Rector of Tynan;—Rev. JAMES MAULEVERER, Curate; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THIS dispensary is intended for the parish of Tynan, the population of which amounts to upwards of 11,539 persons, and for part of the parishes of Armagh and Derrynoose, the population of which could not be given. The medical attendant is expected to visit patients at a distance of about eight miles.

The medical institutions of this description within six miles are, the Caledon dispensary, the Glasslough dispensary, and the Middletown dispensary, which latter is intended for the Middletown estate, a property held in trust for charitable purposes, the trustees of which property

property deemed it right to establish that dispensary for it exclusively, withdrawing their subscription from this establishment.

A nobleman, who is a principal proprietor, finding it inconvenient for his tenantry to come so far as Tynan, has provided other medical assistance. The gentlemen present consider that it would be a great advantage to attach to all dispensaries a convenient ward for cases of fever or serious accidents.

The trustees of the Middletown estate have attached to their dispensary a fever hospital, capable of receiving at least 16 patients.

The medical institutions in this quarter are not considered too numerous; there is no district near this without a dispensary except Augnacloy. Indeed with the fever hospital and dispensary at Middletown on the one side, at about two miles and a half distant, and the well managed dispensary at Caledon on the other side, distant about one mile and a half, the necessity of the Tynan dispensary is not at present very apparent.

The dispensary is held in part of the house which the medical attendant occupies himself, and the governors pay him 3 l. per annum for the use of the apartment. The room is divided so as to provide a waiting room. The entire establishment was in a bad state of repair, but it was in contemplation to have it renewed. It is considered that in these cases, so long as the support of the dispensary depends on voluntary contributions, it would be better the dispensary building were held by lease.

The medical officer attached to this dispensary is about 36 years of age, an army surgeon of the Dublin College, and holds a certificate for midwifery from Dublin; he was appointed to this institution in 1819, by election, having been previously living at the fever hospital Dublin. He holds no other appointment, except the half pay as militia surgeon. In case of absence or illness the medical officer procures a substitute; he is allowed private practice. The days for attendance at the dispensary, are Mondays and Thursdays, from nine to twelve o'clock. The duty is not done by proxy. There is no one but the medical officer constantly on the spot to attend in case of sudden accident, and he dispenses all the medicines. The medical attendant is the only paid officer, he receives 50 l. per annum from the general fund. No allowance for horse or other conveyance, board or lodging, but in former years, when the dispensary had larger funds, he was allowed for house rent, and the keep of a horse, and likewise the wages of a porter. If the committee or subscribers awarded excessive salaries or allowances, the grand jury have a control to refuse or diminish the grant.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; there is no limitation as to age, either in their appointment or removal. The grand jury does not get any notice of these appointments. Of late years there has not been any vacancy for medical officer, nor has any mortality occurred. This district does not contain a sufficient number of persons capable of paying for medical advice, who could support a professional man, exclusive of the dispensary emolument. If the surgeon should be harsh to, or neglect the patients, they can complain to any subscriber, and are aware that they can resort to that mode of redress.

The room in which the medicines are kept is neatly and properly arranged; the medicines are in sufficient quantity and of good quality, with a moderate supply of the more delicate kinds, as quinine, &c. The medicines are bought of Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, through the treasurer, at the requisition of the surgeon, but the latter occasionally gets some drugs in the village, to the amount of 4 l. or 5 l. per annum; the stock (no part of which is permitted to be sold) is placed under the sole care of the surgeon, who has no stock of medicines of his own, and does not supply any to his private patients.

The institution does not possess any surgical instruments, nor apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c. Leeches are not supplied to the patients. The cost of medicines was, for the year ending—

											The Number Attended.
						£.	s.	d.			
June 1831	-	-	-	-	-	32	11	5 ½	-	-	449
July 1832	-	-	-	-	-	32	11	11	-	-	460
July 1833	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	9 ½	-	-	645

Average expense in medicine per head 1 s. 3 ½ d.

The druggist's bill from 1833 to 1834 amounted to 21 l. 15 s. 6 d., but there are contingent expenses for medicines, such as salts, honey, sugar, lard, sundries, bought in the village, which raise the amount to 33 l. 8 s. 2 d. The practice of getting some medicines from the druggists, and some from persons on the spot, cannot be too strongly deprecated.

A register is kept which distinguishes the number of patients, their names, residence, date, names of recommendors, disease and observations. Tickets are required to be produced by the patients on applying, but they are never filed by the medical attendant, nor do the subscribers meet and check the register in any way. Neither is any copy or summary transmitted to the grand jury. There were not any capital operations performed here within the last three years. Within the same period, the medical attendant has attended 11 midwifery cases from the dispensary.

Any person to whom a subscriber chooses to give a ticket is entitled to advice and medicine at the dispensary, provided he resides within the district. The domestic servants of subscribers may have tickets, and it happens occasionally that some persons impose upon the charity and obtain relief gratis, who are able to pay, but subscribers are never attended gratuitously. Each patient must have a ticket as above stated, in obtaining which, there is

299
Appendix (B.)
DISPENSARIES.
Ulster.
County Armagh.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.
Tynan Dispensary.

Medical Officers.
Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Tynan Dispensary:

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.

Custody.

Expenditure.

County Cavan.

Cavan Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

no difficulty, and subscribers are not limited in the number either of visiting or home tickets.

Any patient having a dispensary visiting ticket, is entitled to be visited at any distance within the district, day or night, but in case a fracture or other accident should occur, the dispensary is unprovided with splints, bandages, &c., or such other necessary means of rendering immediate assistance.

No person, except the medical attendant of the institution, can have prescriptions made up at the dispensary. There is not any prescription book kept. Lying-in women are attended only in cases of difficulty; these poor women are chiefly attended by midwives, but accidents are not here known to arise.

There is no rule to oblige the medical attendant to give vaccination *gratis*, but the custom is, that all who apply are vaccinated on leaving 1s. to insure the return of the child; the medical attendant never does and would not inoculate with small-pox. This latter disease has not been frequent for some years, but four cases occurred lately. Vaccination is found efficacious, and the confidence of the poor in it, is good.

Latterly, extras, such as wine, &c., have not been allowed, and there is no charity in the neighbourhood, on which the medical attendant can give an order for a supply of food, fuel or clothing for the sick poor. Lunatics are sent to the Armagh district asylum.

The general management is vested in those who subscribe a guinea a year or upwards. They meet twice in the year, and minutes of their proceedings are kept. The medical officer is not a governor, nor is there any person *ex officio*, in the principle direction; although the affairs of the charity have latterly been left very much to the medical officer.

There is not any managing committee.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer; there are no bye-laws printed with respect to the elections of these officers. No officer has as yet been suspended or removed.

The funds have been greatly diminished of late years, owing to the withdrawal of the Sterne bequest, and a neighbouring nobleman's subscription; the sums derived from both these sources being now devoted to other charities.

The amount of receipts in the three past years were as follows:—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions -	76	8	—	72	9	—	76	12	—
Presentments -	32	—	6	36	4	6	36	12	—

The poorer classes do not subscribe. There are no particular subscribers or family, on the continuance of whose bounty the existence of the charity depends.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain with him until wanted.

The total expenditure was in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 -	120	9	4½
1832 -	129	16	6
1833 -	131	16	2

The principal items of outlay are medicines and surgeon's salary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

McCarthy Colclough, esq., Chief Constable of Police—James Elliott, esq.—Captain Harrison—William Moore, esq.; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

This dispensary was originally established because there was not any institution in the town which provided domiciliary visits to the sick poor.* The most distant part to which the medical attendant is liable to visit, is one mile in any direction from the town. All persons who apply can have advice, but medicine is furnished only to those who bring tickets.

The dispensary is held in a small thatched house, held at a rent of 5*l.* per annum. The room in which the medicines are dispensed is small, but considered sufficiently large for the purpose; there is also a waiting-room.

The sole medical officer of this institution is a graduate in medicine of the University of Edinburgh, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; he is about 33 years of age, and resides close by the dispensary, to which he was appointed at its foundation, having previously been engaged in practice in the town. He is also physician to a private dispensary, supported by a neighbouring nobleman, for which he is paid a salary; but as permission to inspect this dispensary was refused, the Assistant Commissioners can furnish no report on the manner in which it is conducted. The medical officer does not hold any other appointment, but is allowed private practice. In case of illness or temporary absence, he is bound to provide a qualified person as his substitute. The medical officer is expected to be always in attendance, to afford assistance in cases of accident or other emergency, and, on every Tuesday for the entire day.

The

* It is questionable why the fever hospital and county infirmary, both in the town, should not attend to the town portion of this duty.

The amount of salary formerly paid to the medical attendant, was only 30*l.* per annum ; he now receives 40*l.*, but without allowances of any kind whatever.

The medical attendant was elected by the governors, the vacancy having been advertised in the newspapers, but he was the only candidate. The Assistant Commissioners have reason to believe that the administration of this charity, so far as the surgeon is concerned, is zealously and ably managed.

The shop in which the medicines are dispensed was neatly and conveniently arranged, and the drawers, bottles, &c. in proper order. The medicines appeared to be of good quality, and in sufficient supply, including those of the more delicate descriptions, purchased of Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, on the surgeons order ; the invoices are discharged by the treasurer.

Cost of Medicine.		Patients Relieved.
£. s. d.		
For the year 1832	- - 37 9 11	1,830
1833	- - 19 17 2	2,536
1834	- - 25 8 10	1,318
	£. 82 15 11	5,184
Average expense for three past years.	£. 27 11 11½	1,728 { average number relieved.

At an average expense in medicine of nearly 4*d.* per head per annum.

The medicines are all under the care of the medical attendant. The institution is not provided with any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c., nor surgical instruments. The surgeon does not keep or furnish medicine in his private practice. Leeches are not supplied to the patients.

A register is very carefully kept of every person who has been supplied with medicine, which distinguishes the name and residence of the patient, the nature of the case, the prescription and the name of the recommender. The tickets are all filed, and the register checked from them by the subscribers. Those only who have tickets, and live within a mile of the institution, are visited at home, but midwifery cases are not attended.

All persons having tickets are entitled to advice and medicine. No attempt has been made to participate in the benefits of this charity by persons whose circumstances are not such as to require gratuitous relief.

Patients are seen on any day of the week, but on the market day (Tuesday), the medical attendant is constantly in attendance ; the poor are also attended at night in cases of emergency. Neighbouring practitioners are not privileged to have their prescriptions made up at the institution. The prescriptions adopted by the surgeon, appeared to be such as are usual for the diseases treated. Vaccine matter is furnished to the neighbouring practitioners when inquired for, and vaccination is besides performed at the institution, and the public have great confidence in its results ; the surgeon will not inoculate with small-pock virus ; small-pock does not prevail in this district. The medical attendant states, that he had strong reasons for fearing that from some cause or other, the vaccine matter provided by the Dublin Vaccine Institutions is not nearly as good as that provided by the London Institutions.

Wine or other extras are not afforded from the funds of this charity, nor does there exist any charity for supplying food, clothing or fuel to the poor, on which the medical attendant can give an order.

The subscribers are the general managers, they meet twice a year to audit the accounts. There is not any person *ex officio*, in the principal direction. Minutes are not kept of these meetings.

The managing committee consist of 12 members, some of whom visit on most dispensary days ; of their proceedings minutes are not kept.

The gentleman who fills the situation of treasurer and secretary, is the sole non-medical officer. Should it hereafter be thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries, this neighbourhood contains an ample number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor.

The principal source from which the funds of the institution are derived, are private subscriptions, amounting to 40*l.* 17*s.*, and the County Grant, which amounts to 40*l.* 17*s.* The charity does not depend upon the bounty of any one individual, nor is it considered likely that it will cease to exist, although it possesses neither capital, stock in house, land, &c. or funded property, from which any annual income is derived.

The funds remain with the treasurer, who disposes of them as they are required.

The general heads of expenditure are—

	£. s. d.
Surgeon's Salary	- - 40 - -
Medicines, about	- - 25 - -
Rent and Sundries, about	- - 11 - -

There is no regular instruction given, but the medical attendant has pupils who assist him, and to whom he gives all the instruction the nature of the institution allows.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Cavan.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Cavan Dispensary.

Nourishment.

General Manage-

Managing Com-

Officers not

medical.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

Patients' Registra-

tion.

Who entitled to

Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

County Cavan.

General Manage-

ment.

Managing

Committee.

Officers not

medical.

Building, Furniture

and Grounds.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Medical and

Surgical Instruction.

DISPENSARIES.

Rev. CHARLES S. COURTNEY.—JAMES STEWART, esq., L.L.D.; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

* Ballymacarrett
Dispensary.

THE population of the district for which this dispensary is intended, amounts to about 5,000, and the most distant point to which the surgeon is liable to be called, is not more than one English mile. In Belfast there is a general hospital, called a fever hospital, with a dispensary attached, and one other dispensary viz., the Chapel-lane dispensary. There are within a radius of six miles a Lying-in hospital and a Lying-in charity, Breda dispensary, Hollywood and Whitehouse dispensaries, and the Ballylesson dispensary. This district is too large for one medical man, but is not divided, because there are no means of increasing the funds. All applicants are attended, but the rule is, that every one shall have a ticket. Great misery has occurred to the poor from want of intern accommodation. It is very desirable to attach a building to each dispensary for the accommodation of bad fever cases and accidents.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is established at a small house in one of the principal streets in the town, it is two stories high, but does not contain a waiting-room for patients; the shop is, however, so contrived that many can be accommodated at a time; there is no furniture belonging to the institution. The upper part of the house is reserved for the accommodation of the medical attendant; the situation is low and damp, and the water very bad. The house, with a small garden and out-house attached, is held at will, but it was considered that it would be much better, if the buildings belonged to the charity.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical officer of the dispensary (who is about 33 years of age) graduated in Edinburgh, at which place he also became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and possesses a license from the same University to practice midwifery; he resides at the institution, to which he was appointed as general medical attendant (except as accoucheur) by election, in September 1832, having previously been practicing in Belfast; he now holds no other appointment, but pursues private practice: he is not a master apothecary. In case of illness or absence, he would inform the committee, and provide a competent substitute, but there is no rule on the subject. He attends daily from nine till eleven o'clock in the morning, and from six till seven in the evening; his duty is never done by proxy, he is always on the spot, and dispenses the medicines himself.

Payment.

The salary of the medical attendant is 60*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* house rent, paid from the general fund, without any allowance for a horse or board. The control of the grand jury is amply sufficient to prevent the abuse of making extravagant allowances.

Election.

The medical officer is elected by subscribers of a guinea and upwards. The custom on occasion of a vacancy is to advertize, and testimonials are considered indispensable. No limitation exists as to the age of medical officers. There were only two candidates at the last election. There are neither notice of election or certificate of qualification sent to the grand jury. The district is not sufficient to support a medical man independently of the dispensary, nor is there any one resident within its limits, except the surgeon of this institution. No mortality has occurred amongst the medical men. In case of harshness or neglect on the part of the medical officer towards the poor patients, the latter can and do appeal to the subscribers.

Pharmacy.

The room in which the medicines are kept is in very good condition; the medicines good in quality and sufficient in quantity, as far as regards the more common medicines, but the tinctures and more expensive descriptions are in small quantity; the medicines are supplied by an established druggist in Belfast, who subscribes. The medicines are ordered by the committee, at the requisition of the medical officer. Up to March 1834, from the period of the original formation of the charity in September 1833, the medicine cost 16*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; they are always under the care of the medical officer, as he resides at the dispensary; no medicines belonging to the institution are sold, but the surgeon is allowed to sell medicines on his own account. The dispensary is provided with all proper apparatus for making decoctions, &c.; medicines for private practice are not kept in the same apartment. There is not any surgical apparatus belonging to the institution. Leeches are not supplied, as the funds do not admit of it. There is no regulation relative to vaccination, but the medical attendant vaccinates all who present themselves; he never does nor would he inoculate with small-pock matter.

Registration.

There is no register† kept, the duty is described as so constant and urgent that one person could not keep a correct register and attend to his other duties. No patients are refused attendance; no books kept of the number of patients; cases of midwifery are not attended.

Who entitled to
Relief.

A ticket from a subscriber entitles a person to relief; and servants of subscribers are attended if they have tickets. It is the custom to afford relief to all who apply; persons not

* John Wallace, esq., who was present only for a few minutes, sent the following note to the Assistant Commissioners; and the witnesses present expressed their unqualified concurrence in the recommendation therein contained. "I would recommend that an infirmary or hospital should be established in Ballymacarrett, for the county of Down, under the provisions of the 54 Geo. III. c. 62, there not being any place of reception for poor patients nearer than Downpatrick, which is distant 21 Irish miles. Such an establishment is becoming daily more necessary, by reason of the increasing population of the county of Down, in the vicinity of Belfast; which latter town being in a different county, Antrim, the inhabitants in the county Down are not entitled to the advantages of its institutions.

19, July 1834.

(signed)

John Wallace.

† The most remarkable circumstance connected with this dispensary is, that there is no written document of any kind kept, and that *writing materials are never used*, either in prescription, register or otherwise.

not fit objects for gratuitous assistance have attempted to obtain relief *gratis*, but this abuse is guarded against as much as possible. Attendance is not given to poor subscribers. The rule is, that all shall be provided with tickets, to each of which the signature of one subscriber gives ample validity; but no applicant is refused relief. Subscribers are unlimited in the number of recommendations which they are empowered to distribute.

The sick poor are attended at their own dwellings at all hours, in any part of the district. The institution does not provide splints or bandages in cases of accident. Medical men are not authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the institution; lying-in cases are not attended; the midwives are uneducated, but have some skill derived from practice; the medical attendant, however, has known cases of injury to have occurred. There is no prescription book kept: vaccination is performed at the institution on any that present themselves, and is considered efficacious. Since the medical attendant came to the parish at the formation of this charity, he has not known any case of small-pock, but in his opinion the confidence of the poor in vaccination is diminished.

Wine or other extras are never furnished from the funds of this institution, nor is there any charity in this district on which an order for such could be given in behalf of the sick poor.

The general management is lodged in the hands of the subscribers. The medical man is a governor in right of subscription and not *ex officio*. The committee are attentive. There is not any person entitled *ex officio* to participate in the principal direction; no rules exist for the guidance of general or other meetings; voting is not permitted by proxy. Minutes are kept of the meetings.

A committee of nine, five of whom constitute a quorum, is selected at the general meeting, and minutes are kept of their proceedings. The grand jury have not appointed any board of superintendence.

The offices of treasurer and collector are united in the person of one individual, who acts gratuitously and without giving any security; the accounts are audited by the committee. There are no bye-laws regulating the election of officers; the voting is, however, open, a method of proceeding which has been found beneficial. Particular religious belief does not exclude any one from becoming an officer. There have been eleven governors since the formation of the charity. An instance of an officer being suspended or removed has never occurred.

There are no attendants belonging to the institution.

This institution has not existed for more than a few months, consequently no reports of its progress and affairs have as yet been made up. The district affords a sufficient number of persons capable of making a more minute inquiry into the state of the poor.

The amount of subscriptions on which to establish the dispensary, in September 1883, was 71*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The treasurer was absent at the period of this examination, but it is understood that the grand jury grant amounted to 25*l.* Some of the poorer classes appear in the list of subscribers, who contribute 10*s.* 5*s.* and even so small a sum as 2*s.* 6*d.* each. The existence of the charity does not depend on the bounty of any individual, and was said to be pretty firmly established, although it does not possess any property of a fixed nature. It does not happen that subscriptions are attended with any stipulations with respect to supplying the subscribers or family with advice and medicine gratuitously.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted, and there is not any money belonging to the institution in the hands of a salaried officer.

This institution, being still only in its infancy, there have not been any of its accounts yet examined or settled.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. DANIEL DICKENSON.—JAMES FOOT, esq., J. P.—T. W. HAYES, esq.—Rev. HAMILTON MADDEN.—Rev. EDWARD RICHARDS.—MICHAEL SAMPSON.—JOHN WALSH; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE population of the district, to the sick poor of which this dispensary is intended to afford relief, amounts to about 40,000, including four parishes and part of a fifth. The most distant point to which the medical officer is liable to be called is about eight miles, and, within six, there is no medical establishment, nor indeed within the whole district, which is considered too large, but the want of the necessary funds prevents the utility of the present establishment from being extended. This neighbourhood is pretty well supplied with medical charities, well placed with regard to the population. The poor, however, suffer from a total want of intern accommodation, which it is exceedingly desirable should be afforded for cases of bad fevers and accidents, and for this purpose twelve beds would probably be sufficient in this district.

The dispensary does not possess any building, but rents a house in the principal street, the situation of which is good, airy and healthy. The house consists of a waiting room for patients, a board-room, and shop (in which there are some articles of furniture), also a physician's consulting room. The rest of the house is occupied by a family, whose duty it is to keep the house clean and to attend upon the physician on dispensary days; the only premises attached is a small court-yard. It is decidedly desirable, that dispensary buildings should in all cases belong to the committee.

The principal medical officer, who is about 42 years of age, is a physician of Scotland, a licentiate of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, and a member of the College

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Ballymacarrett
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General
Management.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection
Custody.

Accounts.

Banbridge
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Banbridge
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

College of Surgeons, London; who also obtained, at Dublin, a certificate authorizing him to practice midwifery; he resides in the town about 100 yards distant, to which he was appointed in 1814 by the governors, having then just taken his degree. He holds also the office of coroner for the county, the income derived from which is but very small, as only 1*l.* 1*s.* is allowed for each inquest. He is also engaged in the pursuit of private practice, and in case of his unavoidable absence from his dispensary duties, he must give information thereof to the committee. He attends at the dispensary four days in the week, Sunday,* Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from ten o'clock till all patients are prescribed for, and the dispensary is besides always open to meet cases of emergency. The other medical officer is an apothecary, whose duty is to compound and prepare the medicine, and to be always ready in cases of sudden call till the physician can attend himself. There are not any students or pupils attached to the dispensary; the apothecary being always on the spot answers the purpose, and all medicines are dispensed by him.

Two medical officers are paid. The surgeon's salary is 74*l.*, without any other allowance. The apothecary's salary is 20*l.*, without perquisites of any sort. The grand jury can and do diminish the amount of the county grant, as they think proper.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers of a guinea or upwards, all of whom are eligible to vote on occasion of a vacancy. Notice is given by advertisement in the newspapers, wherein it is stated that testimonials are considered indispensable, but there is not any limitation as to the age of a medical officer, either in appointing him, nor any superannuations or retiring allowances. At the election in 1814, there were no less than 27 candidates, and notice of the result of the election was not given to the grand jury, nor is it considered that there is any necessity for a controlling power on those who now exercise the right of election. This neighbourhood is capable of maintaining medical men independently of this institution, as is proved by the fact, that there are eight medical men resident in the district, who are all eligible to the dispensary; there has not been any mortality among the medical officers of this charity. In case of harshness on the part of medical officers towards the poor, the latter can appeal to the subscribers, whose authority is considered sufficient, and of this tribunal of appeal they are said to be perfectly aware.

The room in which the medicines are kept is very small; the fittings up are of 24 years standing, but are still in a useful state; there appeared to be a good and ample supply of medicines, including those of the more delicate descriptions. They are purchased of Mr. Jonathan Hill, a respectable druggist of Dublin, who is a subscriber; the character of the medical officer is the sole guarantee that the medicines are never changed or adulterated; they are ordered in the names of the surgeon and the treasurer jointly, and the bills after being audited by the committee, are paid by the treasurer on their order.

	£.	s.	d.
The expense for 1832 was - - - - -	62	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
for 1833 was - - - - -	71	15	10
for 1834 was - - - - -	73	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The institution possesses the proper apparatus for preparing decoctions, and medicines for private practice are kept in the same house; but those belonging to the institution are never sold; the institution is not provided with surgical instruments of any kind, and leeches are not supplied except in extraordinary cases, when they are procured from town.

The number of patients attended in 1832 was - - - - -	5,230
" " " in 1833 was - - - - -	6,444
" " " in 1834 was - - - - -	6,582

It thus appears that in 1832, the patients cost in medicine nearly 3*d.* per head. In the years 1833 and 1834 about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Surgeons in the neighbourhood are furnished with vaccine matter from the institution. Inoculation with small-pock matter is not performed by the medical attendant, who is decidedly averse to the practice.

Registration.

A register is kept by the medical attendant of the number of patients, the nature of their diseases, the prescription applied, and the number of families visited at their houses; but merely the result of the cases in the latter instance is observed; the register is printed annually and sent to the grand jury and judge of assize. Capital operations do not appear in the register, nor cases of midwifery.

Who entitled to
Relief.

All poor persons, being fit objects of relief, receive advice and medicine at the dispensary; but the number of persons who are visited at their homes, seldom exceed 400 in the year, because of the necessity of their being provided with visiting tickets, the number of which is limited; yet it is necessary that each poor person requiring to be visited at home shall be provided with such a ticket, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient; but each subscriber of 1*l.* 1*s.* and upwards has only power to issue nine visiting tickets; any additional number may be obtained, however, at 1*s.* each; the poor are never in any difficulty so often, as their cases really require home attendance. There are not any of the poorer classes amongst the subscribers, and the abuse of the purposes of the dispensary by persons obtaining relief who are not objects of charity, has seldom been attempted.

Extern Patients.

All the really poor who apply at the dispensary are supplied with advice and medicine. Those who can procure a visiting ticket are attended at their own houses, at any hour, day or night. In case of accidents, the institution is furnished with splints, bandages, &c. and medical

* The dispensary is open on the Sunday for the convenience of the sick poor who reside at a distance, and who can, on that day, more easily borrow a cart and horse of a neighbour.

medical assistance given. Practitioners are not permitted to have their prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are attended, only when accompanied by any particular feature of danger or difficulty, and then under the authority of a visiting ticket; poor women being generally attended by midwives, who are very unskilful, and through whose ignorance, injury is known frequently to happen. The prescription book contains an account of medicine usually considered proper for the cases treated. Vaccination is performed *gratis* once a week, subject to certain regulations. During the spring and summer months 1s. is deposited to secure the return of the child; this is strictly acted up to, and the results have been observed to be very favourable, not a single instance occurring of those vaccinated at the dispensary, afterwards taking the disease; the confidence of the public in vaccination is therefore great and increasing. The disease does not exist in the neighbourhood at present. The medical attendant stated that he has known cases of modified small-pox attacking persons who bore marks of vaccination; but the symptoms were not severe.

There are no intern patients in the institution; but it has been occasionally the custom to induce persons to take lodgings in the town in order that they might be attended daily; and in some instances, the expenses have been defrayed from the funds of the institution, but generally from other sources, except so far as attendance and medicine. Lunatic cases are sent to the assylum at Belfast. Cholera did not prevail much in Banbridge.

There being no committee appointed, the whole management rests with the subscribers at large, who meet on the second Monday in January, April, July and October. The institution has not been left in any essential degree under the management of the surgeon, nor is there any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. At the meetings of the subscribers five constitute a quorum, and from eight to twelve generally attend, voting by proxy not being permitted. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

There is a treasurer, and the situation is at present filled by a gentleman who acts gratuitously, and is not called upon to enter into any security; he is also collector: his office is permanent. There are not any printed bye-laws for the regulation of the election of officers, but the voting is always open, a system which is considered beneficial. Religious belief does not form a ground of exclusion against any one. The necessity of a *veto* over the elections is not experienced here; an instance has never occurred of an officer being suspended or removed.

The only attendants are the persons who reside in the house and keep it clean, they also go of errands, &c.; they reside in the dispensary house rent free, but receive no salary.

There are not any printed rules, nor has any alteration in the management of this charity been suggested by local authorities.

Annual reports are printed, and distributed to all the subscribers, and a copy is sent to the grand jury, together with one to the judge, and to all persons who it is considered ought, but who do not, subscribe. The district contains a sufficient number of persons capable of entering into a more minute inquiry into the wants of the poor.

As the treasurer was absent from home at the period of the visit of the assistant commissioners, the books could not be inspected. The following particulars were taken from reports, in presence of the gentlemen in attendance.

For the year ending in July respectively:—

	1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	87	9	6	96	9	-
County Grant	-	-	-	87	9	6	80	-	-
	£.	174	19	-	176	9	-	171	-
							6		

The poorer classes do not subscribe. The existence of the charity cannot be considered precarious, as it does not depend on the bounty of any individual; but neither does it possess any capital or stock producing any fixed annual income.

The treasurer collects the funds, and they remain in his custody until required. No money remains in the hands of salaried officers or servants.

The amount of receipts and expenditure on account of this charity during the last three years, is extracted from the annual printed reports, as follows, for the year ending July:—

— 1832. —									
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Balance in hand at Summer As-	68	11	5	Salary and Visiting Allowances to	74	-	-		
sizes 1831				Surgeon					
Subscriptions				Extra Allowances this year				15	-
County Grant				Apothecary's Half-year's Salary				10	-
Rent of part of the Dispensary Pre-				Medicines				49	19
mises	4	4	-	Rent	13	13	-		
Subscriptions received since Assizes	2	2	-	Linen and Flannel	5	17	8		
				Sundries	13	12	11		
								182	3
								67	13
									5
	£.	249	16					£.	249
			5						5

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Banbridge
Dispensary.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts.

Collection.

Expenditure.

DISPENSARIES.

		1833.		
Ulster.		£.	s.	d.
County Down.	Balance as above	67	13	5
	Subscriptions	96	9	-
	County Grant	80	-	-
	Rent as above	4	4	-
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.				
Banbridge Dispensary.				
Cash received from the Treasurer of the Cholera Fund, on closing his Account		1	17	3½
		£. 250	3	8½

		1833.		
		£.	s.	d.
Salary, &c. as above to Surgeon		74	-	-
Apothecary's Year's Salary		20	-	-
Medicines		56	16	11
Flannel and Calico		6	7	10
Rent		13	13	-
Salt, Honey, Lard, Spirits, &c.		14	18	11
Sundries		6	15	8
Balance		192	12	4
		£. 57	11	4½
		£. 250	3	8½

		1834.		
		£.	s.	d.
County Down.	Balance as above	57	11	4½
	Subscriptions	91	-	6
	County Grant	80	-	-
	Rent as above	4	4	-
Pharmacy.				
Patients' Regis-				
tration.				
Who entitled to				
Relief.				
Eastern Patients.				
Accounts.				
		£. 232	15	10½

		1834.		
		£.	s.	d.
Salary, &c. as above to Surgeon		74	-	-
Apothecary, One Year		29	-	-
Medicines		63	2	3
Rent		13	13	-
Flannel		4	8	9
Salts, Honey, Spirits, Lard, Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.		10	13	4½
Sundries		3	15	10½
Balance		198	13	3
		£. 34	2	7½
		£. 232	15	10½

All bills are submitted to the board, who audit them; they are then paid by the treasurer.

The accounts are made up, audited and sent to the grand jury twice a year.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JAMES CLELLAND, esq.—Mr. THOMAS M'CULLOCK.—Rev. Mr. JOHNSTON.—Colonel WARD.—Mr. WILLIAM WARD; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Bangor Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

THIS dispensary is intended for the relief of the sick poor in the parish of Bangor, which contains upwards of 9,000 inhabitants; the most distant point which the medical attendant is liable to visit, is about four English miles. The only medical establishment within six miles is the Donaghadee dispensary, and there is no other medical institution in the district, which is not found too large for the management of one dispensary. All the poor of the parish are attended, and none refused; but it is thought that it would be a much greater benefit to the public to have small district hospitals, than one large hospital, as at present, at Downpatrick. The want of a local hospital, however, has not been much felt here.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

The charity does not hold any house or apartments specially for its purposes, but under the present medical man a building is not required, as he holds the dispensary in his own house.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical officer of the institution is a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, at which place he also studied midwifery; he resides in the town, in the house where also the dispensary is kept. Colonel Ward, to whom this charity is indebted for its original establishment in 1817, appointed him as general medical attendant at that period, previous to which he was practicing in the town; he is also surgeon to the South Down Militia, for which he receives the pay of 63*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum, but is not now liable to be called by that appointment from his dispensary duties; he is also engaged in private practice. In case of his temporary absence or illness, this officer could make his own private arrangements. The fixed days for his attendance at the dispensary are Mondays and Thursdays, from nine till half-past twelve, when his duty is never done by proxy.

Payment.

There are no other medical officers, nor any one in the shop to afford immediate assistance when the superintendent is absent. The medicines are dispensed by himself.

The medical officer at his appointment was promised a salary of 30*l.*, but the funds have never, since the first few years, been sufficient to allow him that sum, and he has frequently been without any salary; he is not provided with a horse or other conveyance, nor any board or lodging.

The

The sums he has received during the past ten years were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In 1825	-	-	8 14 11	In 1830	-	-	10 - -
1826	-	-	nothing.	1831	-	-	15 - -
1827	-	-	10 - -	1832	-	-	10 - -
1828	-	-	nothing.	1833	-	-	10 - -
1829	-	-	nothing.	1834	-	-	15 - -

It is almost needless to add, that the grand jury are not likely to be called on to diminish the amount of the county grant, in order to control the salary authorized by the governors of this institution, on the ground of its being higher than necessary to obtain an efficient medical officer.

There has not been any election of medical officer since the first formation of this institution, nor are there any bye-laws for the regulation of such proceedings; the present medical man was known to the subscribers at the time of his appointment, on which occasion it was not deemed necessary to send to the grand jury any notice or certificate of his qualifications. There is not any rule with respect to the age of the medical officers, nor are there any superannuations or retiring allowances. The neighbourhood contains persons able to pay for advice and medicine, sufficient in number to support a medical man independently of the dispensary emolument; and there are two residing in the district, eligible to take the appointment to the institution. If the medical attendant should neglect his duty or abuse it, the poor are aware that they can complain to any subscriber.

The medical officer provides the medicine from his own private stock of medicines, and makes a charge against the subscribers.* The institution does not possess any surgical instruments whatever. Leeches are not supplied to the patients; there is no rule relative to vaccinating, but the surgeon is in the habit of vaccinating *gratis*, and never did inoculate with small-pock virus.

A register is not kept,† but a parishioner is never refused advice or attendance.

The being a pauper inhabitant of the parish of Bangor is a sufficient claim to entitle an applicant to advice and medicine; the servants of subscribers are also attended. The abuse of persons seeking aid from the charity who could afford to pay, has been attempted, but it is guarded against as much as possible; but considerable inconvenience has been felt from some subscribers having giving tickets to their farmers.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, or if necessary attended at their own houses, at any time of the day or night, within the limits of the parish. In cases of accident, the institution does not possess the means of furnishing assistance, but the medical attendant is in the habit of using his own instruments, &c. Practitioners are not authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Difficult cases of lying-in are attended from the dispensary, but in ordinary cases the poor are attended by midwives, some of whom possess some skill, and the medical officer did not know of any case of accident or injury occurring from their ignorance. Vaccination is performed *gratis* on all that come, and the results are very favourable, secondary small-pock being of a very rare occurrence; the medical attendant stated, that he had not seen a case of small-pox for several years; the public have very great confidence in vaccination.

Extras, such as wine, &c., are not given to the poor from the funds of this institution, nor is there any charity on which an order can be given to the sick poor for food, clothing or fuel.

Lunatic cases are sent to Belfast.

There have not of late years been any meetings of the subscribers. The treasurer receives the subscriptions and pays the bills.

The treasurer is the only officer not medical, and he fulfils the duties of his office (which is permanent) gratuitously. There has not occurred any case of removal or suspension of an officer.

The district affords a sufficient number of persons, able and willing to make a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor, if the system of dispensary aid were to be extended.

The amount of subscriptions and grand jury presentments received during the past three years, are as follows:—

	1833.	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Subscriptions	34 5 -	37 8 -	43 15 -
Presentments	17 2 6	18 14 -	21 17 6
£.	51 7 6	56 2 -	65 12 6

In the instance of this institution, it will be observed that the grand jury have been in the habit of granting annual sums, equal to only half the amount of subscriptions. The subscriptions are not attended with any stipulations that the subscribers, or any of their families,

* In 1817 the medical officer proposed to supply advice, medicine, in fact every thing, for the whole amount of the subscriptions; the subscribers agreed, and thus the affairs have gone on since.

† Registry merely divided into items, to show the grand jury, and not to check expenditure.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Bangor Dispensary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.
Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.
General Manage-
ment.

Officers, not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Bangor Dispensary.

Accounts.

families, are to get medical relief *gratis*. None of the poorer classes subscribe. If three of the subscribers, to the greatest respective amounts of contribution, were to withdraw their support, the charity must cease to exist; but the continuance, so far as subscriptions to 32*l.* annually, and the county presentment on that account, cannot be considered precarious. The institution has no permanent annual income arising from stock or otherwise.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose custody they are allowed to remain until wanted.

The amount of expenditure was, for the year 1832, 50*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; 1833, 50*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; and for half-year, ending 30th June 1834, 42*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The surgeon's charges against the subscribers are the only bills for examination.

The accounts are made up and sent to the grand jury by the treasurer twice a year.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Castlewellan
Dispensary.

Earl ANNESLY.—Mr. LAW.—Rev. Mr. M'KEE.—Mr. ALEXANDER M'MULLEN.—Mr. OWEN M'MULLEN; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district for which this dispensary is intended, could not be accurately ascertained; but it was stated that the medical attendant is not liable to go in the discharge of his duties beyond the distance of seven miles from the dispensary. The district is said to extend 14 miles in every direction. There is no other medical institution within a radius of six miles, that at Rathfriland being the nearest. The district is rather too large for one medical man, but the funds do not admit of the appointment of an assistant surgeon. The medical institutions in the county are thought to be well placed, as far as regards population. Advice and medicine are never refused at this charity, but as it possesses only one ward, sufficient for the reception of but one or two cases of accidents, it would be most beneficial if a building were provided specially for patients suffering under fever or accidents.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

There is no building of any kind belonging to the dispensary, but the charity now occupies a house in an open, healthy part of the town. The fitting up of the shop and the furniture of the board-room is all the furniture the charity possesses; the house is in good repair, except the roof, which is to be immediately improved at the landlords expense. There are two rooms above stairs, one belonging to the matron, and the other a ward for two beds, all expense attending which (with the exception of medicines), is defrayed at private charge, independently of any county grant; there is also a waiting-room; a small yard and stable, but no other out-buildings are attached. The house is held at will. There is not any prospect of change, but it were better in all cases that the dispensary building belonged to the public.

Medical Officer.

The sole medical officer of the institution, graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he also became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and obtained a licence to practice midwifery. He resides at Bryansford, about two-and-a-half English miles distant, having been appointed in the united capacities of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary to this dispensary at its formation in 1822, before which period he was practicing and continues to practice as a physician in the county; he has not any other appointment. In case of his absence, a substitute must be provided, subject to the approval of the governors. The fixed days and hours of his attendance at this institution, are Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 o'clock until all patients are attended, and this duty is never done by proxy. Should the medical officer be guilty of any harshness or neglect towards the patients, they can complain to any governor, and are aware of this mode of seeking redress. No student or pupil resides on the spot, the medicines are therefore dispensed by the medical officer.

Payment.

The surgeon is the only paid officer; his salary is 100*l.* per annum, which is paid from the general fund, without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance, board or lodging. The grand jury can refuse or diminish the grant, and have a controlling power in refusing funds; there is not any abuse known to exist, and the control of the grand jury and gentry is considered sufficient to prevent any such occurrence.

Election.

The medical officer is elected by the governors, being subscribers of a guinea or upwards, all of whom are entitled to vote, but the grand jury are not empowered to interfere. On the occasion of the last vacancy, notice was given by advertisement in the public journals in order to secure competition, and testimonials were considered indispensable. More than 12 candidates presented themselves, but there was not any notice of the appointment or certificate of the qualifications of the medical officer sent to the grand jury. This neighbourhood is able to support a medical man, independently of the institution, for the charge of which there are five professional men, eligible, resident in the town. The only limitation with respect to the age of the medical attendant is, that which his degree requires, and there are nor any superannuation or retiring allowances, nor has there been any mortality among the officers.

Pharmacy.

The room reserved for the medicines is clean and neat, and contains an ample supply, good in quality; they are purchased of the Glasgow Apothecary's Company, and paid for by the treasurer on the order of the physician, whose character forms the only guarantee that medicines are not changed or deteriorated; they are locked up and the key kept by the surgeon, who is not permitted, on any account, to sell any belonging to the institution, and

who

who does not provide medicine in his private practice. The institution possesses the necessary apparatus for compounding medicine, but no surgical instruments. The medicines cost—

									£.	s.	d.
In 1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
In 1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-
In 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-

It appears from a calculation made by the governors, that the expense of medicine from March 1830 to March 1833, amounted to 99*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and the number of patients relieved to 6,735, giving an average expense of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per head. The medicine from March 1832 to March 1833 cost 60*l.* 9*s.*, and 2,338 patients were relieved, being an average expense of 6*d.* per head. Leeches are not generally supplied, but sometimes a few are used, which are bought of an apothecary in the town. The rules of the dispensary make it incumbent on the medical attendant to vaccinate *gratis*, and he is besides in the habit of supplying the neighbouring surgeons with vaccine matter. Although it is not specially forbid by the rules, the medical attendant has never had recourse to the operation of inoculation with small pox virus.

Registration is attended to by the surgeon, so far as to specify the nature and termination of each case. The entries are made at the time the patients are attended. There have been six capital operations performed within the last three years, all of which were successful; difficult cases of lying-in only are attended, and their number has been 15 for the last three years. Each applicant must be provided with a ticket. Servants of subscribers are attended, but the abuse of persons who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, obtaining relief, has scarcely ever occurred, as it is provided against with as much caution as possible. Small contributions are received from persons not absolutely poor, as a compensation to the charity for the benefit derived, but such contributions confer no privilege. Every applicant must have a ticket, which there is no difficulty in procuring, and none are ever excluded from relief. There is no appeal from the governors to the grand jury.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, and are attended any time, day or night, wherever they reside, throughout the district. The institution is supplied with bandages and splints in case of necessity. Practitioners cannot have their prescriptions made up here. Poor women are generally attended in their confinement by midwives, some of whom have been educated in Dublin at the expense of a neighbouring nobleman's family; nevertheless injury has been known to occur through unskilfulness. The order book contains the usual prescriptions. Vaccination is performed *gratis*, and proved to be generally efficacious. Small-pox was epidemic two years ago, and sporadic cases still occur; but the confidence of the public in vaccination is considerable.

Wine or other extras are not afforded from the funds of this charity, but trusses are furnished at half price to any one presenting a governor's ticket. There is not any institution in the neighbourhood; on which an order can be given for the supply of food, clothing, or fuel to the sick poor.

It rests with the medical officer to admit any one under a recommendation, and patients are not confined to the institution, or required to work. Lunatic patients are sent to the district asylum at Belfast. Cholera cases were not admitted in the house; clergy of all persuasions have free access at any time, but they never interfere to distribute controversial tracts. There is not any chaplain attached to the institution, nor any rule as to the dietary of the patients.

The general management is vested in the governors, * amongst whose number there is not any salaried or medical officer, nor is any person *ex officio*, entitled to participate in the direction. The governors are very attentive to the affairs of the charity. Their general meetings take place annually; five of their number constitute a quorum, but there are never less than eight or ten present; all are equally entitled to vote, but only ladies by proxy. Minutes are kept of their proceedings.

Some of the governors meet quarterly, and minutes are also kept of their proceedings. The grand jury havenot fixed any board of superintendence, nor are there any visiting governors.

The only officer not medical, is the treasurer, who gives no security, but is elected by the governors annually. The election is not regulated by any printed bye-laws, but the voting is open, a system which has been found beneficial. The present surgeon is a protestant. There has not been any accession of governors at an election, nor has any instance occurred of an officer being removed.

There is one nurse attached to this dispensary who has been paid 1*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, but the grand jury do not seem to approve of this in the accounts.

Reports are annually printed which specify the number of patients attended, and the expence, &c. There are a sufficient number of persons in the district qualified to investigate minutely into the wants of the poor.

The amount of subscriptions and county presentments for the last three years was in—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	139	19	6	108	14	10
Presentments	-	-	-	100	-	-	108	14	10

There

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Castlewallen
Dispensary.

Registration.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts.

* The neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen pay the greatest attention to the institution, which seems to be conducted on the fairest and most efficient principles.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by

Sir. D. Barry, M. D.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Castlewellan

Dispensary.

There are 24 subscribers; the largest subscription is 25*l.* the smallest one guinea; but when persons above the labouring classes apply for tickets, the governors sell them to them for such sums as 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* These tickets only entitle to temporary benefit from the institution. The sums thus obtained by the governors are handed over to the treasurer. The withdrawal of any one subscription would not ruin, but would certainly much impair the means of the institution. Its existence cannot however be considered precarious, although it possesses no property of a fixed nature. The subscriptions are not attended with any stipulations. The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain, but there is not any money belonging to the institution in the hands of any salaried officer.

The expenditure for

Expenditure.										£.	s.	d.
	1831	-	-	amounted to	-	-	-	-	-	177	-	-
	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-
	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-

The principal items are,

										£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Drugs, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-

The bills are examined by the surgeon, who certifies that he received the articles, the treasurer then examines and pays the bills.

Accounts.

The accounts are audited by the governors of the institution once a-year, but are made up and sworn to by the treasurer before the grand jury twice a year.

The Assistant Commissioners observe, that this is one of the very few dispensaries in which, after the most minute investigation, no fault in the management can even be suspected.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Donaghadee Dispensary.

DAVID DELACHROIS, esq.—Mr. WILLIAM GATTY.—Captain LESLIE, R. N.—GEORGE WEBB, esq;— and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and Extent of Country.

THE population comprised within the district for which this dispensary is intended, cannot be stated; but the most distant point which the medical officer is bound to visit is three miles Irish. The only medical institution within six miles is the Bangor dispensary, and there is no other medical institution in this district, which is not thought too large for one dispensary. All applicants for relief must be provided with a ticket; some have been refused until they could get a ticket, which however, they have been always able to obtain. It is here considered, that it would be a very beneficial arrangement, to have a house capable of receiving bad cases of fever and accident.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

A room has been hired to be used as a dispensary, but as yet, has not been fitted up; part of this room will be allotted as a waiting-room for patients. The house is in a good healthy, airy situation, near the centre of the town. It would be a desirable object to have a building for dispensary purposes, which would belong exclusively to the charity.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical officer of the institution is a member of the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, where he also procured a licence to practice midwifery. He resides about 200 yards from the dispensary shop. He was appointed as general medical attendant in June 1834, by election, and now holds no other appointment, but is engaged in the pursuit of private practice. In case of his absence, it is understood that he should find a substitute. The days of his attendance at the dispensary are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and his duty is never done by proxy. During his temporary absence there is not any person on the spot capable of affording assistance, in cases of illness or accidents. The medicines are dispensed by the medical officer.

Payment.

The medical man receives 30*l.* per annum, paid from the general fund, but is not provided with board or lodging. In case the members or committee should authorize a salary or allowance beyond what was reasonable, the grand jury could refuse their grant.

Election.

The medical man is elected by the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. On the occasion of the last vacancy, notice was given in the Dublin and Belfast newspaper, and testimonials were indispensable to the candidates. Three candidates offered themselves, and neither notice of the appointment or certificates of the qualifications of the individual chosen were sent to the grand jury. There is not any limitation defined with respect to the age of the medical officer, either in his appointment or otherwise. This neighbourhood is sufficient to support a medical man independently of dispensary emolument, to which, there are three medical gentlemen resident in the district, eligible. There are no rules or regulations as to superannuations. The last medical attendant died of some disease in the throat. In case the medical attendant should be harsh to or neglect the patients, they can and do complain to the person from whom they get a ticket.

Pharmacy.

The room intended for the drugs, &c. was not yet furnished at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners. The more expensive and delicate medicines are precluded from being used, in consequence of the smallness of the funds. The medicines are purchased from Mr. Walkington's, of Belfast, on the order of the medical superintendent, and are

are paid for by the treasurer. The stock at the establishment two months ago cost 5*l.* 5*s.* The medicines are locked up, and the surgeon keeps the key himself, not being allowed to sell them on any account.

The institution does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, infusions, &c. nor any surgical instruments. In the superintendent's private practice he keeps his medicine distinct, and in a different room from the dispensary medicines. Leeches are not supplied to the poor at the expense of this charity. There are no rules obliging the surgeon to dispense vaccine matter *gratis*, and he has not yet been called on to vaccinate; but this operation he intends to perform on all the poor *gratis*, and without requiring the production of a recommendatory ticket; but he states that he will not inoculate with small-pox virus.

A register is kept, which distinguishes the name, age and residence of the patients, the medicines prescribed, and the name of the recommender; but a copy of this register is not sent to the grand jury. There were at the period of this examination 22 patients under attendance, and not any have as yet failed in getting medical aid. Capital operations have not been performed at this dispensary within the last three years. Midwifery cases are to be attended only in cases of extreme difficulty, and the present medical attendant has never been sent for on any such occasion.

All poor, who can obtain tickets are attended; but these are not given to domestic servants, nor has any imposition on the charity occurred by persons being permitted to participate in its benefits, who are able to pay for medicine and advice. The poorer classes do not subscribe, nor has the subscription list been at any time improperly extended, with a view to obtain* large grants from the county. It is only necessary that each ticket should be signed by one subscriber, and the number which each subscriber is entitled to give are determined by rule. Thus a subscriber of one guinea, can issue eight tickets for advice and medicine at the dispensary; two guineas, 24 tickets; and five guineas 40 tickets. In the distribution of these it is presumed, that a poor person would not be likely to meet disappointment in getting one, although the withholding or giving it is at the pleasure of the subscriber; it might, however, happen that labourers on the estate of a non-subscriber might not be able to obtain a ticket. Patients are seen at the dispensary, and in cases of urgency are attended at their own homes, it is stated, even at night. If an accident, such as a fractured limb, should occur, the institution does not possess the means of rendering relief, such as bandages, splints, &c. Medical practitioners, unconnected with the institution are not entitled to have their prescriptions made up, at the dispensary. Lying-in women are attended only in very urgent cases; the poor are generally attended by midwives, and the dispensary officer never heard of any injury arising from their want of skill. The medicines prescribed are those usual in the treatment of similar cases. Vaccination is found successful, and one case only of small-pox has been heard of lately. The poor entertain very great confidence in vaccination. There is no allowance to the sick poor of wine or any other extra from the funds of this institution, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which an order in their behalf can be given for food, clothing or fuel. When cases of lunacy occur, they are sent to the district asylum at Belfast.

† The same gentleman performs gratuitously, and without giving any security, the united duties of treasurer and collector, an office, the permanency of which, is not regulated by any bye-law. At the elections of officers the voting is open, and this plan is found beneficial. No particular religious belief excludes any one. There is not any instance of an officer having been suspended or removed.

The rules for the regulation of the affairs of this charity are printed.

It is intended that reports shall be made twice a year, but there have not been any made as yet. It is considered that the district affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to attend to the wants of the poor, in case it should be found expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The funds for the support of this charity are derived from voluntary contributions, aided by the county grant, which for the last three years amounted together in—

	1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	29 4 6	24 16 6	22 9 6				
Presentments	-	-	29 4 6	24 16 6	11 4 9				
	£. 58	9 -		49 13 -	33 14 3				

This

* The Assistant Commissioners observe, that it is an invariable rule, that the presentments to the grand jury are liberal in an *inverse* ratio to the accuracy displayed by those who have the management of the dispensary funds. Thus when expense is carefully avoided, and much good cheaply and honourably done, the county grant is more closely pinched, than when the income of the preceding year had been extravagantly overrun.

† The treasurer's accounts are kept with extreme accuracy. The leading gentry of the neighbourhood seem to take great interest in the establishment. The towns in this province are furnished with various mendicity institutions. There are also here several private charities, such as a Sick Poor Charity Society and a Clothing Society, each managed by ladies. Two foundation charities, and a school for 20 male children who are clothed and apprenticed. There is also a most extensive manufactory of hand sewing or embroidery, at which females of from 10 to 40 years of age can earn from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per day.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Donaghadee
Dispensary.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Officers not medical.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts.
Receipts.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Donaghadee
Dispensary.

This charity exists on precarious grounds; as should one family withdraw their subscriptions, or the other subscriptions fall off much, it must cease to exist, as it does not possess any capital or stock from which an annual income is derivable.

The subscriptions are collected by the treasurer, and remain with him until required for disbursement. Money is not allowed to continue in the hands of any salaried officer.

The expenditure for each of the last three years amounted in—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	47	12	—
1832	51	3	10½
1833	35	19	7

The principal items being—

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon's Salary	30	—	—
Medicines, averaging about	16	—	—

Accounts.

The accounts are audited at the half yearly meetings, paid by the treasurer, and when passed, sent to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dromore
Dispensary.

Rev. JAMES COLLINS.—Dr. ROBERT DICKSON.—Rev. WILLIAM FILGATE.—Mr. JOHN HARRISON.—
Dr. ROBINSON;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the town of Dromore amounts to 1,800, but that of the district for the relief of the sick poor, of which this dispensary is intended, could not be ascertained. The dispensary doctor is not obliged by any rule to visit at a greater distance than five Irish miles from the dispensary. Hillsborough dispensary is within six miles, but there is not any other medical institution within the district, which, however, is not considered too large. This institution does not afford any intern accommodation for patients, and it would therefore be highly beneficial, if a building were provided, which should contain about six beds for the reception of bad cases of fever or accidents.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

This dispensary is without a building of any sort or kind belonging to it, and the room in which it is held is a small apartment, at the end of a large up-stairs room in the market-house, for which rent is not required. The only furniture is, a large press, containing the medicines, a chair and a counter. The large room is a very excellent waiting-place, and is scarcely ever wanted for other purposes at dispensary hours. It is exceedingly desirable, that a proper building for dispensary purposes, should be provided as the property of the charity.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical officer of the dispensary is a member of the College of Surgeons of Glasgow, where he also procured a license authorizing him to practice midwifery; he resides in the town, in the immediate vicinity of the institution, to which he was appointed by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, as general medical attendant, in 1822, having then just concluded his labours as a student of medicine; he now holds no other appointment, but is permitted to engage in private practice. There is not any regulation on the subject of absence on the part of the medical officer, but care is always taken by him to provide a competent person on such occasions to be on the spot. The days of his attendance at the dispensary are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 A. M. till all patients are prescribed for. There is no other medical officer, student, pupil or other person on the spot to give immediate assistance in case of sudden emergency or accident. The medicines are compounded and dispensed by the medical attendant.

Payment.

The medical officer receives a salary of 30 guineas per annum from the general funds of the charity, without any allowance for a horse, or board or lodging, or other perquisite. The grand jury can and do diminish the county grant at their own discretion. According to the extent of the funds the surgeon receives a sum, never exceeding 3s. for every visiting ticket, provided the residence of the patient visited be at a distance greater than half a mile Irish, from the dispensary. An instance of a collusion between a medical man and subscribers, for the purpose of raising an institution in order to obtain a grant from the county, has never been known to occur here; and if such attempt were made, the control of the grand jury is considered to be sufficient to prevent it succeeding.

Election.

The right of election of a medical officer is confined to the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; all of whom are equally entitled to vote. When a vacancy occurs, notice is given in the newspapers, and testimonials are required, as indispensable; on the last occasion four candidates presented themselves, but neither notice of the results of the election, or certificates of the qualifications of the individual chosen, were sent to the grand jury; limitations with respect to the age of the medical officer do not exist, either in their appointment or otherwise. In the year 1818, owing to some disagreement amongst the subscribers to this dispensary, the county of Down infirmary governors interfered, and appointed the Dromore dispensary committee. This neighbourhood is sufficient to support medical men independently of the dispensary emolument; and there are three medical men resident eligible to this institution. There are no superannuation or resignation regulations. There has not been any mortality among the medical men. The poor are well aware, that in case the medical officer is guilty of harshness towards them, or neglect of their just claims, they can complain to a subscriber and have their charge investigated.

The

The only room exclusively used by the dispensary is the shop, which is small, clean, and neat, in which stands a press containing sufficient quantity of the medicine usually required, of apparent good quality, including quinine, &c. &c., and all kept in an exceedingly correct manner. The medicines are supplied by Mr. Walkington, Belfast, (who is a subscriber to the institution), and are paid for by the treasurer on the order of the committee. The number of patients relieved, and the expense of medicine amounted for the year ending in December

							£.	s.	d.
1831	to	-	1,088 patients,	-	-	-	-	39	12 11½
1832	-	-	984 patients	-	-	-	-	37	19 -
1833	-	-	996 patients	-	-	-	-	35	10 2½

Thus the patients appear to have cost in medicines in 1831 about 8½d., in 1832 9d., and in 1833 8½d. per head. The institution does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c., or surgical instruments. Medicines for private practice of the medical attendant, are not kept in the same building with those, the property of the establishment. In extreme cases only leeches are supplied, and are then bought of a druggist in Belfast. The medical attendant is not bound by any rule to give vaccine matter *gratis*, or prevented from having recourse to inoculation with small-pox virus; but he stated that he never did, and never would resort to that practice.

A register is kept which specifies the date, name, abode, disease, and recommender of each patient. In another register the same plan is observed as in the first, with the addition of the medicines given; but these allude only to the patients visited at their own homes. The number of deaths among the whole number of patients visited, is likewise stated; those refused relief are not included in either register. There were four new patients on the last dispensary day, previous to this examination. Midwifery cases are not attended from the dispensary. Every person applying for relief must have a ticket, to which the signature of one subscriber however is sufficient; and the number each may dispense is unlimited; this rule is strictly adhered to; but the domestic servants of subscribers may obtain a ticket. Some persons have attempted to participate in the benefits of the charity, whose circumstances are not such as to require gratuitous assistance. There are not any poor subscribers in the list of contributors to the efficiency of this dispensary; from the benefit to be derived from which, the dependents of those gentlemen who do not subscribe are generally excluded.

Extern patients are seen at the institution; but when unable to come there, are attended at their own homes, any time of the day or night, within a radius of five Irish miles; provided always, the patient can procure a special visiting ticket, which, however, are as easily procured as the ordinary tickets. In case of accident the surgeon attends immediately, and splints and bandages are furnished at the expense of the dispensary. Persons unconnected with the dispensary, are not authorized to have prescriptions made up there, and those entered appeared to be such as are generally considered proper for the various cases treated. Lying-in women are not attended from the dispensary, but by midwives, who are not skilful, and from whose ignorance injury is known to happen both to mother and child. Inoculation with small-pox virus is not performed within the knowledge of any gentleman present, in this neighbourhood; but vaccination is performed *gratis* by most of the medical men in the town; not, however, at the institution. It is considered efficacious. Small-pox has occurred lately; but the confidence of the public in vaccination is good and increasing.

Wine is occasionally given at this dispensary for medical purposes only, and under the direction of the medical attendant; but there is not any charity in this district on which an order can be given in favour of the sick poor, for food, clothing or fuel.

Whenever lunatic cases occur, they are sent to the distict asylum at Belfast.

All subscribers of a guinea and upwards participate in the general management, and meet to the number of 10 or 12 annually. The institution has not been left, in any material degree, to the sole management of the surgeon, nor is any salaried officer concerned in the government of its affairs. The Bishop of Dromore is, *ex officio*, chairman, but is not in the principal direction. Voting is not generally allowed by proxy; exceptions being made in favour of a nobleman, who is one of the principal supporters of the charity, and the Bishop of Dromore, who are allowed that privilege. Minutes are kept of the proceedings of the governors in the same book as the committee meetings.

There is a managing committee of 14, elected by the subscribers, who meet once a quarter at the dispensary. Minutes are kept of their proceedings. A board of superintendence is not fixed by the grand jury.

The Rector or Curate of Dromore is, *ex officio*, treasurer and collector, an office from which no emolument is derived, and in which security is not given or required. The election of officers is not regulated by any printed bye-laws, but the voting on these occasions is open, and this plan, as adopted, has been found beneficial; religious belief excludes no one from being an officer. There has been no apprehension of improper appointments, and therefore no want of a *veto* has been felt to prevent such. The late surgeon, who acted jointly with the present, was removed, in the year 1822, for involving his private bill for drugs with the dispensary bill, as stated in the minutes of the proceedings of the committee.

From the paucity of the funds the rules could not be printed. There have not been any alterations in the general mode of management suggested.

A report is made by the surgeon to the committee at their quarterly meetings, and all tickets

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Dromore
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Rules.

Reports.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Dromore
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.

tickets are examined and checked. No documents are printed. The neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to undertake a more minute investigation into the wants of the poor.

The income, on which the continuance of this charity depends, was stated to the Assistant Commissioners to have amounted as follows, for the three years last past :—

	1831.	1832.	1833.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Subscriptions to 31st Dec.	60 — —	60 3 8½	56 7 4½
Donations - - -	3 3 3½	7 2 1	4 7 3
County Grant - -	45 — —	60 3 8½	20 — —
	£. 108 3 3½	127 9 6	80 14 7½

The largest contribution received from one individual is, 10*l.* 10*s.*—the smallest, 1*l.* 1*s.*

The existence of the charity does not depend on the subscription of any individual, nor can its continuance be considered precarious. The only property belonging to the institution is a sum of 100*l.* Irish, which is lodged in Messrs. Latouches' bank, and now produces 3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his custody till wanted. Money is never deposited in the hands of salaried officers.

On the subject of the expenditure, incurred on behalf of this charity during the last three years, the following accounts were furnished to the Assistant Commissioners :—

Collection.
Expenditure.

—1831.—			
Income, as before stated,	£. s. d.	Surgeon's Salary and Allowance for	£. s. d.
- - - - -	- 108 3 3½	Visits - - - - -	49 11 6
		Medicines - - - - -	30 9 ½
		Care of Dispensary, Paper, Flannel, &c. - - - - -	12 3 11
		Expenditure - - - - -	£. 92 4 5½
		Balance in hand - - - - -	15 18 10
	£. 108 3 3½		£. 108 3 3½
—1832.—			
Balance - - - - -	£. s. d.	Surgeon, as above, - - - - -	£. s. d.
- - - - -	- 15 18 10	Medicines - - - - -	51 17 -
Income, as before stated,	- 127 9 6	Sundries, as above, - - - - -	28 15 4½
		Repairs of Dispensary - - - - -	12 3 4
		Expenditure - - - - -	2 12 6½
		Balance in hand - - - - -	£. 95 8 3
	£. 143 8 4		48 - 1
			£. 143 8 4
—1833.—			
Balance - - - - -	£. s. d.	Surgeon, as above, - - - - -	£. s. d.
- - - - -	- 48 - 1	Medicines - - - - -	59 19 -
Income, as before stated,	- 80 14 7½	Sundries, as above, - - - - -	28 7 -
		Expenditure - - - - -	10 2 2½
		Balance in hand - - - - -	£. 98 8 2½
			30 6 6
	£. 128 14 8½		£. 128 14 8½

Accounts.

All bills are audited by the committee, and paid by the treasurerer on their order. The accounts are examined and closed every quarter, and copies thereof furnished twice a year to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. JAMES HUNTER, magistrates clerk.—Rev. CHARLES LETT, Curate of the parish.—HENRY MURRAY, esq.—THOMAS PARRY, esq.—WILLIAM EDMOND KEILLY, esq., Agent to the marquis of Downshire;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE amount of population, and the extent of the district for which this dispensary was intended, are both very undefined; but the most distant point which the medical attendant is liable to visit, is now five miles; but should a subscriber live a greater distance, the medical attendant would be liable to be sent one mile beyond that subscriber's residence. An infirmary and a dispensary are established at Lisburn, in the county of Antrim; and at Dromore, in this county, there is also a dispensary. This district is considered too large for one dispensary, but there are not sufficient funds to support two. The medical institutions in the county are well placed, but there are still large, thickly peopled districts, too distant from any medical charity. A district of five miles radius, is as extensive as one medical man can properly attend to. Advice and medicine have never been refused to any applicant at this dispensary, which is moreover provided with intern accommodation, sufficient for about ten patients, which is considered adequate to the wants of the poor, accruing from serious accidents, or bad cases of fever. An opinion was expressed by those present at the examination, that it would be highly desirable that similar accommodation should be generally attached to each dispensary.

The dispensary is held in a stone building, two stories high, consisting of a good waiting-room, a small neat dispensary, a physician's consulting-room, a committee-room, and a kitchen on the ground-floor; a housekeeper and nurses-room, and three wards, capable of containing ten beds (all in excellent repair). On the second floor, the wards appeared however to be so low and confined, as to render it probable that when occupied, they would become so close as materially to impair their utility. They are kept very clean. The bedsteads are of wood, and the bedding consists of straw, with sheets, blankets and rugs. Each ward contains a good close-stool. The institution is provided with proper sewers, and an ample and convenient supply of good water; but no baths, except a slipper bath. The situation is rather low, and the only ground attached is a small back yard, with dust-hole and privy. The premises belong to the Marquis of Downshire, from whom they are held at will, rent-free. As a principle, it was thought better that dispensary buildings should belong to the committee or to the county.

The medical attendant is a physician and surgeon of Edinburgh, and possesses also a Glasgow and Edinburgh license for practising midwifery; but is not a master apothecary. He resides in the town, about one hundred yards distant from the institution, to which he was appointed as general medical attendant in November, 1822, by election, having then just taken his degrees. Should necessity arise for his temporary absence (which has never occurred) the medical attendant would feel it his duty to mention the circumstance to the committee, and to find a substitute, of whom they might approve; but there is no bye-law on the subject. The medical attendant is allowed private practice, but attends at the dispensary on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from ten o'clock till all patients are seen. His duty is never done by proxy, and there is not any medical officer or other person on the spot, such as student or pupil, capable of affording assistance in case of accident or emergency; but the housekeeper and family live at the dispensary, and can procure the attendance of the medical attendant at any moment. Medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant. There are not at present any intern patients.

The sole medical attendant's salary amounts to 66*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, paid from the general fund, without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance, nor is he provided with board or lodging from the funds. The grand jury can refuse or diminish the grant in case of any collusion to raise funds fictitiously, in order to enhance the county grant, but abuses of that nature have not been known to exist here.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers of a guinea or upwards, the conditions for voting being fully acted up to. When a vacancy happens, it is the custom to advertise, with a view to induce the greatest possible competition, and testimonials are indispensable to the candidates, of whom there were seven offered themselves at the last election; but neither notice of the appointment which ensued, or certificates of qualification of the successful competitor were sent to the grand jury. It was stated that a controlling power over these elections was not required in the instance of this institution, and there is not any limitation with respect to their age, either in appointing or displacing the medical officers. This neighbourhood is capable of supporting medical men, independently of the dispensary emolument; but it is not known how many of the resident professional gentlemen are eligible to the institution. There are not any regulations for superannuations or retiring allowances, nor has there been any mortality among the medical officers. Should the medical officer exhibit any harshness or neglect towards the patients, particularly the extern patients, they can complain to the person from whom they procured their tickets, and are aware that they possess that method of seeking redress.

The room intended for the medicines is small but neat; the medicines of good quality, but in very small quantity, this scarcity was accounted for by the fact that they are purchased quarterly, and the visit of the Assistant Commissioners occurred about the conclusion of a quarter: they were informed that a supply had been ordered for the next quarter. The more delicate and expensive medicines are included in sufficient quantity. The medicines

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Hillsborough
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election:

Pharmacy.

DISPENSARIES. are all ordered by the medical attendant, and paid for by the treasurer on the medical attendant certifying that the bill is accurate. The expense of medicines was for the year ending in February—

											£.	s.	d.
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.	1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	2
	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	7 ½
	1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	4

Hillsborough Dispensary. From a register which is considered to have been correctly kept, to February 1834, it appears that the following number of patients were attended in the year ending February—

1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318

Average expense of medicine, calculated from the above date, was per patient, for the year ending February—

											s.	d.
1832 about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ½
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ¼
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 ½

The medicines are always locked up by the medical attendant, who keeps the key himself; and it is not permitted that any should be sold: the medical attendant never furnishes medicines in his private practise. The institution does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c. or surgical instruments, except an enema apparatus and stomach-pump. Leeches are supplied when necessary, and bought generally of a leech-dealer in Belfast. According to one of the rules of the institution, vaccination is performed, *gratis*, twice a month; but the medical attendant is not bound to supply neighbouring surgeons, although he never refuses it: inoculation with small-pox matter is not specially forbidden by rule, but the medical attendant never does inoculate with it.

Patients' Registration. Although one of the rules of this institution particularly directs, that "The surgeon shall keep a regular case book specifying the name of the subscriber recommending a patient, the name and residence of the patient, the disease, medicine prescribed, and event;" this essential to the good governance of the charity appears to be totally neglected, and consequently an account of the number of patients can never be furnished to the grand jury. It is imperative on applicants to present tickets—a regulation which it is said they can always abide by. There were not any patients on the books at the period of this examination; but the medical attendant conjectured that there were about 60 in attendance. Capital operations have not been performed during the last three years. Difficult cases of midwifery only are attended; and these amount in number to about fifteen in the last three years.

Who entitled to Relief. All sick poor, including servants, who can obtain a ticket are entitled to relief: attempts have been made occasionally by persons who were in circumstances enabling them to pay for advice and medicine, to avail themselves of the gratuitous aid afforded by the charity; but subscribers are never attended *gratis*. Efforts to swell a subscription list by improper means, in order to get a larger grant from the county, have never been known at this charity. All patients when labouring under illness so serious as to prevent their attending at the dispensary, are on the recommendation of a subscriber visited at their own homes. To all tickets the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, and they are so numerous that there is no difficulty in a patient, who is a fit object of charity, getting one; a poor person is not liable to be deprived of the advantage of the county presentment.

Extern Patients. Extern patients are seen at the dispensary or attended within the district at any hour of the day or night. The institution does not possess any splints or bandages; but the medical attendant provides them when required, and sends the bill to the committee. Medical men are not authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Difficult cases of lying-in are attended by the medical attendant, and ordinary ones by a midwife, selected by the dispensary committee, and paid 2s. 6d. for each case: the present midwife attends all poor who present a ticket: she has attended during the years ending in April—

1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 cases.
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 "
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 "

All paupers who choose to apply can get tickets. There is no prescription-book kept. Vaccination (in which operation the confidence of the poor is great and increasing) is performed twice a month, *gratis*, and is found beneficial as a preventative of small-pox; which disease nevertheless has been prevalent latterly, and several deaths have occurred from it in the town where the persons have not been vaccinated, and several cases of modified small-pock, but no deaths after vaccination.

Nourishment. Wine or other extras, in the way of food, are not furnished from the funds of this charity; but splints, bandages and trusses have been given.

Intern Patients. The funds are so limited that at present there are not any intern patients, but the wards are still furnished with articles of furniture which belonged to the board of health, and was placed by it within the house. The wards, as before intimated, are exceedingly low and narrow, and would probably be very close and unpleasant, even to an unhealthy degree, if all the

the beds were occupied. Cholera did not prevail in this district to a fatal extent in any one case, and only three cases that were suspicious occurred. The house has no lunatic ward.

The guinea subscribers constitute the governors, and the medical officer is also a governor, not *ex officio*, but in right of his subscription, and he has attended committees. The institution is not under the management of the surgeon, nor is any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The fixed meetings occur quarterly, at which three of the governors constitute a quorum: these meetings are generally attended by three or four, but the name of the chairman only is entered. All guinea subscribers vote, but not by proxy. Minutes are kept of the proceedings.

There was formerly a committee selected from the subscribers, but this practice has been discontinued.

All officers are appointed by the subscribers. The office of treasurer and collector is filled by the same individual, who is neither paid for his services or required to give any security. There are not any printed bye-laws for the regulation of the elections, which is conducted by means of open voting, a method highly approved. Religious belief of any particular creed does not exclude any one from becoming an officer. The present medical officer is a Protestant; a sudden accession of governors has never occurred just previous to an election, nor has there ever occurred an instance of an officer being suspended or removed.

The sole attendant is the housekeeper, who does not receive any salary or perquisite, but occupies the house unfurnished, rent-free, for her services in keeping it in a proper state of cleanliness.

Reports are made to the subscribers annually, and were formerly printed, but the funds are now so scanty that the expense of printing is not incurred. The district supplies a sufficient number of persons qualified to make more minute inquiries into the wants of the poor, if it should be found expedient to extend dispensary relief.

The subscriptions and county presentments for the last three years amounted as follows:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	58	10	-	52	19	-	54	8	-
Presentments - - - -	29	5	-	26	9	6	27	4	-
£.	87	15	-	79	8	6	81	12	-

If one subscriber (a nobleman who is a principal landed proprietor in this country) were to withdraw, the charity would probably cease to exist, but as that event is not probable, the existence of the charity cannot be considered precarious; although the institution neither possesses capital or fund from which any annual income is derived.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands till wanted.

The expenditure for the last three years exceeded the income, and now the balance against the dispensary is about 20 l.

All bills are paid by the treasurer upon the order of the committee; the accounts are made up and verified on oath twice a year, and, as often, sent to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

FRANCIS FURNLEY, esq.; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE population of the district, to which this dispensary is attached, is estimated according to the census of 1831, at 4,617, extending over the parish of Holywood; the most distant point which the medical attendant is obliged to visit is about four Irish miles. The medical institutions within six miles, are those of Belfast, the dispensaries of Ballycarret, Newtown-Breda and Bangor; there is no other medical institution within the bounds of the district, which is not considered too extensive, but about as large as ought to be dependant on the attendance of one medical man. No poor of the parish are ever refused medical relief. The prevalent opinion at this place was, that it would be a very great benefit to have a building containing six or eight beds for the reception of cases of fever and bad accidents.

There is not any building or furniture belonging to the dispensary, but the medicines are kept on shelves at the end of the medical attendant's own apothecary's shop, for the use of which he is not allowed any rent; the medicines only are the property of the charity, not even the bottles in which they are kept. It would be very important that a building for dispensary purposes should be the property of the county.

The sole medical attendant on whom the appointment to this institution, in the joint capacities of surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, was conferred, by the election of the subscribers in the year 1826, is a licentiate of the College of Surgeons at Glasgow; at which place he also obtained a license to practice midwifery, he was previously practising his profession in Bangor, and now holds no other appointment, but continues to engage in private practice. In case of his absence becoming necessary he would inform the committee, but there is not any printed bye-law on this subject; the fixed days of his attendance at the dispensary are Tuesdays, from 12 till two o'clock, but he is in the habit of furnishing medicines, &c. every day in the week; he has no assistant, but dispenses the medicines in person.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Hillsborough
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.
Accounts.

Holywood
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Holywood
Dispensary.

The sole medical attendant receives 40*l.* a year from the general fund, without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance. Should the subscribers be inclined to give exorbitant or unnecessary salaries or allowances to medical officers, the only control the grand jury can exercise is the withholding or diminishing the county grant. At the foundation of the dispensary in 1815, the following law stands second on the book, containing the proceedings of the dispensary; "that we shall forward to the governors of the county hospital a memorial, setting forth the sums collected by subscription, and praying their certificate to be presented at the summer assizes, in order that we may obtain that aid which the grand juries of each county are empowered to grant, by the 48th of His present Majesty's, for establishing dispensaries."

Payment.

Election.

The right of election is vested in the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, all of whom are equally entitled to vote. When an election is to take place, it is advertised in the newspapers, by which means the greatest possible competition is secured. Testimonials are considered necessary and always required. There is no instance where a *veto* might have been considered necessary; limitations as to the age of medical officers do not exist; there were 12 candidates at the last election, and notice of the result was not sent to the grand jury. This neighbourhood contains persons in affluent circumstances sufficient in number to support a medical man, independently of the institution; there is one gentleman at present resident in the town who is eligible. Superannuation or retiring allowances are not included in the arrangements for the conducting the affairs of this charity, nor has there been any mortality among medical officers; the present officer's predecessor died on duty, but his death was occasioned by some confirmed chronic disease. In case of abuse or harshness on the part of the medical officer, the poor are well aware that they can appeal to the subscribers, who will inquire into the cause of complaint.

Pharmacy.

The medicines are kept in a part of the surgeon's shop, in a tolerably good place; the quality of the medicine seems to be good and the supply sufficient; the more delicate medicines can be also had when required. The medical attendant orders the medicine from Mr. Marshall, of Belfast, and the treasurer pays the bill on the medical attendant's certifying he has received the articles. The character of the medical man is the only guarantee that the medicines are not subsequently changed. The medicines cost,—

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1831	30	6	5
For the year ending March 1833	18	16	11
Ditto " " 1834	11	13	6

And there is not any extra charge for spirits for tinctures, lard for ointments, &c. The dispensary year terminates in March; the year for reporting terminates in December. In 1831 the patients cost in medicine about 7½*d.* each; in the year 1832 about 2*d.* per head, and in the year 1833 rather less than 2*d.* per head. The medicines for private practice are kept in the same room with those belonging to the dispensary. An enema syringe and a stomach-pump constitute the whole stock of instruments belonging to the institution. Leeches are supplied, but only in very particular cases, and are had from Marshall, in Dublin; there is not any rule relative to vaccination, but the custom is to give and receive vaccine matter *gratis*; nor is there any rule relative to inoculating with small-pox matter, but the medical attendant never did and would not pursue that practice.

Patients' Registration.

There is an accurate registry kept, which distinguishes the name and disease of each patient; a statement of the number of patients attended is sent to the grand jury; all poor applicants are attended. On the last dispensary day previous to this examination, there were eight new patients, and about 23 were at the same period receiving medicine; the servants of subscribers are likewise attended and supplied with medicine; and it has been customary for five or six resident families to give the medical attendant two or three guineas annually for this attendance. Capital operations have not been performed here within the last three years; difficult cases of lying-in only are attended, and average in number to about five in the year.

Who entitled to Relief.

All pauper patients in the parish are entitled to relief, and persons capable of paying for advice or medicine do not participate in the charity; such an abuse has not been attempted. The poor may get an order, but it is the custom to attend them on their own application. Should an order be required, one subscriber's signature is sufficient, and there is not any limit to the number of recommendations each subscriber may issue. It is in the power of the subscribers to refuse assistance to any, but such a refusal never has happened and scarcely could happen here. Connected with this subject is given the following copy of a memorandum of proceedings of a committee, held on the occasion of a subscriber withdrawing his subscription:

"At a meeting of the committee of September 9th, 1819, it was moved and carried that a letter be written to ———, requesting him again to become a subscriber, and stating that in case of refusal his servants and labourers shall not hereafter have the benefit of the dispensary;" on which the following letter was accordingly written:

"Sir,—I have been requested by the committee of the Holywood dispensary, to represent to you the difficulty under which they are placed, as to the care and attendance bestowed on several of your labourers and their families by the surgeon, in consequence of the opposition you have hitherto given to that institution, by withdrawing your subscription, and to express their

their anxious wish that you should become a subscriber to that charity, as it would be most repugnant to their feelings to be obliged to refuse any poor person applying for assistance, whether coming from a subscriber or non-subscriber.

Signed by the Chairman.

To the above an answer was returned, to the effect that he would become a subscriber, and sent to the secretary a donation of 2*l*.

Patients are attended at their own homes at any time, day or night, in any part of the district. The dispensary does not possess any means, such as splints, bandages, &c. of rendering assistance in cases of accident, but the medical officer has a supply of fracture-boxes, splints, &c., which he is in the habit of lending to the poor. Practitioners are not authorized to have their prescriptions made up at the institution. Difficult cases of lying-in are attended, for each of which the medical attendant is allowed 2*s*. 6*d*. Although the midwives on whose assistance poor lying-in women generally depend are very ignorant, yet the medical attendant is not aware of any injury having occurred through their want of skill; such midwives as are considered most skilful, are entered in the day-book. Vaccination is performed *gratis* on all applicants any day; the results are satisfactory, as it is almost always found preventive of small-pox; the confidence of the poor in vaccination is greatly increasing.

Wine, tea, bread, ale and fuel are given to the poor at the mendicity society of this place on the order of the medical attendant, who considers this a most important privilege, and greatly conducive to the speedy cure of disease. Lunatics are sent to Belfast.

The general management is vested in the subscribers of a guinea and upwards. The medical officer is not a governor. The direction of the business of the dispensary is chiefly managed by the treasurer and surgeon, but there is not any person *ex officio*, in the principal direction. There have been no meetings of the subscribers of late years.

There is not any managing committee. There is a book containing minutes of the proceedings at the subscribers meetings in 1825.

The sole officer, not medical, is the treasurer, whose office is unpaid, and who has never been required to give any security. Voting is *viva voce*, a mode which has been found beneficial. Particular religious belief excludes no one. There has never been a sudden accession of governors previous to the election of any officer. In the year 1818, as stated in the minutes of the dispensary, the then surgeon was informed, that his services were no longer required, and his successor was elected.

The reports are made out annually, and printed. This neighbourhood affords a sufficient number of persons, who are able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

The income derived from subscriptions, aided by presentment levied on the county, amounted during the past three years to—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - - -	32	12	6	30	10	6	31	7	6
Presentment - - - - -	16	6	3	16	6	3	30	10	6
£.	48	18	9	46	16	9	61	18	-

The existence of this charity does not depend on the bounty of any one individual; and unless the subscriptions materially fall off, (which is not probable), it cannot be considered precarious, although it possess no property of a fixed nature.

The treasurer collects and takes care of the funds until called on; but there is not any money in the hands of salaried officers.

The disbursements on account of this charity during the last three years amounted as follows: in

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	63	11	8
1832 - - - - -	55	9	10½
1833 - - - - -	61	2	9

The principal items are,

	£.	s.	d.
Medical officer's salary - - - - -	40	-	-
Druggists' bill, about - - - - -	20	-	-

The treasurer makes up the accounts, and sends copies to the grand jury twice a-year.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Holywood
Dispensary.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Sir Robert BATESON.—ROBERT BATT, esq.—Rev. HENRY HASLETT.—Mr. HUGH HUNTER.—
Rev. JOHN KINCHAN; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Newtown Breda
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The population of this dispensary district amounts to upwards of 5,000, and the extent of country upwards of 7,000 statute acres. The most distant point which the medical attendant is liable to visit is full four English miles. The medical institutions within a radius of six miles, are those at Belfast and the dispensary at Ballycarrett; it is thought that the dispensaries are not sufficiently numerous in this county, but there are not any applicants refused relief. Mr. Batt, Mr. Haslett and Mr. Kinahan, are strongly of opinion, that a building containing six or eight beds appropriated to the reception of cases of fever or serious accidents, would be of great utility, and that it would be very desirable, and better for the county, that there should be several conveniently sized hospitals in various parts of the county than one very large one at Down.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

There is no building of any sort belonging to the dispensary. The drugs are kept in drawers and bottles, &c. belonging to the dispensary at the medical officers own house. There is no room for patients to wait in. It would be well if there were a building for dispensary purposes exclusively belonging to the charity.

Medical Officers.

The sole medical superintendent is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, who studied midwifery at Edinburgh; he resides at the institution, to which he was appointed by ballot of the subscribers (as general medical attendant), in 1823, previous to which period he was practising at Newtownards; he now holds no other appointment, but is a half-pay surgeon in the Royal Navy; in case of his temporary absence he provides an assistant, a friend of his own; he is allowed to pursue private practice, but must give his attendance at the dispensary on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 till 12 o'clock, when his duty is never done by proxy; these fixed periods of attendance are considered to be quite sufficient for the performance of the duties of the establishment. There is not any assistant constantly on the spot capable of affording immediate assistance in case of sudden accident; the medical superintendent dispenses the medicines himself.

Payment.

The salary of the medical officer is 50*l.* per annum, paid from the general fund, without any allowance for a horse or other conveyance, board or lodging. The grand jury regulate the amount of the county grant, and are thus supposed to possess a sufficient check to prevent any combination to raise an institution for the purpose of obtaining a grant from the county and a medical appointment.

Election.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards. When a vacancy occurs notice is given by advertisement, with a view to secure the greatest possible competition; and testimonials are considered indispensable, but no limitation as to age is observed; on the occasion of the last election there were nine candidates, and neither notice of appointment or certificates of qualification were sent to the grand jury. It is considered that the neighbourhood is scarcely sufficient to support a medical man, independent of the institution; nor are there any medical men resident in the district who are eligible to this dispensary. There are no rules as to superannuations or retiring allowances. In case of harsh conduct or neglect on the part of the medical attendant the patients are well aware that they can apply to the subscribers for redress.

Pharmacy.

The room in which the medicines are kept is a good and well-arranged shop; the medicines are of the proper description and quality, and in sufficient quantity. They are ordered and paid for by the treasurer, on the requisition of the medical officer, from Mr. Marshall, of Belfast; the character of the medical man being the only guarantee that they are not either subsequently changed or originally of inferior quality. The medicines cost for the year ending May 1834, 16*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and are always under the care of the medical man, who is not permitted to sell any of them, and who does not keep medicines to supply his patients in private practice. The institution does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, or surgical instruments; but the superintending physician supplies his own whenever required. The cost of the medicine for one year only is given, as Ballycarrett was previously a part of this district, but has now a separate dispensary. The medical officer is not obliged by any rule to practice vaccination, but is in the habit of vaccinating all who apply *gratis*; neither is there any regulation with respect to inoculating with small pox-matter; the superintending officer, however, never did or would pursue the latter practice.

Registration.

There is a register of the patients who are relieved at the institution kept, which sets forth the name and age of the patient, by whom recommended, and the nature of the disease; but there are not any means of checking this register, so as to ascertain its correctness. There are at present about eight or ten patients attended from the dispensary. There have not been any capital operations performed within the last three years. The medical officer attends about 20 lying-in cases annually.

All persons who can procure tickets of recommendation, to which the signature of one subscriber is sufficient, are attended, including the servants of subscribers, and the number of tickets which each subscriber can issue is unlimited. It has not occurred that persons, not objects of gratuitous relief, have been permitted to participate in the benefits

benefits of the charity, nor has attendance been given to poor subscribers. Collusion for the purpose of swelling a subscription list, so as to obtain large grants from the county, has never been known to occur here. It has never occurred that a patient was excluded because he happened not be known or liked by the subscribers.

Patients are attended at the dispensary on the fixed days, and at their homes at any hour, day or night. In cases of accident, the dispensary does not possess any such accommodation as splints, bandages, &c. but the medical officer is obliged to use his own. No person, unconnected with it, is permitted to have his prescriptions made up at the institution. Lying-in cases are attended. The midwives here are not skilful, but few accidents have happened. There is not any prescription book kept. Vaccination is performed *gratis*. The effects are found to be good, and the confidence of the public in it is very extensive.

There is neither wine or any other extra given from this dispensary, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which an order for such, in favour of the sick poor, could be given. A lady in the neighbourhood allows the medical attendant to send any sick person to her, and she furnishes wine and food on his recommendation at her own expense.

The general management of the institution rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and has not been left, in any essential particular, to the surgeon, nor is there any one, *ex officio*, in the principal direction. A meeting of the subscribers takes place annually, at which about five usually attend; but no one can vote by proxy, and minutes are kept of the proceedings.

The committee of management is elected annually; minutes are kept of their proceedings. There is not any board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury.

The officers not medical, are the treasurer and secretary, the former of whom is elected annually, and fulfills the duties of his office gratuitously, and the latter in consideration of an annual salary of 1*l.*, neither being required to give any security. It is understood that the committee shall collect the funds; the voting at all elections under this charity is open, which plan has been found beneficial; religious belief of any denomination having no weight in the exclusion of any person from becoming an officer. There has not been any sudden accession of governors previous to an election, nor is there any want of a *veto* to prevent improper appointments. There has not been any instance of an officer being removed or suspended.

The reports are made out and printed annually of the different cases treated at the dispensary. The district affords a sufficient number of persons able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, should it be hereafter thought expedient to extend the system of relief afforded by dispensaries.

The existence of this institution (which possesses no fixed property), chiefly depends on the bounty of one or two individuals; but there is every probability that the charity will be well kept up. It has not occurred that subscriptions are attended with any stipulation as to rendering medical assistance *gratis* to subscribers and their families. The funds are collected by the committee, and remain in the hands of the treasurer until wanted; but no salaried officer of the institution has any thing to do with the funds.

The following appears to be as correct an account of the income and expenditure of this charity for the current year, as could be gathered from the particulars furnished to the Assistant Commissioners.

Year ended July 1834:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - -	12	8	5½	Surgeon's Salary - - -	50	-	-
Grand Jury Grant - - -	13	5	6	Medicine - - -	16	13	10
Subscriptions - - -	45	19	3½	Incidental Expenses - - -	2	10	-
					69	3	10
				Balance in hand - - -	2	9	5
	£. 71	13	3		£. 71	13	3

The bills are examined and paid by the treasurer, and the accounts are made up and sent, twice a year, to the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. CORBET.—Rev. JOHN DUBOURDIEU.—Mr. M'CREDY.—Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY.—Mr. EDWARD MURPHY.—Rev. A. POLAN, P.P.—Mr. THOMAS SCOTT.—Mr. WALTER WOODS; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

The sick poor of a population, not less than 20,000 souls, inhabiting a district extending upwards of 12 miles north and south, and about eight east and west, receive advice and medicine at this dispensary. There is no medical institution within a radius of six miles; this district is not, however, considered too large, and none are ever refused advice. It is highly desirable to have a building proper for receiving a few cases of fever and accidents.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Newtown Breda
Dispensary,

Extern Patients.
Nourishment.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.
Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Rathfryland
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

Rathfryland
Dispensary.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

There is no building belonging to the dispensary, which is held at a small house in one of the principal streets, the situation of which is high and airy, possessing also the advantage of a supply of good water. The fitting up of the dispensary room comprises the whole of the furniture belonging to the charity; there are also waiting rooms for patients. The building, which is occupied by a woman who acts as care-taker, is held at will, and may be taken away from the institution at any moment, which renders it very desirable that a building should belong to the charity.

The sole medical officer of the institution (who is about 37 years of age) is a member of the college of Surgeons, Edinburgh, at which place he procured a license empowering him to practice midwifery; he resides in the town of Rathfryland, about 100 yards distant from the dispensary, to which he was appointed, in the united capacities of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, by the governors, in the year 1825, previous to which period he was a medical student at Edinburgh; he has no other appointment; but engages in private practice, and should his temporary absence become necessary, there are not any regulations as to his finding a substitute. He attends at the dispensary on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from ten o'clock, till the patients are all attended to. This duty is never done by proxy. The patients, in case of neglect or harshness on his part, can apply to the governors, and are aware of this method of obtaining redress. There is no student or pupil resident on the spot. The medicines are dispensed by the surgeon.

The sole medical officer is paid 42*l.* per annum from the general fund; without any allowance for a horse or conveyance, board or lodging. The county can refuse or diminish the grant, and moreover, the Rev. John Dubourdieu states a case, on his own knowledge, in which the governors of the county infirmary interfered in the election of a surgeon at Dromore. Abuses have never been known to have taken place here; but it is supposed the grand jury could interfere to prevent any that might arise, by refusing or diminishing the grant.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and when a vacancy has occurred public notice was given by advertisement, with a view to insure the greatest possible competition. The grand jury have nothing to do with the appointment, to attain which, testimonials are indispensable on the part of candidates; but there is no other limitation as to age than such as their degree requires. There were two candidates at the last vacancy; but neither notice of appointment or certificates of qualifications were sent to the grand jury. The neighbourhood is sufficient to support a medical man independently of the institution. All medical men are eligible, and there are five at present resident in the town. There are no regulations for superannuations or retiring allowances, nor has there been any mortality among the medical men.

The room up stairs in which the drugs are kept is neatly arranged. The medicine seems to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity. The surgeon orders what medicines he wants of Mr. Hill, druggist, Dublin, and the bills are paid by the treasurer. The only guarantee that the medicines are not changed is the character of the medical officer. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant, and he keeps the key of the shop, which is locked in his absence. The medicines are never sold under any circumstances. The medicines cost in—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	31	9	8
1832	84	5	—
1833	48	11	10

The medicines for private practice are not kept in the same house. There is a stomach-pump and a case of cupping glasses and two enema syringes; but these are not sufficient for the wants of the institution. These instruments may be lent, and they are allowed to be used in private practice. Leeches are not supplied. Vaccination is not enforced by any bye-law of the institution, nor is there any regulation against inoculation with small-pock virus; but the surgeon who performs the former operation *gratis* never did and never would inoculate.

A register of the patients attended, which is regularly kept, distinguishes the diseases and treatment; the entries are made at the moment the patients attend. There is not any summary sent to the grand jury. There have been three or four capital operations performed within the last three years, and all were successful. None but difficult cases of labour are attended. They amount, for the last three years, to five or six. Every applicant must be furnished with a ticket; servants of subscribers must likewise have tickets. Attempts are sometimes made to impose on the governors; it is not, however, easily done. There are no poor subscribers. There has not been any such abuse practised as a contract between individuals to swell a subscription list, so as to obtain a large grant from the county. Every pauper living in the town may have advice at his own home, provided he has a ticket signed by one subscriber; but should he live at a greater distance, two signatures are requisite. Subscribers are not limited in the number of their tickets, and the poor can always procure them. There is no appeal from the governors to the grand jury by a pauper who may feel neglected.

Extern Patients.

Extern patients are seen at the institution and at their own homes, at any time in the day or night, any where in the district. In cases of bad accidents, the dispensary possesses a supply of splints and bandages wherewith to render effective assistance. Practitioners cannot have their prescriptions made up here. Midwives attend among the paupers generally; they are not skilful, and injuries are often known to occur from their ignorance. The order-book contains a list of the medicines usually required: Vaccination is performed at the institution

institution *gratis*. It is found a preventative of small-pox, which is scarcely known in the district. The confidence in vaccination is very great; almost every child is vaccinated.

Extras in the way of food are never given from the funds of this charity, nor is there any other institution on which an order can be given in favour of the sick poor. Lunatics are sent to the district asylum.

There is not any committee, and the general management is vested in the governors, amongst whom there is neither medical nor salaried officer; the management has principally devolved on the surgeon. There is no person *ex officio* in the principal direction. There are no fixed meetings; no rule on the subject of a quorum; nor any voting by proxy. Minutes of meetings have been kept, but not latterly.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer, and he also discharges the duties of collector. His office is considered permanent, and his services are given without any pecuniary reward, and without being required to enter into any security. There are not any printed bye-laws regulating the elections, at which the voting is open, a plan which has been found beneficial. No religious belief excludes any one; the present surgeon is a protestant. There has not been any accession of governors at an election, and the grand jury have nothing to do with these proceedings. There is no instance of an officer being removed or suspended.

There are not any reports now made out. The neighbourhood can supply a sufficient number of persons, who are capable of looking after the wants of the poor.

The receipts derived from the subscriptions during each of the last three years, have amounted as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	50	12	10½
1832	70	13	7½
1833	78	4	10½

The grand jury presentments equalled the above sums in each year. The subscribers amounted in number at the period of this examination to 35; the largest subscription was 20*l.*, the smallest 1*l.* 1*s.*; the withdrawal of one or two subscribers would materially injure, but not destroy the institution; its existence is not considered precarious. Subscriptions are not attended with any stipulations. This institution possesses a funded property of 150*l.* vested in the four per cents.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, in whose hands they remain until required for disbursement; but no salaried officer ever has money in his hands.

The following is the expenditure for the past three years:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	93	3	10½
1832	108	11	2½
1833	162	1	1

The accounts are made up twice a year, audited by the governors and sent to the grand jury. The principal items of expenditure, are surgeon's salary 42*l.*, allowance for visits, which varies, and amounted in 1833 to 22*l.* 5*s.*, druggist's* bills and rent 8*l.* The surgeon receives 2*s.* 6*d.* for each visit outside the town and within two miles, and 5*s.* for each visit beyond that limit. The visiting tickets are examined by the governors and certified twice a year, they are entered by the governors in the register, and signed by the treasurer.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. JOHN DAVIS.—Mr. HAMILTON.—Judge JEBB.—Mr. M'CORMIC.—Rev. Mr. MURPHY, R. C. C. Mr. ROBINSON.—Mr. WRIGHT; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE population, the sick of which, the dispensary is intended to relieve, could not be stated, but the district was said to extend about 20 miles east and west, and seven miles north and south; the most distant point to which the medical officer is liable to be sent is about nine miles. The institutions within six miles are Newry dispensary and fever hospital, Rathfryland dispensary and Carlingford dispensary; there is not any other medical institution

* The medical superintendent of this dispensary keeps an open apothecary's shop in the town. He orders the dispensary medicines from a druggist in Dublin, whilst he purchases his own shop medicines in Glasgow, as he states. Besides the medicines from Dublin, the medical superintendent is in the habit of ordering some from a merchant in Newry: such articles as the following, more or less, every year.

Year ending January 1834:—	Sulph. and salts	-	-	-	-	£. 3	18	-
	Sulph. and cr. tarter	-	-	-	-	2	6	6
	Senna and cloves	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
	Spirits for tinctures	-	-	-	-	1	18	-
	Lard for ointment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The surgeon gave as reason for this, that the articles are heavy, and are bought in Newry to save carriage. The number of persons to whom medical aid was given in the year ending January 1833 was 802, and the cost of medicine to each, 2*s.*; in the year ending January 1834, the number of persons relieved was 803, and the cost of medicine to each 1*s.* 4*d.* It is worthy of attention to mark the strong contrast between this and the Castlewella dispensary, on the point of charges.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

Rathfryland
Dispensary.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and Ac-
counts; Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

Pharmacy.

Warrenpoint
and
Rostroror
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Warrenpoint
and
Rostrevor
Dispensary.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.Who entitled to
Relief.

institution in the neighbourhood. The district is not considered too large; it is principally mountainous in the distant parts, and the population is much concentrated near the two stations. Recommendations from subscribers are necessary to entitle persons to obtain relief; proper patients are never refused a ticket, which is obtained without difficulty. It is very desirable that there should be a building capable of receiving a few patients in cases of fever or accident.

There is no building of any sort or kind belonging to the dispensary at Warrenpoint; but the medical attendant is allowed 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum, and provides a room in his own house for the dispensary drugs; there is no separate waiting-room for patients. It is very desirable that a proper building should be provided for the dispensary, and should belong to the county, the house it is kept in being held at will. The present dispensary is in a healthy well drained situation. The drugs at Rostrevor (a branch of this dispensary,) are kept in a room for which 4*l.* per annum is paid by the committee.

The sole medical officer is a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh, and a surgeon of the same place; he resides at the institution, to which he was appointed in the year 1828, at a general meeting of the governors; he has no other appointment, but pursues private practice as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary; in case of his absence or illness application must be made to the governors, and a written permission obtained. He attends on Monday and Friday at Warrenpoint, and on Wednesday at Rostrevor; his duty is never done by proxy. In cases of negligence the poor can and do apply to the person from whom they obtained a ticket, and it is the constant practice of the governors to inquire if they have been properly attended to.

The surgeon's salary is 50*l.* per annum for dispensing the medicines, 2*s.* 6*d.* for each visiting ticket, and 7*s.* 6*d.* for each labour ticket, all which is paid from the general fund. He has no allowance for horse, and is not provided with either board or lodgings from the funds. The grand jury can either refuse or limit the grant, and the control of the grand jury is found sufficient to prevent abuse, in case the committee or subscribers should make excessive allowances for salaries, &c. The salary and money received by the surgeon, taken together, averages in amount, from 90*l.* to 100*l.* per annum.

The medical attendant is elected by the governors; notice of the election is not given to the grand jury, who have not any influence in the appointment; but pains are taken to ensure, by advertisement, the greatest possible competition. There are no regulations with regard to superannuation or retiring allowances; nor has there been any mortality among the medical officers.

The room which contains the medicines is about 20 feet long by 10 broad; it is damp, having nothing but an earthen floor; it contains a number of old drawers, and the requisite number of bottles for medicine; the stock of medicine was small at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, the quarterly allowance being nearly exhausted; they are supplied in any quantity and of good quality, at the request of the medical attendant, and to the order of the treasurer; and the medical attendant may be examined, on oath, as to the disposal of the medicines which are prepared and distributed by himself, and are always under his care, and never sold; those for private practice are not kept in the same room. The institution possesses an apparatus for compounding medicines, but no surgical instruments of any kind. The medicine for the year ending March 1833, including carriage, cost 64*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and the number of patients attended during the same period was 1,858, which will be found to show an average expense of about 1*s.* 6*d.* per head for medicine alone; this appears very high, but the medicines are paid for by the treasurer. The medicine for the year ending March 1834 cost 68*l.* 2*s.* Leeches are not supplied. The medical attendant vaccinates all applicants *gratis*; there are no bye-laws relative to inoculating with small-pock virus, but the medical attendant never does, and never would have recourse to that operation.

A register is kept by the medical attendant, which distinguishes the disease, treatment and result; this is placed quarterly before the board of governors, but a copy is never sent to, or required, by the grand jury. On the day the Assistant Commissioners visited this charity there were 107 on the books, and about 30 new patients; this register is most accurately kept, and the details most creditable to the medical officer.

An order from a subscriber to which one signature is sufficient, and which there is no difficulty in procuring, entitles a poor person to be attended, but not the servants of subscribers. The abuse occasioned by improper persons obtaining assistance is guarded against as much as possible, but it is sometimes attempted. There are no poor subscribers. There has not been any contract or collusion to swell the subscription list, and thereby to obtain a larger grant from the county. The visiting tickets * are limited to four for each one pound subscriber; the clergy of all denominations receive double that number; the number of advice tickets is unlimited; the case of a pauper being denied relief has never happened. There is no appeal from the governors to the grand jury, in case a pauper shall feel aggrieved.

Patients

* The governors tickets are of three kinds, viz.:
1st. For advice and medicine at the dispensary.
2d. Ditto - - - ditto at home.
3d. Child bed or labour tickets.

These tickets are preserved and checked at the quarterly meetings, so that no subscriber may issue more than four. The Assistant Commissioners were present at one of these meetings, and observed that every thing was most satisfactory.

Patients are seen at the institution or visited at their homes, in the country, when they obtain a visiting ticket; but if the sick pauper resides either in Warren's Point or Rostrevor, he is visited, on dispensary days, without a visiting ticket; attendance would be given in the night, if required. The institution does not possess the means of supplying splints, bandages, &c. in case of accident; nor is any one unconnected with the charity authorized to have prescriptions made up at the dispensary. Lying-in cases are attended from the dispensary by ticket; the surgeon attends all difficult cases, for which he is paid 7s. 6d. from the dispensary funds; a properly educated midwife from Dublin, is employed by the charity at the rate of 5s. for each labour case; she was sent to Dublin at the expense of one individual, to be instructed at the lying-in hospital; but the midwives in general are very unskilful, and as injury has been known to arise from their ignorance, it is considered highly desirable that care should be taken to provide properly instructed midwives for the poor. Vaccination is performed *gratis* at the dispensary, and pains taken to insure the return of the patient; small-pox has been known to take place afterwards, but not in any case which the medical attendant considered to have passed properly through the vaccine disease, but some individuals who were vaccinated, but did not pass through the vaccine disease, had the small-pox, yet modified; the confidence of the public in the efficacy of vaccination is known to be diminishing in this neighbourhood. Extras are occasionally furnished from the funds of the charity, such as trusses, bandages, &c., but not wine or food. There is no charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given for such; but the surgeon is authorized by several of the resident gentry, more particularly by the gentlemen who are likewise subscribers, to give an order on them for any article of diet he considers necessary; and occasionally to take a lodging in case of accident.

The committee of management is elected by the subscribers, and the medical officer is excluded, neither has the institution been in any essential degree under his management, and the committee pay great attention to the institution; a salaried officer has not any participation in the management, nor any other person *ex officio*. The fixed meetings take place quarterly, at which five constitute a quorum; the meetings are regularly attended by seven or eight governors, all of whom are equally entitled to vote, but not by proxy. Minutes are kept of the proceedings. The grand jury have nothing to do with the appointment of the managers, and the treasurer is annually appointed by the governors by open voting, a method of proceeding which has been found beneficial. Particular religious belief does not exclude any one from becoming an officer. The present medical attendant is a protestant. There was no sudden accession of governors at any election. A controlling *veto* in a superior authority against an improper appointment is not here thought desirable.

The treasurer is not a paid officer, nor does he give any security.

The rules for the governance of the affairs of this charity are not printed, nor were any alterations suggested connected with the present management.

There are not any printed reports, but written reports are made quarterly to the committee. This neighbourhood contains a sufficient number of persons, able and willing to look after the wants of the poor, if it should be required, or the dispensary aid extended.

The annual subscription for 1832 was 116*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; for 1833 81*l.* 19*s.* The presentment is the same amount as the subscriptions. The largest annual subscription is 10*l.* 10*s.*; the smallest is 1*l.*; none of the poorer classes subscribe. The existence of the charity does not depend upon the bounty of any one individual; but the withdrawal of the support afforded by one family would greatly impair its efficacy. If the subscriptions fell off, the charity must cease; but its existence is not precarious. There are no stipulations accompanying subscriptions to the effect that medical advice or attendance for the subscriber, or any of his family, should be given gratuitously. The subscriptions are brought to the treasurer, in whose hands the funds are lodged, and money is never left in any salaried officers' hands.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of this institution, for the year ending in March 1834:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscription	-	-	-	Balance due Treasurer on last Ac-}	18	10	8½
Presentment	-	-	-	count	-	-	-
	82	8	-	Surgeon, Half-years Salary	-	25	-
	81	19	-	Medicines	-	35	8 4
				Carriage of ditto	-	1	8 5
				Rent	-	4	14 6
				Visiting Tickets to Surgeon	-	14	17 6
				Ditto to Midwife	-	2	10 -
				Sundries	-	5	7 -
				Expenditure	-	£. 107	16 5½
				Balance*	-	56	10 6½
	£. 164	7	-		£. 164	7	-

† The regularity and precision with which the affairs of this charity are managed, are truly admirable.

* This balance was to meet all demands on the charity, until the then ensuing assizes; half the amount of salary to surgeon and rent of dispensary, respectively, only being included in the above account.

DISPENSARIES.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**Ulster.*

Co. Londonderry

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

JOHN CLAUDIUS BERESFORD, esq.—Mr. JOHN BOYD.—Mr. DAVID DUNLOSS.—Rev. JOHN M'CORMICK, Curate of the parish.—ROBERT SHARPE, esq.—Mr. ROBERT THOMSON.—JOHN MOORE TITTLE, esq.; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Coleraine and
Killowen
Dispensary.Population and
Extent of Country.Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.Who entitled to
Relief.

THE district for this dispensary extends over the parishes of Coleraine, Ballyrashane, part of Agherton, Killowen, part of Dunboe and part of Macosquin; or more exactly, the medical officer has to attend to the extent of three miles without remuneration, and eight miles with a remuneration of 5s., paid by the subscriber recommending. The town of Coleraine contains upwards of 6,000, and the liberties 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants; and the medical attendant is expected to attend all the sick poor of Coleraine and its liberties, which extend to a distance of four miles and a half from the town. The dispensaries within six miles of the institution are those at Port-stewart, Port-rush and Aghadery. These are considered to be well placed, and sufficiently numerous, still there is great want here of intern accommodation for sick poor labouring under fever or bad accidents, the nearest intern accommodation being at Derry, which is 25 Irish miles distant.*

The dispensary is the lower story of a small house in the centre of the town, the upper part of which is let off. The lower story contains two rooms, one for the medicines and the other for stores, which latter is, however, now empty. There is very little space for a waiting-room for the patients. The dispensary, as it now exists, was formed in 1828; but there has been one here since the year 1819. However, owing to some misunderstanding among the subscribers, the original one fell to the ground, and the present institution was formed. The house is hired; but the subscribers, finding it bad, are about to remove. It would be better if the dispensary building were the property of the charity; but there are no funds that would establish or buy a building for the purpose.

The sole medical officer is a surgeon of Glasgow, and has a midwifery diploma from Edinburgh, besides a certificate from the Apothecaries' Company, Dublin. He was appointed by the subscribers as general medical attendant, in 1827, and resides near the dispensary. He is a practitioner in the town, and was so before his appointment. There are not any bye-laws relative to his absence; but when about to absent himself, he procures the assistance of medical gentlemen resident in the town, but otherwise his duty is not done by proxy. He is allowed private practice. The days of attendance are Tuesday and Friday from ten until two o'clock, and afterwards he is expected to visit all patients who are recommended. In case the medical officer is irregular in attendance, the poor can complain to the subscribers, and they are aware of this privilege. When cases of accident occur, there is not any person resident at the dispensary or on the spot to afford immediate relief. The medicines are dispensed by the medical attendant.

The medical officer† has no allowance for a horse, board or lodging; but for every visit he pays out of the liberties, he is allowed 5s., which is paid, as already stated, by the person recommending.

The election of medical officers rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards. In appointing or displacing medical officers, there is not any limitation with respect to age. There has not been any election since the revival of this establishment in 1828; and there was not any notice of appointment or certificate of qualifications sent to the grand jury. About eight or nine medical men reside in the town, who are eligible to the institution.

The room for the medicines is tolerably neatly kept, and contains an ample supply, which appear to be of good quality. The supply of medicine was most abundant, and the counter was covered with various articles, among others, with bottles of spirits to make tinctures; there was a large quantity of castor oil in the shop, and some quinine, &c. The medicines are bought from the Glasgow Company of Apothecaries. They are ordered through the secretary, and paid for by the treasurer; and the shop in which they are kept is locked up, and the key kept by the medical attendant. None of the dispensary medicines are sold, and those for private practice are kept quite separate. There are not any surgical instruments belonging to the institution, nor are leeches supplied to the patients.

A register is kept, which mentions the name and residence of the patients, and the name of the recommender. It is made by copying the tickets into a book; but from the want of superintendence, it is kept in an irregular manner, and is not of such a nature as to afford data on which to calculate.

All persons are relieved who can get tickets, but none others. The domestic servants of subscribers may get tickets. The ticket system prevents the abuse of persons, whose circumstances do not require it, obtaining gratuitous assistance; and such an abuse as the forming a contract for the purpose of obtaining large grants from the county, by swelling a subscription list, has not been known to have occurred here. One ticket is sufficient for a family

* There is a well managed mendicity institution and poor house in Coleraine, with an income of about 400 l. by voluntary contributions. There is also a poor loan fund. The loan advanced is 2 l. 2 s., to be repaid at the rate of 3 s. 6 d. a month, payable the second month after the loan.

† The salary of the medical attendant was raised from 45 l. to 50 l. per annum, and afterwards, in 1833, to 60 l. At which, by a general meeting of the subscribers, it was fixed, in case the excess of income above the expenditure affords that sum.

family, and the signature of one subscriber is sufficient to give it validity. Each subscriber of one guinea is limited to twelve visiting tickets, but is unlimited in the number for medicine from the dispensary. Smaller subscribers can also issue tickets at the rate of 1s. for each visiting ticket, and 6d. for the others. Attendance would be given at night if required. The institution, in cases of accident, does not possess the means of affording immediate assistance in the way of splints, bandages, &c. At present, no persons unconnected with the institution can have their prescriptions made up at it; but this was formerly the case. Difficult lying-in cases are attended by the dispensary surgeon, on the nurses certifying that instruments are required; but the poor are mostly attended by unskilful midwives, through whose ignorance accidents are known to occur.

The prescriptions used are not entered in any book. Vaccination is performed on all who are recommended, on their depositing 1s., which is returned on the child being brought the next week. The medical officer has a good opinion of vaccination, but will not inoculate with small-pock virus, and few failures are ever heard of. The confidence of the poor also, in its effects is good. Small-pox has not been frequent of late.

Neither wine or any other extra is ever furnished to the sick poor from the funds of the institution, nor is there any charity established in the neighbourhood for affording food, clothing or fuel to the sick poor, on which the medical man could give an order.

This establishment does not afford any intern accommodation. All lunatic cases are sent to the Derry District Asylum.

All persons subscribing one guinea and upwards, are entitled to participate in the principal management; but the medical officer is not a governor, nor has the institution been under his management. There is no person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The fixed and only meetings occur annually. Minutes are kept of the meetings. There is great difficulty in getting any one to attend to the institution, only two gentlemen seem to have attended regularly.

There is not a managing committee.

The officers not medical, are the treasurer and the secretary. The money is collected by various subscribers. There are no bye-laws. Since this dispensary was established, there has not been any sudden accession of governors at elections; but on the present medical attendant having been out-voted at the annual election to the office of surgeon to the Killowen dispensary in 1827, which he then held, by a young man who had purchased himself in, by *creating* votes, his friends seceded from the institution and established this, and thus the Killowen dispensary, unable to go on without the subscriptions of those who had seceded, united with the Coleraine, assumed the present denomination of both, and re-elected him as medical attendant.

The only report on the affairs of this institution is a statement of the number attended, which is found at the end of the register, but is not printed.

This charity does not depend on any one family; but there is great difficulty in keeping up the subscriptions, and the charity does not possess any capital stock in houses or lands.

The funds remain in the custody of the treasurer until wanted; but no money remains in the hands of the salaried officer.

The following is the receipt and expenditure during the last three years:—

—1831.—

RECEIPT.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance of 1830	-	-	21 1 11½	Surgeon's Salary	-	52	10 -
Subscription	-	-	53 10 -	Medicine Account	-	42	13 8
Presentment	-	-	53 10 -	Sundries	-	2	17 6
Rent, Extra Tickets, &c.	-	-	2 11 8	Rent of Shop	-	10	- -
				Stamps for 1829, 1830, 1831	-	1	9 9
				Sundries	-	11	2 8½
				Balance	-	9	17 -
	£. 130	13	7½		£. 130	13	7½

—1832.—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance of 1831	-	-	9 17 -	Surgeon's Salary	-	52	10 -
Subscription	-	-	59 8 6	Medicine	-	26	8 4
County Presentment	-	-	59 8 6	Rent	-	10	- -
Rent, &c.	-	-	2 11 8	Stamps	-	-	9 3
				Taxes	-	-	10 8
				Sundries	-	5	7 4
				Extra Salary to Surgeon	-	10	10 -
	£. 131	5	8	Balance	-	25	10 1
					£. 131	5	8

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Coleraine and
Killowen
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.Managing
Committee.
Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.Receipts.
Custody.

Expenditure.

DISPENSARIES.

—1833.—

Ulster.					£.	s.	d.						£.	s.	d.
Co. Londonderry.								Surgeon's Salary -							
Balance					25	10	1	Medicine and Carriage -					40	9	11
Examinations taken by								Rent -					10	-	-
Sir D. Barry, M.D.					72	15	-	Taxes -					-	11	6½
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.					72	15	-	Sundries -					56	18	7½
Presentment															
Coleraine and Killowen Dispensary.					£. 171	-	1						£. 171	-	1

Persons who attended the Examination.

City of Londonderry Dispensary.

Rev. GEORGE HAY, presbyterian minister.—JOHN KELSI, esq.—WILLIAM LATHAM, esq.—
Dr. WHITE; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Population and Extent of Country.

THE population for which this dispensary is intended amounts to about 19,620, and the district extends over 12,611 acres. The most distant point at which the surgeon is obliged to visit is about 3½ miles. The medical institutions within six miles, are the Derry county infirmary, the district lunatic asylum, the dispensaries at Muff, Glandermott, Faughanvale, Cumber, Donagheady and Upper Cumber; the only (strictly speaking) medical charity in this Dispensary district is the Derry county infirmary, and it does not afford extern relief. The grand jury and the inhabitants appear satisfied, both with the number and situation of the neighbouring dispensaries. There is no want of intern accommodation here, as the county infirmary is close by. It would, however, be certainly a great comfort and convenience to attach a ward capable of receiving bad accidents and fever cases, to dispensaries in rural districts.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

The dispensary is placed at a house, about 20 feet in front, in a wide and airy street, (Bishop's-street) containing on the ground floor the shop, the consulting-room and a kitchen, which also serves as a waiting-room; on the first-floor is the board-room; the remainder of the house is occupied by the midwife and attendant, who live rent-free, and take care of the premises. The grounds consist of a back-garden. The premises are held on lease from year to year, but it would be better (if it were practicable) that the dispensary concerns should belong to the charity.

Medical Officers.

The only medical officer attached to the institution is 39 years of age; he graduated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he was also educated in midwifery; he resides in the town, having been appointed to this dispensary as general medical attendant in 1820, previously to which he was practising in Derry; he is also inspector of the gaol at a salary of 90*l.*, and surgeon to the Gwyn charity, at a salary of 50*l.*, besides being a surgeon on half-pay. In case of absence, he gives notice to the committee; but his duty is never otherwise done by proxy: he is allowed to have private practice. In case of accident, there is not any medical person here, who is always on the spot to render immediate assistance; such cases being always sent to the county infirmaries. The medicines are dispensed by an assistant, who is appointed by the principal medical attendant, under sanction of the governors.

Payment.

The surgeon's salary is 100*l.* per annum, paid from the general fund; but he has no allowances or perquisites. His assistant receives only 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum from the charity. Should the subscribers choose to authorize salaries or allowances higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, the grand jury can curtail the grant; and in case of combination between a medical man and his friends to raise an institution and defraud the county by a nominal subscription list; the control also rests with the grand jury.

Election.

The medical officer is elected by the subscribers of a guinea and upwards. No vacancy has occurred since the establishment was formed when the present medical attendant was the only candidate, and neither notice of his appointment or certificates of his qualifications were sent to the grand jury.

Pharmacy.

There is not any limitation as to age either in appointing or displaying the medical officer. In Derry there are several medical men who are eligible to the institution; should the medical officer be harsh to or neglect the patients, they can complain to a subscriber, and are aware of this means of obtaining an investigation.

The room in which the medicine is kept is in the front. It is about 12 feet square, and is fitted up with shelves and drawers, &c.; the medicines are of good quality and in sufficient quantity; there is also a proper supply of the more delicate medicines: they are provided by P. Stanley & Co., Dublin, and by the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company; and the character of the medical attendant guarantees, that the medicines are not changed and inferior ones introduced; they are paid for by the treasurer on an order from the committee. The medicines supplied to this institution during each of the past three years, cost—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	70	9	10½
1832	50	11	10
1833	98	19	8

No medicines belonging to the institution are ever sold, and none but the dispensary medicines are kept at the institution, the shop is locked up, and the key kept by the assistant. There

There are not any surgical instruments, or apparatus for preparing decoctions belonging to the charity, nor are leeches supplied to the patients.

Four books are regularly kept and filled up to the day, in the first are entered the names of new patients and of their several recommenders ; in the second, the names of each person prescribed for, whether new or old, and an outline of the prescription ordered ; in the third, the names of patients visited each day ; in the fourth, the names of persons vaccinated. A monthly return is made of midwifery cases by the midwife to the committee, and a general return sent to the grand jury ; but there is not any register kept of those who are refused advice. The number of patients on the books during the last two days of visiting was 155 and 123, of these 11 and 10 respectively were new recommendations. All cases of capital operation are taken to the county infirmary. The number of midwifery cases attended by the midwife during the last three years were, in—

1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150

All persons to whom the subscribers present tickets are entitled to relief ; but care is taken that none are given to persons able to pay ; one subscriber's signature is sufficient, and the number of tickets which each may issue is unlimited : the subscribers are particularly cautious with the midwifery recommendations, every ticket for the services of the midwife, must certify that the recommender has ascertained from his or her own knowledge, that the woman recommended is not in circumstances to pay for such services ; this course is adopted in order to avoid injuring those properly educated medical men, who derive a larger proportion of their income from such cases. All applicants must absolutely have tickets, except those who apply to be vaccinated, none of whom are ever refused, although there is no rule to that effect ; but for other cases, tickets are not given to any living out of the district, Participation in the benefits of the charity, by persons whose circumstances do not require gratuitous assistance, is guarded against by the ticket system as much as possible, but no such plan has been ever heard of here, as a contract for the purpose of swelling a subscription list and thus obtaining large grants from the county.

The sick are attended at their houses at the discretion of the surgeon, but it is imperative on him to attend in the house all severe cases. All accidents go to the county infirmary. Practitioners unconnected with the institution cannot have prescriptions made up here. Lying-in cases are attended by a midwife appointed by the governors ; after each case the medical attendant certifies in the ticket to the fact of the midwife's attendance ; this ticket is laid before the committee at the next monthly meeting, and they order payment at the rate of 4 s. for each case.

The present midwife is self-instructed. There have been two properly instructed midwives from the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, but both turned out ill. The midwife is provided with fuel and lodging at the dispensary besides the 4 s. for each case. The poor are generally attended by unskilful midwives ; but accidents are not known to happen, as there are so many medical men at hand. There is a prescription book at the institution in which are entered those remedies, which appeared usual in the cases treated. Vaccination is generally efficacious, and the confidence of the public in the operation is good and increasing. Small-pox has been very little known here of late years ; the medical attendant does not and will not inoculate with small-pock virus.

Wine or other extras are never furnished to the sick, nor is there any charity on which the surgeon can give an order, except a penny society to which he is a subscriber, and on which he can give an order for clothes or food, but this is a very limited charity as to means.

All lunatic cases are sent to the Derry District Asylum.

The general management is in the subscribers of a guinea and upwards, and the Institution is not essentially under the management of the surgeon who is not a governor, nor is any person *ex officio* in the principal direction ; the meetings are annual, at which five governors constitute a quorum, from 15 to 20 is considered a good attendance : voting is not allowed by proxy, except on the part of ladies. Minutes of the proceedings are kept. There is a managing committee, consisting of nine elected annually, who meet the first Tuesday in each month ; minutes are also kept of their proceedings ; the weekly reports of the medical officer are examined, checked for the preceding month, and entered under the following heads : new orders during the month ; number of prescriptions, or medical dispensations ; number of vaccinations ; number of visits paid by surgeon ; number of midwifery cases ; the diseases are not specified, except in the cases visited at home.

In the year 1833, the Grand Jury of the county of Derry appointed a board of superintendance of all the charitable institutions to which the county money was presented. This board consisted of certain of the grand jury of the county, and certain other individuals not of the grand jury, but who took an active interest in these charities.

The officers, not medical, are the treasurer and the secretary. The committee audit the accounts. There are no printed bye-laws. Religious belief does not exclude any person from being an officer. The non-medical officers are not paid, and no instance has occurred of an officer being suspended or removed.

There is a female servant who takes care of the house, and who is paid 3 l. per annum.

A short report is made out annually, and printed in the newspapers. This district affords sufficient number of persons, who are qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

City of Londonderry
Dispensary.

Patients Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Reports.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

City of Londonderry
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.

Receipts.

Collection.

Expenditure.

tigation into the wants of the poor. The following sums have composed the income of the charity, during the three past years :

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Subscriptions	£.149 1 6	£.114 4 -	£.163 - -
County Presentment	80 - -	80 - -	80 - -
	£.229 1 6	£.194 4 -	£.243 - -

This charity does not depend on the bounty of any one individual, and its existence is not likely to cease. It has not been known here for subscribers to stipulate, that themselves and their families are to receive medicine and medical advice gratuitously. There is not any capital, stock, &c., belonging to the institution.

The subscriptions are collected by gentlemen appointed by the governors at the annual meetings ; these gentlemen are unpaid, and are subscribers.

The principal items of expenditure are medicines, salaries and rent. The disbursements for the year 1833 amounted as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to Medical Attendant	75	-	-
Shopman	3	3	-
Midwife—150 Labour Cases 4s.	30	-	-
Rent of Dispensary	23	1	6
Medicines	98	19	8
Repairs	2	12	7
Other Expenses	20	16	-
	253	12	9

Muff Dispensary.

This charity was established by the Grocer's Company of London, to whom the village and immediate neighbourhood belong, for the benefit of the poor of their own estate exclusively. The gentleman who was then and still is surgeon to the establishment, resided in Derry, at a distance of four or five miles, and attended but for four hours on one day in each week. His salary was 52*l.* 10*s.* without a house. He has at present no idea of the number of his daily or annual patients at that time.

In 1829 or 1830, the company took in additional subscribers to their dispensary and applied to the county for the usual grant of an equivalent, which they obtained, on condition that the poor of the whole parish should have access, when recommended, to the benefits of the charity. The medical attendant from that period has been obliged to reside on the spot ; his salary having been increased to 60*l.* per annum, (still without a house), and his attendance two days in the week.

The names of new patients only are registered, 39 of whom applied on the day of this examination. Medicines are never given to any person who does not present a ticket of recommendation : this ticket the patient is obliged to keep ; but prescriptions are not written, nor is medicine ordered by numbers, nor can former treatment be referred to in any manner.

The medical attendant stated that he is convinced (and he showed his register of diseases in proof of his statement) that the poor sub-tenants of the company often come to the dispensary when they really do not require medicine, in order to strengthen their claims on the company's poor fund. The authorities of the company give money to the sick poor, without the certificate of the medical attendant.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Newtown Limavady
Dispensary.

Rev. R. DILL, Presbyterian Minister.—Rev. ROBERT GAGE, Curate of Newtown.—MARCUS M'CAUSLAND, esq.—Rev. WILLIAM PORTER, Unitarian Minister.—Rev. WILLIAM SMYLY, Rector of Aughaloo.—The Medical Attendant of the Institution, and his Nephew, who usually acts for him.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district for which this dispensary was intended extends over a large portion of five parishes. The only medical institution within six miles is the Ballykelly dispensary, distant three miles, (which dispensary belongs to the Fishmongers' Company). The medical attendant here is expected to visit within three miles without additional remuneration, and at a distance of upwards of six miles Irish, at the requisition of a subscriber, who pays an additional 5*s.* The county is pretty well supplied with dispensaries, and applicants have never been refused medical relief here ; but all who apply must be provided with tickets. The want of internal accommodation for fevers and bad accidents is much felt, and it would be very beneficial if a small infirmary could be attached to the district.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is held at a small house behind the main street, the front room of which serves as a waiting-room, and the back room as the dispensary. The upper story is occupied by a midwife, who takes care of the building for which she resides rent-free, she is besides employed by the subscribers to attend the poor, the patient paying her 2*s.* 6*d.* and the recommender

recommender 2 s. 6 d. on each case. The present midwife has been instructed in her duties by the medical attendant. The building is hired by the year at a rent of 6 l., but if circumstances admitted it would be more desirable that the building should belong to the charity.

The medical officer is a graduate in medicine of Glasgow, and surgeon of London; he is a naval surgeon, and has a midwifery diploma from Glasgow; he resides at Ballykelly, distant about three miles from this institution, to which he was appointed 10 or 12 years ago; he is likewise medical attendant to the Ballykelly dispensary, for which he has 100 l., and a house rent-free, without other perquisites; he attends daily at Ballykelly from nine to eleven o'clock; he is besides allowed private practice. The duty at this dispensary is done by a nephew of the medical attendant, who attends daily from eight till eleven o'clock; he is also a physician of Glasgow and a surgeon of the London college, and the arrangement with regard to salary is a private matter, with which the subscribers do not interfere. The regular medical attendant is always liable to be called upon, and is answerable to the subscribers. If the medical officers be irregular in attendance, the poor are aware that they can complain to a subscriber. The midwife's family live at the dispensary, and the gentleman who usually attends instead of the medical attendant within a few paces, so that if a sudden accident should occur he is within call. The medicines are dispensed by the physician attending.

The sole recognized medical officer receives a sum proportioned to the income and outlay, his salary therefore fluctuates, and depends upon the amount and quantity of medicine expended: during each of the last two years, he has received 50 l.; the previous year 36 l. only. The 5 s. each for extra attendances have produced 4 l. 4 s. for the same period, and this latter sum has always been paid by the same person. If the committee or subscribers choose to authorize salaries, allowances or perquisites much higher than are requisite to obtain efficient medical officers, it is felt that the grand jury would prevent such abuse.

The medical officers are elected by the subscribers of one guinea and upwards. There has been no vacancy of late. There are no rules as to the age of the officers, either in appointing or displacing them. Notice of appointment, with age or certificates of qualification is not sent to the grand jury. There are three medical gentlemen in the neighbourhood eligible as medical attendants of the dispensary. There are no rules as to superannuations or resignations of medical officers.

The room, in which the medicines are kept, is in good order, the supply of medicine most ample and of good quality, including the more delicate descriptions, such as quinine, croton oil, &c. There is a great and unnecessary supply of some particular medicines, as corrosive sublimate, red precipitate of mercury, Senna, Quassia, Gentian, while there is a total deficiency of others, such as castor oil. The medicines are supplied by the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company. The surgeon* draws up the list of medicines required, and submits it to the treasurer and secretary half yearly. The medical attendant pays for the medicines, and gives a receipt for the amount to the treasurer of the charity, who thus indirectly discharges the amount, which was—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1831	54	4	6
1832	18	18	8
1833	30	18	5½

The medicines are kept locked up by the physician, who keeps the key. None of the dispensary medicines are sold to any one. The physician, who usually attends, keeps an apothecary's shop in the town; but this is quite distinct from the dispensary. The institution does not possess any apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c.; and a stomach-pump is the only surgical instrument which it possesses. Leeches are supplied by the medical men, who furnish them at cost price, which they charge to the dispensary funds.

A register† is kept, which distinguishes the name, residence and disease of the patient, the medicines prescribed, and by whom the patient was recommended. This register is made from the subscriber's tickets; but formerly one ticket frequently stood for a whole family. Now, for the last three months, a separate ticket of the following form for each individual is absolutely required:—

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY

* The medical attendant orders medicines for the dispensary of Ballykelly, and for his own shop, as well as for this institution, from the same druggists. He prepares neither tinctures nor ointments, nor medicines of any kind for the Ballykelly Dispensary, and therefore makes no charge for lard, spirits or crude mercury to that institution, while there are occasionally items to the amount of 5 l. or 6 l. for such materials charged to the Limavady Dispensary. Thus, for the one he orders all the medicines ready prepared, while he takes the trouble of preparing several for the other. Yet, the whole expense for medicine at Ballykelly for the last year, for 1,869 patients prescribed for, was from 35 l. to 40 l. While for the year ending March 1, 1832, the outlay of medicine and medical sundries at the Limavady Dispensary was 54 l. 4 s. 6 d., for 1,127 patients.

† This register is kept with extreme accuracy, and is filled up every day. There is one column in it not usually found in such documents, headed "Number of each disease." In this column is seen at one view, the number of cases of any given disease that may have occurred, from the beginning of the year up to the time of inquiry.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Newtown Limavady
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Accounts.

Receipts.

Collection.

Expenditure.

Payment.

Election.

Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

DISPENSARIES.

“ NEWTOWN LIMAVADY PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

“ Certificate.

Ulster.
Co. Londonderry.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

“ I recommend residing at in the Parish of
as a proper person to receive medical assistance from the Newtownlimavady Dispensary.
“ subscriber.

“ To the medical attendant.

“ Dated this day of 183 .”

Newtown Limavady
Dispensary.

The fixed attendance at the dispensary is on Tuesdays and Saturdays from eleven till two o'clock. Any person absenting himself for three successive days of attendance, will be struck off the books, unless he sends an intelligent person to state his reasons for so doing. The signature of one subscriber to each ticket is sufficient, and subscribers are unlimited in their number. There was only one new patient at the dispensary when visited. There is no register kept of the midwifery cases.

Who entitled to
Relief.

All who can procure a ticket have a right to obtain medicine. Domestic servants of subscribers do not hold tickets. The abuse of persons participating in the benefits of the charity, who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, is supposed to exist, but not to any great extent; but it never has been heard of in the county, that a contract has been made with individuals for the purpose of swelling a subscription list, and thus obtaining large grants from the grand jury.

Extern Patients.

In case an accident should occur, as a fractured limb, the institution does not possess the means; splints, bandages, &c. of rendering immediate assistance. No medical person, unconnected with the institution, can have prescriptions made up there. The poor lying-in women are most generally attended by ignorant midwives, and accidents are known to occur thereby. The prescription-book, on inspection, appeared to contain the prescriptions proper for the cases. All are vaccinated who apply, with or without a ticket; but inoculation with small-pock virus is never performed. The results of vaccination are found efficacious, and the confidence of the people in it is pretty strong. Two years since, small-pox prevailed in this neighbourhood; and every now and then a case occurs. There was a temporary fund raised when the cholera prevailed in the county, and which furnishes some assistance to the families of those who have perished from that disease.

Nourishment.

Wine or other extras are not furnished to the sick from the funds of the dispensary, nor is there any charity in the neighbourhood on which an order can be given in behalf of the sick poor, for food, clothing or fuel.

Intern Patients.

When lunatic cases occur, they are sent to the Derry asylum.

General Manage-
ment.

The sole management is now with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards. The surgeon is a governor in right of his subscription, but has never voted. There is not any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. The fixed meetings are annual, and five constitute a quorum, eight or nine generally attending. Minutes are kept, but signed only by the chairman. None can vote by proxy.

Officers not
medical.

The officers not medical are the secretary (the Rector of the parish) and the treasurer.

A sudden accession of governors or governesses immediately previous to the election of officers was attempted, but prevented by a bye-law. There is not any instance of an officer having been suspended or removed.

Reports.

Annual reports are made out and sent to the subscribers, but none of the reports for a later period than 1832 could be procured. The district affords a sufficient number of persons, able and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor, in case the system of relief by dispensaries be extended.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The income amounted as follows for each of the last three years ending March:—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscription - - - -	45	11	4	50	18	6	50	18	6
County Grant - - - -	45	11	4	50	18	6	50	18	6
£.	91	2	8	101	17	-	101	17	-

This charity does not depend on the bounty of any one individual, and it is not likely to cease to exist. Stipulations have never been entered into here that the subscriber, or any part of his family are themselves to receive medicines, or medical advice gratuitously. The charity possesses neither capital or stock producing income.

Collection.
Custody.

The subscriptions are sent by each subscriber to the treasurer, who retains the money in his custody till it is wanted.

Expenditure.

The expenditure amounted for the year ending March:—

	£.	s.	d.
1832 - - - - -	92	10	11
1833 - - - - -	96	11	4
1834 - - - - -	97	16	- ½

Accounts.

The bills are examined and passed at the annual meeting, and then paid. An account of the expenditure is sent to the grand jury. The principal items are medicine and salary.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant of the Institution.

The medical attendant does not know the amount of population in this dispensary district, which is not confined to the parish, but expects that he shall have to visit patients at a distance of seven or eight miles round. There is no public medical institution within six miles; the establishment of a small fever hospital and ward for cases of accident would not be of much service here, as they would be quite inadequate to the wants of the district.

A part of the surgeon's house was about to be fitted up as a dispensary room, it was well adapted for the purpose, and a portion of the room would serve as a waiting apartment for the patients.

The sole medical officer of the dispensary is about 28 years of age; he graduated at the University of Glasgow, and is a surgeon of the London College; he also holds midwifery certificates from London and Dublin. He resides in the house where the dispensary is held, and has just been appointed as general medical attendant; he holds no other situation of a similar kind, but is allowed private practice; before his appointment he was a surgeon in the navy. The days and hours for his attendance at the dispensary are on Tuesday and Saturday, from ten till two o'clock. There is not any rule for providing a substitute in the event of his illness or temporary absence. The medicines are dispensed by himself, he has no pupil, assistant or attendant to be on the spot or assist in cases of sudden accident.

He is to have a salary, but the amount is not yet fixed; he has already received 40 *l.* on account.

He was elected by the subscribers; there was no advertisement on the occasion, but notice was given in the parish for a week before, he was the only candidate; the neighbourhood is not adequate to support a medical man well, independently of the dispensary emolument.

The dispensary room is to be neatly and conveniently fitted up. The medicines for establishing the dispensary are received, but not yet deposited in their places; they were purchased from Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, on the order of the surgeon, and were paid for by the treasurer; they cost, including bottles, &c. 22*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The medical attendant thinks that he will not supply leeches to the patients. The medicines are kept under the surgeon's care. In his private practice he does not provide medicines. There are no surgical instruments belonging to the institution.

Patients have not as yet been attended, nor arrangements made for keeping a register.

Any person bringing a ticket from a subscriber is to receive advice and medicine, the subscribers being unlimited in the number. The medical attendant intends to insist on every patient having a ticket.

Patients are to be attended to at the dispensary, but the medical attendant is expected to visit any patients confined to their homes by illness, at any part of the district, and at any time of day or night, and also all lying-in women who send a ticket; they have been mostly attended, however, by midwives. If a broken limb or other accident should happen, the institution is not provided with splints, bandages or other requisites, to render assistance. Practitioners, unconnected with the dispensary, cannot have their prescriptions made up there. There has not been any rule laid down with regard to vaccination, or to oblige the dispensary doctor to give vaccine matter, *gratis*, to other practitioners; he intends, however, to vaccinate, but will not inoculate with small-pock virus.

No wine, or other such extras, are to be furnished; and there is not any charity in this neighbourhood on which the medical attendant can give an order to the sick poor for food, clothing or fuel.

There is not to be any intern accommodation. If lunatic cases occur they will be sent to the Derry Asylum.

The general management is with the subscribers. No periods have been fixed for the meetings; there have been two meetings for the purpose of forming the institution; about 14 subscribers attended; the resolutions agreed to at these meetings constitute all the rules and laws to govern this charity. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

The officers, not medical, are the treasurer and the secretary.

The income is to arise from subscriptions, a list of which exhibited an amount of 53*l.* 11*s.*, and the county presentment which is 40*l.*, but not yet received. There is no other property or source of income.

The treasurer is to collect the subscriptions, and retain the amount till wanted.

As this dispensary was at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners scarcely in operation, there is not ground for observation. The list of subscribers shewed, that persons of all persuasions contribute; and a large population, among whom fever is always present, render the existence of a dispensary a source of great comfort to the poor.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.

County Tyrone.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Ballygawley
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Funds and
Accounts.

Receipts.
Collection.

Custody.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Tyrone.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Caledon
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The Building,
Furniture and
Grounds.

Medical Officers

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Lord CALEDON.—Rev. JAMES COLLINS.—Rev. JAMES MACRAIGHT.—Mr PRENTICE.—Archdeacon STOPFORD; and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THIS dispensary district extends over 11,593 Irish acres, and, contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. The most distant point at which the surgeon is expected to visit is about nine miles. The medical institutions within six miles are the Tynan dispensary, in the county of Armagh, to the south-east; the Glaslough dispensary, three miles to the south, in the county of Monaghan; Benburb to the north-east seven miles; to the north and north-west there is no medical institution within ten miles. The dispensaries in the county are considered to be well placed as regards population, but the inhabitants of some parts are very distant from medical relief. The medical officer thinks that a district six or seven miles in diameter, with a rural population, such as is here, would be the most to which one man could attend.

The formation of properly sized establishments, with intern accommodation for bad accidents and fever cases, in various parts of the county, would be highly advantageous.

The dispensary is held in a well-built conveniently arranged room in the market-house; there is a part divided off for the medical attendant, and a part as a waiting-room for the patients; the room is held rent-free, but at will; it is thought, however, that so long as dispensaries depend upon voluntary contributions, it is more desirable that the dispensary should be held at lease.

The sole medical officer of the charity (about 47 years of age), is a graduate of the university of Glasgow, and a surgeon of the London College, who possesses also a midwifery certificate from Glasgow; he resides in the town of Caledon, having been appointed to this dispensary by the subscribers in 1816, previously to which he had been practising in the town; he holds no other appointment, but has private practice; the times stipulated for his attendance at the dispensary are Mondays and Thursdays from nine to twelve o'clock; the duty is not done by proxy, but in cases of his unavoidable absence, there is not any rule for providing a substitute, he would, however, mention the circumstance to the treasurer, and get some one to discharge his duty; but at present, he has no assistant or pupil who could be constantly on the spot for sudden emergencies.

The medical attendant's salary is 42*l.*; he has no allowance for board or lodging, keep of a horse or other conveyance, nor any perquisites; but in addition to his salary, he is allowed such sum for distant visits as the committee may award; this sum amounted in the years—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	12 10 4
1832	-	-	19 8 4½
1833	-	-	24 15 3

If the committee or subscribers should allow salaries, &c. higher than are sufficient to obtain efficient medical relief, the grand jury have a check over any such extravagance.

The medical officer is elected annually by the subscribers. There has been no vacancy. The neighbourhood is scarcely sufficient to support a medical man, independently of the dispensary emolument. If the medical officers should be harsh to, or neglect the patients, they can complain to any subscriber, and they know they have that privilege.

The dispensary room is neatly and properly arranged, with a sufficient supply of good medicines, including the more delicate kinds; they are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George of Dublin, on the order of the medical attendant, and are paid for by the treasurer; including wine for fever patients, the medicines cost about 24*l.* per annum. The average expense of patients relieved is something more than 3¼*d.* per head, annually, for medicine. The medicines are kept under the care of the surgeon, and none of them are ever sold; he does not keep any medicines for his private practice. Leeches are not supplied to the patients.

This institution does not possess any surgical instruments or apparatus for preparing decoctions.

The surgeon keeps a register denoting 1st, the name of the patient; 2d, the age; 3d, date of attendance; 4th, townland; 5th, disease; 6th, the event; 7th, observation. (The event and observations are seldom filled up.)

In 1831	-	-	-	1,870 patients were admitted.
1832	-	-	-	1,812 ditto.
1833	-	-	-	1,490 ditto.

There have been some capital operations performed during the last three years, and several midwifery cases attended; these tickets are filled and checked against the register by the treasurer and committee at the quarterly meetings, so that no error in the number relieved can occur; they are also produced at these meetings by the medical attendant and their number stated in the minutes, as they are made the basis of any gratuity for extra visits which the governors may award him.

Every poor person residing in the district and bringing a ticket is entitled to have advice and medicine; but no person can have either, even with a ticket who does not belong to the district. Subscribers do not give tickets to their domestic servants. And it can scarcely happen, that any one should participate in the benefits of the charity who was in circumstances

stances to pay for advice; nor has it ever been known that a fictitious subscription list was made up so as to obtain a large grant from the county. Subscribers are unlimited in the number of their tickets, and one signature to each is sufficient.

Extern patients come to the dispensary unless too ill, in which case they are visited at home, but not at a greater distance than nine miles. Attendance would be given in the night if required; but if a broken limb or other accident should occur, the institution could not afford assistance, not being provided with splints, bandages, or other necessary apparatus. Lying-in cases are attended on the patient sending a ticket, or more exactly speaking, the medical attendant attends the difficult cases only.

There is no prescription-book kept here; the prescriptions of any medical practitioner cannot be made up here.

With respect to vaccination there is no rule; but the medical attendant vaccinates all children brought to him upon a deposit being made of 1 s. with each, to insure the return of the child; he never inoculates with small-pock virus. He has a very good opinion of the effects of vaccination, and the public have much confidence in it: small-pox occurs here about every third year, and there is a good deal in the neighbourhood at present.

In very urgent cases wine is occasionally furnished to the sick; and where proper objects occur, the surgeon can give a recommendation for relief on a mendicity fund, principally provided by a neighbouring nobleman. The church collection fund also provides some clothing for the poor.

Lunatic cases are sent to the Derry Asylum.

The general management rests with the subscribers of a guinea and upwards; and there is not any person *ex officio* in the principal direction, neither has the charity been essentially under the management of the surgeon.

The general meetings are held quarterly, and the following business then gone through, viz.—The surgeon's tickets are checked; the number of patients admitted stated; and the tickets counted. Of the four meetings thus held in the year, three are for these general purposes, and one annually to settle the accounts, prepare the report, &c. Minutes of the proceedings are kept. There is no voting allowed by proxy.

The only non-medical officer is a clergymen, who collects the subscriptions, and acts as treasurer, &c. There is no instance of an officer having been suspended or removed.

The rules and regulations are not printed, they are entered in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings.

Reports are made annually, and printed; they contain an abstract of the cases treated, the subscriptions and expenditure for these periods.

The district is peculiarly fortunate in possessing persons, able and willing to assist in ascertaining minutely the wants of the poor, should it be hereafter found expedient to extend the system of dispensary relief.

The income arises from subscriptions and the county grant. The charity has no property producing income, and depends chiefly on the bounty of one family; but it is not likely such would be withdrawn or that the charity will cease. It may be considered to rest on secure grounds.

It never happens that subscriptions are accompanied with a stipulation on the part of the subscriber that he or any of his family are to have medicine or advice *gratis*.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands till wanted.

The following is an abstract of the printed reports of receipts and expenditure for period from 6 February to 31 December—

1832.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	55	11	-	Surgeon's Salary - - -	38	10	-
Part of Presentment* - - -	29	-	-	Ditto for extra visits - -	16	19	2½
				Rent of Dispensary for 11 months -	4	11	8
				Medicine - - - -	18	3	6
				Carriage of same - - -	1	10	-
				Printing - - - -	2	3	6
				Sundries - - - -	2	13	1½
	£. 84	11	-		£. 84	11	-

* The sum of 40*l.* was granted by the grand jury, but 11 *l.* remains unpaid.

DISPENSARIES.
—
Ulster.
County Tyrone.
—
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
—
Caledon
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.
General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.
Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

DISPENSARIES.

Ulster.
County Tyrone.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Examinations taken by Sir HUGH STEWART.—Rev. CHARLES C. BENTFORD.—A. W. COLE HAMILTON, esq.—
Sir D. Barry, M. D. SAMUEL GALBRAITH, esq.—JAMES CRAWFORD, esq.—ALEXANDER M'CAUSELAND, esq.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D. DANIEL AUCHINLECK, esq.—Rev. WILLIAM G. STACK.—Dr. MAXWELL.—Mr. WHITE;
—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Omagh
Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country. The dispensary district is in fact unlimited, but the institution was intended for a population of about 11,000.

Building, &c. The dispensary is held in a room belonging to the Tyrone County Infirmary, and there is a good waiting-room for the patients, but the institutions are perfectly distinct.

Medical Officer. The sole medical officer is a surgeon of London, about 55 years of age, appointed at the establishment of the institution in the year 1831. He is also surgeon of the gaol, for which he receives a salary of 80*l.* per annum, and of the County Infirmary at 100*l.* per annum, besides which he is allowed private practice.

Payment. The surgeon's salary consists of the balance of the income above the expenditure of each year: and in—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 amounted to - - - -	67	3	7
1832 " - - - -	60	-	-
1833 " - - - -	58	-	-

Election. The medical officer is elected by the subscribers: there has been no vacancy since the establishment of the institution, and there is no eligible medical man resident in the town.

Pharmacy. The room in which the medicines are dispensed is small and neatly kept; it contains the drugs of the infirmary also. Separate shelves are said to be allotted to each, but there was no superscription to mark the limits of either. A large stock for both institutions is kept by the common medical attendant, in a cupboard in his apartments, but the same remark applies here also, as the shelves, though separate, are not distinguished from each other. The medicines are furnished by Messrs. Leckey & Moore, of Dublin, on the order of the surgeon, and paid for by the treasurer; they cost,

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1831 - - - -	35	4	2
1832 - - - -	21	-	-
1833 - - - -	37	-	-

None are ever sold; the surgeon keeps those intended for his private practice separate. Leeches are supplied to the patients, and are procured from Dublin. There is no apparatus for preparing decoctions, and the surgical instruments belong to the County Infirmary.

Patients' Registration. A register is kept of all extern patients, who are provided with tickets (and of these only is a return made to the grand jury), and of the medicines prescribed, but of none others. Midwifery cases are not attended.

Who entitled to Relief. All applicants receive advice and medicine, and some are attended at home, whether they may have presented tickets or not. Thus there is no hope held out to the charitable that additional subscriptions would have any other effect than that of increasing the surgeon's salary.

Nourishment. Wine or other extras are not furnished from the funds of this charity, nor does there exist any other charity on which an order can be given for food, clothes or fuel.

General Management. The general management of the affairs of this institution is said to be vested in the subscribers. At dispensary elections voting by proxy is permitted.

Managing Committee. There is not any managing committee, but there is a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury for all the charities in the county.

Officers not medical. The secretary and treasurer has no salary attached to the performance of his duties; nor are there any bye-laws regulating the appointments, and no sudden accession of subscribers previously to an election has been known.

Funds. The continuance of this dispensary does not depend on any one family, nor is it likely to cease to exist.

Collection. Custody. The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his possession until required. The surgeon is in the habit of advancing to the treasurer the subscriptions of any friends who may be absent just before the assizes, to be repaid to him by such subscribers. This sum cannot be ascertained for any one year, but it has been as much as 5*l.*

Expenditure. The only items of expenditure are medicine and stationery; for the three years that the institution has existed, these have amounted to 93*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; thus leaving the balance to the surgeon 185*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, a sum always exceeding the amount of the county grant.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

The Ballinasloe Fever Hospital consists of a cottage divided into two wards on the ground floor, each holding four beds, and one small ward on a boarded loft, extending over about one-third of the cottage, holding two or three beds. The Assistant Commissioners found the premises, for which an annual rent of 14*l.* is paid, in a very ruinous condition. The floor of the loft ward is falling to pieces; one of the walls is cracked, and the thatch lets in the rain in more than one place. The bedding is damaged, worn-out, and much reduced from its original quantity.

The sole medical officer of the hospital is the individual of whose double connexion with this institution, and with the Ballinasloe Dispensary, the particulars will be found detailed in the account of the latter establishment.

No medicine is kept in the hospital, although it is nearly half a mile from the residence of the medical attendant, who is engaged in business as an apothecary.

At the date of this account there were in the house three patients, namely:

1st. A woman who had been living on the funds of the charity for a period of six years, during which time she had been absent from the house during an interval of not more than five or six months, when she had been sent to the sea-coast for the benefit of bathing, at the expense of the funds. She laboured under a cutaneous eruption apparently of a syphilitic origin, which had been aggravated by an injudicious use of mercury.

2d. A youth labouring under dropsy. He had been in the house about five or six weeks.

3d. A man said to be in low fever.

There was no written evidence either in the shape of register, prescription, diet-roll or memorandum of any kind, that any other patient than the three just enumerated, had ever been admitted into or treated in this hospital; nor indeed was there any written record to be found connected with these individuals as patients. The Medical Superintendent, upon being asked how many persons he thought, or could guess, had been treated in the establishment during the preceding twelve months, stated, after a great deal of vague conjecture, that 40 patients, at least, had been admitted; but upon examining the account kept by the nurse of the milk and bread purchased for the consumption of the patients by her, it appeared, and it was admitted by the first named individual, that at no time during the last two years had there been more than three, seldom more than two patients in the house at the same time. The syphilitic woman mentioned above was always one of this number, and she was sometimes the only patient. The nurse, who seemed to be a conscientious truth-telling person, stated, that four persons had died in the house since Christmas, but these deaths had not been recorded. Some cholera patients had also been treated during the prevalence of that epidemic, and several deaths had taken place; however, no account could be obtained of the number of deaths, recoveries or admissions. The cholera patients had been maintained by a separate fund, but the present institution was the only asylum for the persons attacked, and no other professional assistance was engaged for the emergency than that of its ordinary medical attendant. The nurse also informed the Assistant Commissioners that, under ordinary diseases, each patient remained on an average six weeks in the hospital.

The diet of the inmates was represented to consist daily of milk, two quarts; bread, two pennyworth; oatmeal, one pint.

The nurse before alluded to is the only attendant; she receives as wages five shillings per week without diet, and acts as washerwoman to the patients, being allowed 1*s.* 8*d.* a month for soap and candles. She is frequently obliged to sit up for several nights in succession with patients who are particularly unwell.

The fever hospital of Ballinasloe has existed since the year 1828, as a public charity, supported by the county. In that year the grand jury granted, and the treasurer received, 198*l.*, being double the amount of subscription sworn to, viz. 99*l.*, which gave a fund of 297*l.* at once for its maintenance. Owing to the bustle of the great annual cattle fair of Ballinasloe, which fully occupied all the inhabitants of the town, the Assistant Commissioners were unable to learn from the treasurer whether the institution had received any grant of a more recent date. That gentleman, however, was good enough to place his books at their disposal, and from them it appeared that the expenditure up to March 1832 had nearly equalled the original funds, viz. 297*l.*, and that the outlay from that period to December of the same year was about 90*l.* But as no entry had been made subsequent to that of the last-mentioned date, there were no means of judging what was the actual condition of the funds of the charity.

The absence of every thing tending to control the working of this charity, is fully explained by the fact, that the very name of fever hospital generally acts as a bar, in this country, against all effective superintendence even of those who are most zealous and liberal in their support. The immediate charge, therefore, of these institutions should always be given to persons of known humanity and conscientious feelings; but above all things, the most precise and ample written details of their internal government and discipline should be insisted upon and enforced. The absence or gross neglect of records to show that everything had been adequately and effectively managed, should for ever disqualify the medical superintendent, as it would assuredly prove him to be unworthy of being entrusted with so important a charge.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

Ballinasloe
Fever Hospital.

Building.
Pharmacy.
Medical Officer.
Patients' Registration.

Attendants.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts and
Expenditure.

General Management.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Conynaghty, County Galway.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Galway Fever Hospital.

Population and Extent of Country.

General Management.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

Managing Committee.

Medical Officer. Attendants.

Rules. Reports.

Payment.

Election.

Funds and Accounts. Pharmacy. Receipts.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Intern Patients.

The Assistant Commissioners were given to understand that two individuals, of a high class in society, were most munificent and zealous supporters of this charity; but it is difficult to believe that they can in any degree be acquainted with the manner in which it is actually carried on.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dr. BODKIN.—Mr. CLAYTON.—MARK LYNCH, esq., J. P.—J. LUSHINGTON REILLY, esq.—The Rev. Mr. ROCHE.—Dr. VIETCH.—Dr. WHISTLER;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE Galway Fever Hospital is intended for the relief of the poorer classes of the inhabitants of the town and of the county of the town of Galway, the population of which amounts to between 35,000 and 40,000 souls. It also contains two other medical charities, namely, the County Infirmary and the Galway Dispensary. The establishment at present under consideration has been appropriated nearly exclusively to the reception of those who have been attacked by fever whilst residing in the town; the only exception to this legitimate application of its resources having taken place in the year 1832, when public and pressing necessity compelled that its doors should be opened to those who suffered under the epidemic cholera.

The charity is carried on in a well-built, strong stone building, divided internally into four wards, which are capable of affording adequate accommodation to about 42 patients. This is the number of beds at present registered as being occupied, but on some occasions, notwithstanding the very great inconvenience and disadvantage to the sick resulting therefrom, it has been found necessary to dispose as many as 72 patients in the above-mentioned beds; and this not taking into consideration the years 1817 and 1822, in which an unusual amount of sickness prevailed. The building is too small in proportion to the number of those who seek admission into it; and it further labours under the disadvantage of being unprovided with several of those offices which are usually considered indispensable to the comfort of the sick, and the regular conduct of all similar establishments. The situation is good and airy, with a rocky foundation, and altogether unconnected with the town. The house is well provided with furniture.

The principal medical officer is a gentleman, aged 26, a graduate of the Edinburgh University, and in possession of a midwifery ticket from the same school. He resides in the town, and is engaged in private practice. He was appointed about five years since, and does not hold any second situation. He is required to attend at the institution every day, at 12 o'clock, and has never had occasion to discharge his duty by proxy. The dispensing of medicines is entrusted to an apothecary who holds the degree of master from the Apothecaries' Hall, and is likewise obliged to give his attendance daily, at the same hour as the physician.

The two medical officers are paid in full by a salary from the general funds of the charity, 52 l. a year to the physician, and 30 l. to the apothecary.

In order to invite competition, it is customary to insert an advertisement, calling on candidates to present themselves at each vacancy that occurs in the medical department. There are in the town of Galway six practitioners who are eligible to the situation of Surgeon.

The Assistant Commissioners found the room in which the medicines were kept to be neat and well arranged. The list of medicines included many of the more delicate preparations, and the others appeared to be of the best kind, and in sufficient quantity. All had been procured from Leslie & Company, druggists in Dublin, at the order of the medical attendant, sanctioned by the president. The charity does not possess surgical instruments of any description, not even cupping-glasses, although at the same time it was stated, that leeches are very rarely applied to the patients.

The registration of patients is conducted with much attention and regularity; their names, the date of their respective admission, together with the mode in which each case terminates, is carefully preserved, and, together with a summary of every thing, is transmitted to the grand jury. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit to the charity, the number of patients on the books was, as has been already intimated, 42; but the following abstract of the register will show the extent to which relief has been granted during each of the last three years:—

YEAR.	Number admitted.	Cured.	Died.
1831 - - -	225	206	19
1832 - - -	250	224	26
1833 - - -	253	239	14
728	669	59	

The diffusion of the benefits of this charity is not limited by the necessity of all applicants being provided with orders or recommendations. No part of the funds is derived from subscribers, and all poor persons who may happen to be attacked by fever in the town are alike entitled to be immediately admitted.

The institution does not undertake the treatment of fever, except the patient be an inmate of the wards. Whilst he remains so he is not called upon to perform work of any kind, and his friends are only allowed to visit him when any symptoms of danger have manifested themselves. The prescription book was examined, and the remedies appeared to be of the class

class usually adopted in practice. The testimony of the witnesses goes to establish that the religious feelings of the patients have not ever been exposed to improper interference, and that they have at all times been able to avail themselves of the services of the clergymen for whose attendance they have expressed a desire. On the other hand, the clergy of all denominations are freely permitted to visit whenever they think proper, and there has not been any instance of controversial tracts introduced into the wards so as to disturb or offend the sick.

The food of the patients is regulated according to a fixed dietary, which is distinguished into fever diet, and convalescent diet. The former consists of two quarts of new milk and two quarts of flummery. Those who are placed on convalescent diet receive—

For breakfast: one pint of milk; eight ounces of stir-about.

For dinner: half a pound of beef; half a pound of bread; one quart of broth.

For supper: one pint of flummery; one pint of milk.

In addition to these fixed articles, wine and other extras are freely given when occasion demands their use.

The general management of the affairs of the charity is vested in a corporation deriving their authority under the Act 58 Geo. 3; certain persons, namely, the bishop of the diocese, the Member of Parliament, the recorder, and the magistrates of the town of Galway, are constituted governors in virtue of their respective offices, and with them resides the election of the remainder of the necessary number of governors. The principal direction of the institution has, however, during the last fifteen or sixteen years, devolved almost entirely on a medical gentleman of the town, late a distinguished military physician and surgeon, to whose unpaid and purely gratuitous services Galway is indebted, if not for the very founding of this admirable charity, certainly for its continuance, and for all the good which has resulted from it during many past years. The establishment does infinite credit to his philanthropy, his professional zeal, and his eminent sanitary experience.

The managing committee consists of nine gentlemen, who were appointed in January 1834. Minutes are kept of all their proceedings, and they act altogether independently of the grand jury; nor do any of the governors, with the exception of the medical gentleman just mentioned, and a clergyman, ever visit the hospital officially.

The only non-medical officers are the treasurer and the president.

The following attendants are permanently engaged for the service of the institution, namely:—a head nurse, at a salary of 1s. 6d. per diem; two under nurses, at 1s. each per diem; a gate-keeper, at 10l. per annum.

The rules for the conduct of the several officers, and for the regulation of the establishment, have never been printed. They are contained in the minute-book of the committee.

It is not customary to prepare any reports for printing, but a written statement of the affairs of the charity is at stated periods prepared by the president, and laid before the members of the grand jury. Owing to the number of intelligent individuals in the town and neighbourhood of Galway, it would at all times be easy to obtain an accurate acquaintance with the wants and conditions of the poorer classes of its inhabitants, and any investigation having such an end would be sure of the co-operation of several well-qualified persons.

The funds for the support of the institution are derived exclusively from grand jury presentments, under the authority of the 54 Geo. 3. c. 112, which empowers grand juries to present the sum of 500l. annually for the maintenance of fever hospitals. It will appear from the subjoined statement of the several presentments which have been made on the behalf of the Galway hospital during the last three years, that the amount of annual revenue placed at the disposal of the governors of the institution has fallen far short of the sum mentioned in the statute referred to; a circumstance much to be deplored, as it has necessarily confined the beneficent operation of this, the only asylum for the sick poor of this most populous town and neighbourhood, within a narrowness of system incommensurate with the claims of humanity and the views of an enlightened policy.

STATEMENT of Annual PRESENTMENTS from the 12th of August 1830 to the 12th of August 1833, together with the Expenditure during the same period.

YEAR.				Sum Presented.			Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1831	1	8	3	350	—	—	366	2	10½
1832	1	8	3	350	—	—	415	1	4½
1833	1	8	3	375	—	—	370	7	9

In this account of the expenditure is included the sum of 156l. 7s. 6d. paid in salaries and wages. The remainder has covered the expenses incurred for the subsistence of patients, medicine, wine, straw, fuel, candles, washing, &c. The accounts of daily expenditure in diet, and of the quantity and amount of extra comforts allowed to the sick, are kept with exactitude, and are highly satisfactory. If less than the standing diet be consumed, less is charged.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Corraught. County Galway.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Galway Fever Hospital.

Diet. Population and Extent of County.

General Management.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical. Attendants.

Rules.

Reports.

Payment.

Election.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

Patients' Registers.

Who entitled to Relief.

Intern Patients.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Connaught.
County Galway.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Leinster.
County Carlow.Carlow
Fever Hospital.

Building.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Payment.

Who entitled to
Relief.

charged, but never more. As an example, in 1833 there were admitted, fed and treated in this hospital 258 patients, at a cost for the whole of - - - £. 370 7 9
Deduct salaries and wages for the year - - - 156 7 6

Remains applicable to patients - - - 214 - 3

being at the rate for each patient (exclusive of salaries) of 16 s. 11 d.

The money of the charity is placed in the hands of the treasurer, who pays nothing except to an order signed by the president of the committee. These orders are kept as his vouchers.

THE building in which this charity* is now established was formerly the county gaol, and in its present state is not particularly well calculated for its present purpose. The rooms, or rather cells, used as wards, are small, inconvenient and out of repair; but every thing that the most judicious arrangement could effect has been done by the physician in charge, to render it as fully useful as circumstances will admit. There were at the period of the Assistant Commissioners' visit eight patients in the house, five of whom were in bed; there are 18 beds standing, for which there are 26 pairs of sheets, 26 blankets, eight of which latter are double, and 13 rugs. The Assistant Commissioners cannot but consider the above as an inadequate supply, more particularly as on examining the accounts for the last year (1833) they found the following entry, "Paid Ladies' Industrious Association, blankets and sheets, 13l. 8 s." There is no established dietary, nor any register of the daily expenditure of provisions, no diet table; and therefore the number of days' support, or of daily diets issued for any given period, cannot be ascertained.

It appears by the printed report of this institution for the year ending 18th March 1834, that the number of individuals admitted in the preceding twelve months was - 98

Discharged cured	-	-	80
Died	-	-	7
Remaining in hospital	-	-	11
			98

but the number of days' food and medicine given to each, or to all, cannot be ascertained; the ordinary diet is bread, gruel, milk, or milk-whey; excepting to convalescents, to whom six or eight ounces of flesh meat (weighed when raw with bone) are given for dinner with potatoes. A benevolent person who is a member of the managing committee acts as caterer, or purveyor, without any remuneration, and appears to manage that department with great economy and sound judgment.

The medical attendant who is also physician to the Lunatic Asylum, and to a Dispensary some miles from Carlow, has an annual salary from the funds of this charity of 60l., of which he pays to an apothecary per annum, 10l.

Patients are admitted into this hospital chiefly at the recommendation of the physician of the Carlow Dispensary, and by the selection of the medical attendant of this institution himself, who has an unlimited power of recommending. Fevers only are admissible; but when cholera prevailed here, those of the poor labouring under that disease were admitted, and with considerable benefit to the town generally.

This hospital was first established during the great epidemic of typhus in 1817, was afterwards shut for 13 years, and re-opened in 1831. In the course of the last three years 167 fever patients have been admitted; of these only 11 came from a distance exceeding 10 miles.

There are three Fever Hospitals in this county, each of which had 200 l. presented in aid of their funds this year by the grand juries of the Spring and Summer Assizes.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance connected with the medical charities of this county, that although seven dispensaries obtained their usual grants this year, from the county, the grand jury of the Summer Assizes have resolved to acknowledge only five for next year, and "that the annual sums granted to those respectively shall not exceed 50l. to the Carlow Dispensary, and 40l. to each of the other four, provided the physician be resident in each place; also a sum not exceeding 50l. per annum to each of the Fever Hospitals established at Carlow, Tullow and Bagnalstown." Some other resolutions follow, with a form of register for dispensaries, not expressive of the most implicit confidence in their mode of administration.

The above is, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioners, most strongly illustrative of the inefficiency and imperfection of a system of charity which establishes no superintendence, no immediate control over its administrators, and exacts no responsibility from those employed as the medium of conveying that charity to the poor; yet gives the power to an irresponsible body, having only a momentary existence twice a year, to punish, or rather to extinguish, the only charitable institutions existing in the country, by annihilating their supplies, because some of those abuses have occurred which are invariably found to accompany the want of properly regulated superintendence. What can the Carlow county authorities expect from a fever hospital whose income they have reduced from 200l. to 50l. per annum*? The asylum for their lunatic poor is most creditably managed; but for that institution the supplies are compulsory. Charity, to be efficient, to be permanent or to be reckoned

* Names of the persons attending the examination not stated.

† The annual expense to the County Carlow of all its medical charities (including the county infirmary) is this year (1834), 969l. 1 s. 9 d.: next year the whole county expense of these charities cannot be more, and may be less, than 560 l.

reckoned on, must be placed beyond the arbitrary control of irresponsible individuals, and must be closely watched in its administration.

The receipt and expenditure of the Carlow Fever Hospital, for the year ending in March 1834, is stated in the Report as follows:—

RECEIPTS:				EXPENDITURE:			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance of former Account	-	114	1 7½	Paid Physician One Year's Salary	-	60	-
Amount of Presentments	-	200	-	Paid Nurses	-	31	4
				Paid Caterer's Bill for Provisions	-	56	3 10½
				Paid Messrs. Boileau & George for Medicines	-	18	- 7½
				Paid for Leeches	-	2	10
				Paid Laidies' Industrious Association, Blankets and Sheets	-	13	8
				Sundries	-	4	7 11
				Balance	-	128	7 2½
	£. 314	1	7½		£. 314	1	7½

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Carlow.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Carlow
Fever Hospital.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BURGH.—ARTHUR HENRY, esq.—Mr. MADDEN, apothecary.—RICHARD MAUNSEL, esq.—JOHN D. NESBITT, esq.;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M. D.

Celbridge
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the district for whose benefit the Celbridge Fever Hospital and Dispensary are intended, is computed by the witnesses at nearly 20,000; the extent of the district is rather undefined, from the circumstance of its being in some measure dependent on the distance at which the several subscribers reside. At present that distance is not limited; but it is stated that the average diameter of the district is nearly ten miles. No application for relief has been refused during the last three years. There are seven medical charities within the distance of six miles from that at present under consideration. Their respective distances from Maynooth, and their positions with regard to that town, are as follows:—

Maynooth	-	-	-	-	3½ miles to the West.
Leixlip	-	-	-	-	3 " North.
Dunboyne	-	-	-	-	6 " North.
Newcastle	-	-	-	-	2½ " South.
Lucan	-	-	-	-	3 " —
Clondalkin	-	-	-	-	5 " East.
Kilcork	-	-	-	-	6 " —

The building appropriated to the purposes of the institution possesses the advantage of an excellent situation with respect to the supply of pure water and of a perfect circulation of air. It stands upon about an acre of ground, and is three stories in height. It has been constructed of stone and other sound materials, and is in a state of very tolerable repair. Part of the grounds has been laid out as a garden. The lower part of the house is occupied by the servants, and the upper is divided into five wards, containing altogether beds for the accommodation of 25 patients, for whose use a slipper-bath has been provided. The entire premises are held under an agreement for a lease of lives renewable for ever, subject to a rent of one pound per annum, which is paid by the steward. The sewerage is excellent.

The medical attendant of this hospital is also attached, professionally, to the charities which have been already mentioned as existing at Maynooth, Leixlip and Lucan. He is obliged to attend at the latter of those places on two days in each week for the space of two hours each day; on Mondays and Fridays he is obliged to attend at Maynooth for the same space of time. He receives 50*l.* a year for his services at Lucan, and 44*l.* at Maynooth. Although he is not required to give any notice of his intention to be absent from his post at Celbridge, he has never on any occasion since the establishment of the institution failed in the performance of his duties there, or even delegated them to a substitute. His hours of attendance at Celbridge Fever Hospital are from ten until twelve on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; an attendance considered sufficiently long for an efficient performance of the duty. The present medical attendant has held the appointment since the year 1819, when he was elected by the governors, having previously been a practitioner in the county of Kildare; but his residence is at Leixlip, where he continues to be engaged in private practice in the several capacities of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary. The dispensing of the medicine which he prescribes is entrusted to a graduate apothecary, who is supposed to be always ready to act in cases of emergency occurring during the absence of the principal medical officer.

Medical Officer.

Both the physician and the apothecary receive salaries from the general funds of the charity. The physician receives 80*l.* Irish yearly on account of the Celbridge, and 20*l.* on account of the Leixlip institutions, at which latter place he is expected to supply the necessary medicine. Neither of the medical officers receives any allowance for the maintenance of a horse.

Payment.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Celbridge
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.

The subscribers have the privilege of electing the medical officers, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament; and whenever a vacancy occurs, notice of the day of filling it is given in the newspapers, together with an invitation to candidates to present themselves, and a statement of the qualifications which they are expected to possess, namely, a degree from some university, without any limitation as to age. At the last election of an apothecary there were three competitors for the situation. It is stated that no pensions would be granted to the medical officers in case of their retirement.

The room in which the medicines are kept is arranged with much regard to neatness, and contains a good supply of all the more delicate and expensive preparations, such as quinine, morphia, &c. The Messrs. Leslie, druggists, of Dublin, supply all the drugs that are required, which (the invoices being discharged by the treasurer) are placed under the care of the apothecary, whose duty it is to make up the prescriptions of the physician, and to see that they are administered to the patients by the matron or nurses. Every thing that is necessary in the way of pharmaceutical apparatus has been provided, but the supply of surgical instruments is confined to those used in the extraction of teeth. The medical attendant is obliged to have recourse to his private stock when there is occasion for any others. The application of leeches is frequently resorted to whenever symptoms render them expedient. The medicines which the apothecary adopts in his private practice are kept altogether distinct from those which belong to the charity. Inoculation with the matter of small-pock, although not forbidden at this institution, is never practised by the medical officer, who is bound to give vaccine matter *gratis* to the neighbourhood as far as he is able. He states that he considers vaccination to be decidedly preventive of small-pock, which has very seldom appeared in the district of late years. The confidence of the public is gradually increasing in its efficacy.

A register is very accurately kept, which particularizes the disease under which each patient labours at the time of his admission, and its termination. No account is, however, kept of those who are refused relief, but some persons are admitted who pay 10s. 6d. each. When the Assistant Commissioners visited the establishment, they found in it four intern patients, and they were informed that no capital operation had been performed during the last three years, and that no case of midwifery had occurred during the same interval.

Those who have obtained the recommendation of a subscriber are alone entitled to relief. Each subscriber is, however, permitted to issue an unlimited number of orders, so that no person can, under ordinary circumstances, be excluded from the benefits of the institution, which there is no reason to believe are extended to any others than those whose circumstances place them really in need of gratuitous assistance. The lower servants of subscribers are considered to come within the latter description, but neither advice nor medicine is ever given to a subscriber, as such.

Extern patients are received at the dispensary, and poor persons, when unable to attend there, are visited at their own houses whenever medical or surgical aid is required. This attention, it is stated, would be rendered to the extent of two or three visits during the 24 hours when necessary, and it is considered that daily attendance is indispensable when a patient labours under any disorder of an acute kind. The institution also undertakes the treatment of fractures and other accidents, and is provided with the splints and bandages required for the purpose. The females of the labouring class are entitled to call in the services of the medical attendant whenever it appears to the midwife that their accouchement is attended with circumstances of danger. The midwives of the district have, however, the character of being a tolerably well educated set of women, and being in general possessed of sufficient skill, the accidents which occur to those who are placed in their hands are very few.

The institution supplies its patients with every thing that is considered necessary in the way of extra nourishment, such as wine, &c. which are administered under the superintendence of the matron; and there is, besides, another charitable establishment in the district on which the medical attendant is permitted to give orders for food, clothing and fuel to the extern patients.

Persons seeking for admission as intern patients are also obliged to provide themselves with a recommendation, but they do not experience much difficulty in procuring it; so long as they remain under treatment they are never allowed under any circumstances to go beyond the bounds of the institution, in which they are not required to perform work at any period. Their friends are not permitted to see them except when convalescent. The hospital does not contain a ward for lunatics; but during the prevalence of cholera accommodation was provided for patients attacked by that disease. They were, however, kept distinct from the other patients. The clergy of all persuasions are considered to have a right to visit those persons of their respective communions who may be confined in the institution, so that a patient can always see his own clergyman, particularly in dangerous cases. There have been no instances of an improper interference with the sick, either on the part of clergy or of laity, nor have any theological or controversial tracts been circulated in the wards.

With respect to the clothing which the patients bring with them to the hospital, every precaution is adopted to prevent the extension of infection, by cleansing and purifying.

The principal direction of the affairs of the charity is vested in a managing committee, whose weekly meetings for the transaction of business are attended with sufficient regularity, from three to five members being usually present, but the former number is sufficient to constitute a quorum. Minutes of the proceedings are very carefully kept. In addition to the attention bestowed by the committee, and during the intervals of their meetings, the establishment

establishment is frequently inspected by the gentlemen who have been appointed to act as visiting governors.

The non-medical officers are selected without any reference to sectarian prejudices, and there has been no instance of late years of any of them being removed for improper conduct.

The attendants consist of the steward and his wife, the latter of whom acts as matron. There is, in general, only one nurse, but when the number of patients exceeds eight, another is engaged, and at other times, when the assistance of a second is required. All reside in the house, and are provided with fuel, &c. The steward and the matron are paid 40*l.* a year, and the wages of the nurse are 1*s.* a day. The appointment of the attendants is annually made at a meeting of the subscribers, and in the same manner only can they be dismissed. They draw their payment from the treasurer.

There cannot be said to be any stores, as all articles, with the exception of milk, are purchased as occasion requires. Milk is supplied by contract at the price of 1*d.* per quart. There is an express rule that nothing belonging to the institution shall be ever lent or used by any governor or officer.

A report is prepared every year respecting the number of admission and of discharges, and containing a statement of the proportions of the cured, the relieved, and of the rate of mortality in the house. The witnesses observe on the advantage which would result from the formation of a permanent board of health, to consist of the clergy, medical men and of individuals selected from the gentry and from the middle class of farmers.

The subscriptions which are collected for the support of this charity are given in every instance unconditionally, and without any stipulation that the donor shall receive either advice or medicine in return.

The funds are collected by the treasurer and remain in his hands until wanted.

Previous to payment all bills are examined by the treasurer, through whom alone money is paid.

Once in every year the accounts are audited and made up; copies are then laid before the grand jury and circulated among the subscribers.

The bodies of those who die in the house are never examined, except for the purpose of a coroner's inquest.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN BARKER, esq.—W. H. CARTER, esq. J.P.—Rev. JOHN HARDY;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE Kilcullen Fever Hospital and Dispensary is intended to afford medical assistance to the poorer inhabitants of a district which extends about eight miles in most directions, but of which one point is nearly 13 miles off. Several medical charities occur in the country adjoining to the district in question, and their positions are,—at Naas, six miles to the north; Ballymore, eight miles to the south; Newbridge, four miles; Kildare, six miles; Ballymore, county Wicklow, five miles; Blessington, ten miles; Baltiboys, County Wicklow. The witnesses are of opinion that no institution of the present kind should be required to extend its benefits to a greater distance than four miles. However, it is stated that on no occasion has any application for relief been refused during the last five years.

The hospital is carried on in a stone building two stories in height, which stands on an inclosure of about one acre in extent. The house contains six wards, and beds for the accommodation of 20 patients, and it is occupied exclusively by the latter and the nurses. It enjoys an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, and is provided with excellent sewers. It also possesses arrangements for administering baths, and a proper supply of furniture has been purchased for the waiting-room, which is set apart for the reception of patients. The premises used for the purposes of the hospital and of the dispensary are held under different tenures, the former under lease from one of the governors of the institution at an annual rent of 10*l.* 10*s.*; the latter without lease at a rent of 15*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

The same gentleman discharges the duties of medical attendant at the fever hospital and at the dispensary. He is obliged to give daily attendance at the hospital and also to receive the poor at the dispensary, on every day except Sunday, between the hours of 10 and 12. When circumstances require him to be absent, he is accustomed to obtain permission from the committee to avail himself of another practitioner as his substitute. He received his appointment to the situation at a general meeting of the governors, which took place in the year 1812, and although he is required to act in the several capacities of physician, surgeon, accoucheur and apothecary, it appears that he has not received any testimonials which would authorize him to pursue any of those branches of the profession, with the exception of the latter; his sole qualifications being the degree of master apothecary, and certificates of having been a pupil at the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin during a period of six months. He resides within a few doors of the establishments, and has not any other engagements than those of his private practice. Medicines are dispensed by himself personally, but there is always some assistant who is qualified to afford immediate aid in case of emergencies occurring during his temporary absences. As to the security possessed by the governors that the medical attendant shall observe the proper regularity and attention in the performance of his duties, it is stated that the committee possess all the control necessary for effecting such, and it is added that it is well known that poor persons who have

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Celbridge
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

Kilcullen
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Leinster.
County Kildare.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Kilcullen
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

reason to complain of harshness or neglect on his part, can easily obtain redress by making application to one of the governors. The Assistant Commissioners have to remark, that they had abundant reason to believe that the gentleman in question discharges his duties with great assiduity and attention, in which he is assisted by an elderly practitioner also residing in Kilcullen, and who seems to have been in the habit of continually co-operating with him. Testimony to this effect was borne by two witnesses of the highest respectability.

The salary of the medical attendant is 70*l.* a year, payable out of the general funds of the institution. He is not entitled to any allowance towards the expenses of a residence, or of maintaining a horse.

The appointment of the attendant resides with the subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum, and is not in any degree whatsoever under the control of the grand jury, to whom not even notice of the election need be communicated. None of the medical men who are settled in this neighbourhood would be willing to undertake the charge of the institution gratuitously, and on the occurrence of the last vacancy four candidates presented themselves to the electors, whose claims were considered, without any limitation as to their respective ages. It is stated by the witnesses that no allowances would be granted to the medical officers of the institution if they should think proper to resign. No death has taken place among them.

The medicines which are required for the purposes of the dispensary are procured on the order of the treasurer, from Messrs. Allen & Co., Druggists of Henry Street, Dublin. This firm is a contributor to the funds of the charity, from which it has received the following sums in payment of the annual accounts during the last four years:

	£.	s.	d.
1830	-	-	24 5 5
1831	-	-	-
1832	-	-	26 18 10
1833	-	-	18 2 10

All prescriptions are prepared and distributed to the patients by the medical attendant, to whose charge the stock of drugs is committed on its arrival, and which he is required to keep at all times separate from those which are designed for his private practice. These latter alone is he permitted, under any circumstances, to sell. There is a fair supply of the usual pharmaceutical apparatus, and also a few small surgical instruments, such as lancets, &c., which are, however, sufficient for the objects of the institution, and are reserved solely for its use. Leeches are never supplied to the patients. As to the arrangements made for the distribution of vaccine matter, it is stated that the medical attendant would supply the necessary lymph to any gentleman applying for it. He is in the constant habit of using vaccination, but he has never had recourse to inoculation.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

A register which particularizes the number of persons who avail themselves of the assistance of the institution, and the diseases under which they labour, is kept by the attendant, and an abstract of it is annually furnished to the grand jury. No mention is however made of the instances in which applications for relief have been refused. When the Assistant Commissioners visited the fever hospital, the first case which presented itself to them was one of jaundice, which had been admitted in consequence of the greater number of the beds not being occupied by the disorders to which the establishment is more peculiarly devoted. They were informed that no objection is made to receiving into the fever hospital cases of serious accident, and that no inconvenience had arisen from the custom. It was also stated that no unfair advantage had been taken of the known willingness of the managers to afford accommodation in such cases of particular hardship, although strictly speaking, they are not obliged to do it. The entire number of patients in the house was seven. The number of midwifery cases which had been treated during the last three years did not exceed two.

Who entitled to
Relief.

No person is considered to be entitled to relief from this charity, unless he have provided himself with the recommendation of a subscriber. These recommendations are obtained with much facility, from the circumstance of its being permitted to each subscriber to issue an unlimited number of orders, to each of which his single signature gives the requisite validity. At the same time it does not appear that any individuals have participated in the benefits of the charity, except those whose circumstances may be fairly deemed to render them fit objects for gratuitous relief. The domestic servants of subscribers are considered to have at all times a claim for advice and medicine.

Extern Patients.

The sick poor are not visited at their own houses in connexion with this institution; nor are any prescriptions compounded for them except those which have been given by the regular medical attendant. That gentleman states that accidents alone form an exception to this rule. The establishment possesses all the bandages and splints necessary for the treatment of such cases, and immediate aid would be always afforded. He also observes on the absolute necessity which exists for the payment of daily attention to all patients labouring under acute disorders, and he gives it as his opinion that occasional attendance is of little or no use except in affections of a chronic nature.

Nourishment.

The patients in the hospital are supplied with wine and whatever other extra articles of diet are considered necessary for them. These things are furnished at the sole expense of the hospital, as there is no institution in the district to come to its assistance in this regard.

Intern Patients.

The establishment being especially designed for the relief of those attacked by fever, any person labouring under that disease is freely admitted, and if he have not a recommendation at the time, that condition is afterwards complied with. Whilst the patients remain

remain in the house their friends are only admitted to see them with great caution, and other regulations are enforced for the purpose of securing the orderly and decent conduct of those who remain under treatment, during which period no kind of work is, under any circumstances, required from them. There are not any chaplains attached to this charity, but the clergy of all religious denominations receive every facility in approaching those who belong to their several communions, and in administering to them the rites of their religion. No instances have occurred where the clergy have improperly interfered with the patients during their illness, nor have any controversial or religious tracts been circulated in the wards. Two cases of cholera took place in this hospital. There is no ward set apart for lunatics.

The general management of the affairs of the establishment resides with the governors, of whom there are about 20, and who are all equally privileged to attend at the regular half-yearly meetings, and to vote, but not by proxy. The attendance of three governors is required before the meeting can transact business; but in general four or five persons are present, of whose proceedings minutes are always kept. Neither the medical attendant nor any other person has been allowed, *ex officio*, to take a part in the general management.

No managing committee has ever been appointed.

The non-medical officers are the treasurer and the collector or secretary. Of these, the latter alone receives any remuneration for his services, his salary being 10*l.* per annum. The treasurer does not give any security, but is obliged to prepare his accounts for the subscribers, and the grand jury, at the termination of each year. Both these officers are elected by the subscribers, without any interference on the part of the grand jury, and without any reference to their religious belief. The present medical attendant is a Protestant, as also is the collector; but the two nurses are Roman Catholics.

The nurses, to the number just mentioned, reside in the hospital, and, together with one other attendant, are the only paid attendants. They have no perquisites, and though appointed by the governors, can only be discharged by the medical attendant. No mortality has ever taken place amongst them.

The principal articles of consumption are supplied by contract, or purchased under the sanction of the governors. It is necessary to remark that the apothecary is the person from whom the milk required for the patients is procured. In explanation of this circumstance, it was stated by two of the witnesses, that his charge for milk was only 2*d.* per quart, and that the article which he furnished was of the very best quality.

The principal support of this charity is derived from voluntary subscriptions, as, with the exception of a sum of 400*l.* late currency, it does not possess any fixed property. The contributors belong exclusively to the richer classes. The largest subscription being ten guineas, the least 1*l.* 1*s.*

The annual income is entrusted to the custody of the treasurer, after it has been collected by the secretary. The other portion of the property of the charity remains with the governors.

The examination of the bills that become due is confided to the collector, but all large sums are only payable by the treasurer.

Dissections are not permitted to be carried on in this institution; nor are the bodies of the patients opened for pathological purposes after death.

Persons who attended the Examination.

EDWARD BEAUMAN, esq., J.P.—Rev. WALTER BURGH, rector.—THOMAS CANNON, esq., J.P.—Rev. Mr. DELANY, P.P.—Rev. Mr. DOYLE, P.P.—Mr. RICHARD DUFF, apothecary.—J. KENNEDY, esq. J. P.—Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.—BRIAN MOLLOY, esq. J. P.—RICHARD DINOMORE, steward.—Mrs. DINOMORE, matron;—and the Medical Attendant of the Institution.

THE Naas Fever Hospital and the dispensary attached to it are intended to afford medical and surgical assistance to the inhabitants, amounting in number to 20,000, of 25 parishes. The district extends in some directions to a distance of twelve miles, from the circumstance of persons at that distance having become subscribers in order to acquire the privilege of recommending patients for admission. Several other medical institutions occur within six miles of Naas, and their distances from that town and relative positions are as follows:—

Clare	-	-	-	-	4 miles to the North.
Kilcullen	-	-	-	6	- „ - South.
Blessington	-	-	-	6	- „ - East.
Newbridge	-	-	-	5	- „ - West.

However, the witnesses are of opinion that the establishments at these places, together with the dispensary at Robertstown, are all necessary for the wants of the population, and on being asked whether a more judicious division could not be devised for their several medical officers, they replied, that the subscribers to one had no control over the management of the others, and therefore no new arrangement could be set on foot. They all coincide in declaring that a medical district should rarely, if ever, exceed five miles in extent. The present institution has hitherto been found fully adequate to its objects, and no application for relief (when the applicant was properly recommended) has ever been refused. By a resolution of the committee, provision has also been made for affording succour in cases of emergency,

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Naas
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

emergency, and two beds have been set apart for the reception of accidents of a nature too severe to permit, with safety, the removal of the sufferer to the county infirmary, which is situated at a distance of ten miles from the town of Naas. It is considered that some similar provision is absolutely indispensable for the proper treatment of a great number of urgent cases.

The building in which the charity is carried on, is only one story in height, and though in good repair, suffers much from damp and from an unfavourable exposure. The quality of the water with which it is supplied, is also very indifferent. The sewerage is good; the premises (including the out-offices, a wash-house and a cart-house) stand upon about two roods of ground, and are held at a rent of 30*l.* per annum, from a gentleman who subscribes 2*l.* per year to the funds of the institution. The lease expired in the year 1832, and the circumstance was productive of considerable inconvenience. Internally, the building is divided into eight apartments, of which four are occupied by the steward and the different members of his family; the others, each 12 feet broad by 21 feet long, have been fitted up as wards, and are calculated to accommodate altogether 23 patients. The house is well ventilated, and possesses a good supply of furniture. There is, however, no waiting room for patients, and only a slipper-bath.

There are two medical officers attached to the present institution, namely, a surgeon and an apothecary. The former is bound to visit the Fever Hospital, at least once a day, and oftener, when cases of emergency require it. He is also obliged to prescribe for all the patients who present themselves at the Dispensary, and to visit at his home any poor person who may be unable from sickness to leave it. The duties of the Apothecary consist chiefly in the compounding the medicines ordered by the medical attendant, and in visiting the less severe cases which are connected with the dispensary. He is also required to report to the surgeon all serious cases that may call for particular attention; as he resides at the dispensary, he is able to answer the demands for relief which are made in the absence of the medical attendant, whose dwelling is about a quarter of a mile distant. It is stated, however, that the last-mentioned officer never is absent except from illness, in which case he usually obtains the sanction of the Committee to his duties being performed by a medical friend, who acts as his temporary substitute. His general regularity is secured by the control which the Committee possess over him; and that this authority is effectual for the purpose, is shown by the readiness with which the complaints of the poor have on several occasions been attended to. The medical attendant is also surgeon to the county gaol, at which he is obliged to attend twice in every week, the salary being 46*l.* 3*s.* per annum. He is engaged in private practice, and has been attached to the institution at present under consideration since the year 1821, when he was appointed to act in the joint capacities of physician, surgeon and accoucher, on the death of the gentleman who had preceded him. Previous to his appointment, which took place at a full meeting of the subscribers to the charity, he had been employed as a surgeon in the navy. He studied his profession both in Dublin and in London, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in the latter place. He received his education in midwifery, chiefly at the Middlesex Lying-in Hospital. The apothecary possesses the diploma of master, from the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin.

The salary of the surgeon, as attached to the fever hospital and dispensary, is 80*l.* per annum. The apothecary receives 40*l.* per annum. These payments are made from the general funds of the institution, and their amount is entirely regulated by the judgment of the subscribers, who have it in their power to increase or diminish them, without being subject to the control of the grand jury, or any other superior authority. The apothecary has not always been paid by a fixed salary. It is stated that the predecessor of the present apothecary was entitled to a sum of three shillings for every visit paid by him, and that he was only required to produce the recommendatory tickets of the subscribers in order to obtain payment of his demands. It was, however, ascertained that tickets were not unfrequently issued, not to poor persons, but as remuneration for services performed towards some portions of the subscriber's family. In order effectually to put a stop to such practices, it was determined that the apothecary should for the future be remunerated by a fixed annual salary, and the physician should be requested to select a proper individual for the situation. On this point the Assistant Commissioner has to observe that, although it might on the whole be better that another arrangement should take place, still, at present, there can be no ground for suspecting any thing improper, from the high character borne by the medical attendant both professionally and in private.

The election of the surgeon resides with the subscribers, who were also accustomed to appoint the apothecary, until the mode of proceeding was altered under the circumstances which have been just mentioned, and which only dates from the appointment of the gentleman who at present discharges the duties of the situation. Both surgeon and apothecary are chosen without any reference being made to the grand jury; and it is observed by the witnesses, that so little control has that body over elections of the kind, that it is quite possible that a dispensary may be set on foot by means of subscriptions collected from the friends of a medical man without any other object in view than the securing a salaried situation for the latter. When a vacancy occurs in the situation of physician to this charity, an advertisement is inserted in the newspapers inviting candidates to come forward, and a selection is then made from the competitors, without any reference to age: on the last occasion of the kind there were only three, notwithstanding the great number of qualified practitioners who reside in the district; and it is stated that although many of them find a very independent maintenance in the practice of the numerous gentry living in the neighbourhood, yet none would be willing to undertake the charge of the sick poor without

without express remuneration. No retiring allowance would be granted to an officer in case of his resigning; nor has there been any mortality among the gentlemen who have acted in that capacity.

The room in which the medicines are kept is arranged with much neatness, and contains a good stock of pharmaceutical apparatus, which enables the apothecary to prepare all the tinctures and ointments. The medicines are procured from the Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, of Dublin, and have on an average cost the institution, during the last three years, about 18*l.* per annum; at the time of the Commissioner's visit to the charity the store on hands was nearly equivalent to the probable consumption of one year in advance; as soon as the several medicines arrive they are committed to the care of the apothecary, who being engaged in the private practice of his profession, has necessarily a supply of drugs for his own purposes. In order, therefore, to insure that no misappropriation shall take place, he is required to keep the two stocks separate; and, in addition, he has bound himself by an oath not to use the property of the charity otherwise than in furtherance of its objects. He is not permitted to sell the medicines belonging to it under any circumstances. The surgical instruments designed for the practice of the charity do not exceed a few minor ones; they are altogether inadequate to their design, although strictly reserved for the use intended, and never lent to any surgeon unconnected with the establishment, or even used by the medical attendant in private. Monday in each week is set apart for the performance of vaccination; on that day the surgeon supplies vaccine matter gratuitously to all who apply for it; and it is stated that he is in the constant habit of doing the same at any time that he may be called on. In the course of the year preceding the date of this evidence, upwards of 300 persons had been vaccinated, and there is every reason for believing that the people have begun to place much confidence in the efficacy of the practice. The medical attendant states, that "his own opinion is decidedly in favour of its preservative qualities, when properly administered;" and he adds, that "even when it has failed in securing perfect immunity, it has always mitigated the severity of the subsequent attack of small-pox." That disease is said to have appeared but seldom of late years in the district around us, and its occurrence is supposed to have been chiefly owing to the custom of inoculating with variolous matter. This operation, though not forbidden by the rules of the institution under consideration, is one to which the surgeon declares himself averse on principle. Neither intern nor extern patients are supplied with leeches on account of their expense.

A register of the number of patients who are treated in the Fever Hospital is kept conjointly by the apothecary and the steward. The admission of a sick person is entered on the day whereon it occurs, and at a subsequent period the termination, whether as discharged, or died, is also noted. It appears that during the last three years, although the beds have been pretty constantly occupied, yet no instance of admission refused has taken place; neither has any operation of importance been performed within the same space of time. An abstract of the register is annually furnished to the grand jury.

The possession of a recommendation is absolutely indispensable for the persons who seek relief. This condition is one that throws considerable difficulties in the way of the poor, especially of those persons who may happen to be unknown to any subscriber. And the obstacle is further increased from the circumstance of each subscriber being limited in the issue of recommendatory orders on the dispensary. The parish priest states, of his own knowledge, that many persons have been unable to comply with the condition, and have, in consequence, remained without medical relief. Notwithstanding these difficulties which lie in the way of the poor, it is stated that many of the shop-keepers inhabiting the town, are in the constant habit of giving tickets of relief to farmers and other persons, whose circumstances by no means place them in need of gratuitous relief. Of course this practice is altogether of a tendency to frustrate the legitimate designs of the charity; but when remonstrances upon their conduct have been addressed to the individuals in question, they have had no other effect than causing them to discontinue their contributions to the funds of the institution. An instance is adduced by one of the witnesses, in which a person had been refused assistance, when applying under the circumstances alluded to. However, it was afterwards ascertained that he had been able to secure for himself the attendance of three medical men, each of whom were properly remunerated by him. The servants of subscribers are at all times considered fit objects for the aid of the charity.

The patients to whom relief is afforded by this institution, are of two classes; namely, the "intern patients," who are received into the fever hospital, and the "extern patients," who obtain only advice and medicine at the dispensary. These latter are also entitled to be visited at their own residences, (if they procure a recommendation to that effect) in the first instance by the apothecary; and if he report the case as serious, afterwards by the medical attendant. In this manner, the poor of all parts of the district can calculate on receiving proper professional assistance, to whatever degree, and at whatever hour, both by day and night, it may be necessary. The surgeon observes that "he considers daily attention to be absolutely indispensable, in all affections of an acute nature; but that there are also several forms of disease in which occasional attendance may answer all the ends of the physician." With respect to fractures and other accidents, an arrangement has recently been made, whereby splints and the necessary bandages are provided for the poor, together with immediate assistance. It is to be regretted that lying-in women are not entitled to the services of the medical attendant, in any stage of parturition, or under any circumstances, however complicated or dangerous. This is a defect which appeared to the Assistant Commissioner as likely to be productive of the worst consequences, and one for which a remedy should be devised as speedily as possible. At the same time he cannot avoid remarking, that it would be in the highest

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Naas
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Leinster.
County Kildare.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.Naas
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
accounts.
Receipts.

degree unjust to impose this additional branch of active duty on the medical attendant, while his remuneration is continued at its actual rate. He could not be expected to give up nearly his entire time to the calls of an inadequately remunerated and laborious dispensary practice. At present, he has a larger portion of duty to perform than in general falls to the share of gentlemen in his situation; and the salary which he receives is by no means proportioned to the degree in which he possesses the confidence of the gentlemen of the county; a confidence which there is every reason to believe, he justly merits, from his professional attainments and exertions.

The prescription book was examined, and it appeared to contain a collection of very judicious remedies. It was stated, that until lately it was usual to permit the prescriptions of practitioners unconnected with the charity to be compounded gratuitously for the poor, but as this was deemed likely to open the door to abuse, the practice has been discontinued.

The intern patients alone, that is, the patients confined in the fever hospital, are supplied with food. Their diet is fixed in a book kept for the purpose by the physician, and it is distributed to them under the superintendence of the steward. When circumstances demand it, they receive beer, wine, tea and sugar, spirits, broth, or whatever may be considered necessary. There is no source, in any part of the district, whence the sick poor out of doors can obtain any of these things, or be relieved with fuel or articles of clothing.

Patients who labour under fever are at all times admitted when able to present a recommendation, and in certain cases on payment of 10s. 6d. Whilst a person is under course of treatment, he is never permitted to go beyond the bounds of the institution; nor, until he is convalescent, is he required to perform any work. At that time he is called upon to assist in keeping the wards clean, and his friends, who had been previously altogether excluded, are allowed to see him on production of a written order from the physician. The orderly conduct of patients and their visitors is enforced, according to certain regulations directed to that purpose. The institution has not any chaplains attached to it, but the clergy of all religious persuasions are considered to have a right to visit at all times those patients who may be desirous of availing themselves of their spiritual services. The only inconvenience which is experienced on this point, is from the distance at which the Roman Catholic clergyman resides from the hospital, being at the extreme point of the parish. Neither theological nor controversial tracts have ever been allowed circulation in the wards, nor has any improper interference with sectarian views been ever allowed to take place with regard to the patients. The house enjoyed a perfect immunity from the attacks of cholera while that disease prevailed to some extent in the neighbourhood. It does not contain any ward set apart for the reception of lunatics.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a committee of 31, who ought, according to rule, to meet on every Monday, but who in fact are accustomed to assemble only when they have been particularly summoned. However, these special meetings are always attended with sufficient regularity to admit of a perfect transaction of business; inasmuch as five members are considered sufficient to constitute a quorum, and a still larger number is usually present. Minutes of their proceedings are kept with regularity, and voting by proxy is not permitted. No salaried officer is allowed to participate in the general management. The grand jury have never appointed a board of superintendence, nor are there any official visiting governors. The treasurer alone is in the habit of occasionally inspecting the establishment.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, whose appointment rests with the subscribers, and is in no degree subject to the control of the grand jury. The election is made by open voting, and has been hitherto quite uninfluenced by religious prejudices. The present treasurer is a Protestant clergyman, but the medical officers are both Roman Catholics. The treasurer has never been called upon to enter into any security; he does not receive any remuneration for his services.

The attendants consist of a steward, at a salary of 15*l.* per annum; a matron, at 15*l.*; two nurses, at 16*l.* 8*s.* They all reside in the house, and are provided with fuel and candles. The nurses are appointed by the physician, the others by the treasurer, from whom all receive their salaries. No mortality has at any time taken place among them.

The only articles purchased by contract are fuel and candles. The other articles required for the consumption of the establishment are procured under the directions of the treasurer, by the steward, from the various shopkeepers in the town, who happen to be subscribers to the funds of the charity.

Reports for the information of the subscribers and the grand jury, on all points relating to the details and expenses of the institution, are prepared at the termination of each year. The witnesses expressed an opinion strongly in favour of the formation of permanent boards of health for circumscribed districts. They stated that a large number of persons belonging to the upper and middle classes of society in the neighbourhood could be found, who would willingly co-operate in the duties of such an establishment, and who would be every way qualified to take a part in an investigation into the actual condition of the poor.

The institution being possessed of no permanent property, is entirely supported by annual subscription, fines and grants derived from the county; the former constitute the most material part of its income, and that upon which the existence of the charity is more particularly contingent. It is even stated, that though the gentlemen of the county would be very unwilling to let any such thing take place, yet the probable consequence of a falling off in the subscriptions would be the closing the doors of the hospital and of the dispensary. The subscriptions are received altogether from among the richer classes, and their total

amount

amount averages about 50*l.* per annum. The largest contribution is of 10*l.*, the smallest of 10*s.*

The income is collected from its various sources by the treasurer, and by him deposited in the savings bank which has been established in the town of Naas. No money is ever left in the hands of any person connected with the charity beyond a sum of 5*l.*, which is generally entrusted to the steward to enable him to meet contingencies.

Previous to the payment of any account, it must have been examined by the physician and treasurer, and then by the committee. It is afterwards laid before the grand jury. All payments pass through the hands of the physician and the steward.

Twice in the year the accounts of the establishment are made up and submitted to the subscribers and to the grand jury.

The instruction afforded by the hospital is limited to the apprentice of the medical attendant, who is permitted to accompany his master through the wards. He is not, however, at liberty to perform dissections, and, owing to the fear of rendering the poor unwilling to take advantage of the charity, *post mortem* examinations do not take place except for the purposes of coroners' inquests.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Naas
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Louth
Fever Hospital.

The Assistant Commissioners took advantage of the presence (at the examination into the condition of the Louth County Infirmary) of the medical attendant of the former Louth Fever Hospital, to ascertain some particulars relative to that establishment. It was stated that it had been opened for the admission of fever patients during the years 1817 and 1827, but that it had been altogether closed since the last-mentioned date, with the exception of a period during which it had been rendered available for those poor persons who were attacked by the epidemic cholera. At present it remains quite unoccupied; but its funds are liable to a rent of 30*l.* per annum, payable to the incorporated Society for Charter Schools, to whom the building belongs, and under whose directions it was originally erected to be used as a charter school.

County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Kells
Fever Hospital.

This Institution,* which is sometimes called the County Meath Fever Hospital, was established in the year 1817; the county, for the sick poor of which it was founded, contains, according to the census of 1831, 177,023 inhabitants. There is one other similar institution in this county, at Navan, which is eight miles distant.

The house is built of stone, three stories high, with 14 windows in front, was erected in the year 1829: the expense was not ascertained. The ground on which the building stands is high and dry. The space immediately around and belonging to it, in extent about one English acre, is a garden and yard, with a grass plot for the convalescents. The situation is airy and healthy, the exposure south-east. There are six wards, capable of containing five beds each; the actual number of beds now in the hospital is 28. Besides the sick wards, there is one room for the head nurse. The porter has no separate lodge. The state of the house, in point of repair, cleanliness, &c. is highly creditable to all concerned; the drainage might be much improved, more particularly as regards a large open cesspool, the manure derived from which, is a perquisite of the nurse.

Building.

The Medical Officer who principally attends the institution is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Dublin. The Apothecary is a member of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. Neither of these gentlemen are provided with apartments in the hospital. The physician does not attend any other charity; neither the physician nor the apothecary are members of the Committee. The physician attends seven times a week at 10 o'clock; the apothecary at the same hour, seven days in the week; he is also apothecary to the Kells Dispensary, and keeps an apothecary's shop in the town. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Medical Officers.

The Treasurer was elected by the county, and is permanent. The physician and the apothecary also were both elected by the county. The election of physician or of surgeon is not restricted to graduates of particular universities, or members of particular colleges, but that of apothecary is to licentiates of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. When the last vacancy for physician occurred, which was in 1831, there were two candidates. The number of individuals, able to pay for medical advice in this district, is sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them; yet there are no medical gentlemen said to be residing within five miles of the hospital, who are qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

Election.

The Surgery is very neat and orderly, and the bottles and drawers are very well kept. None of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c. are members of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill from 31st October 1833 to 27th March 1834, was 10*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Pharmacy.

A register of diseases, with the termination of cases, appears to be carefully kept, and some of the more important cases are instructively recorded in detail. All acute diseases are admitted to this hospital, which is not therefore limited to *Typhus Fever*, yet all cases are registered

Patients' Regis-
tration.

or

* Names of the persons attending the Examination not stated.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.
—
Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Kells
Fever Hospital.

as fever, by order of the governors. A certificate of a person having fever, signed by any medical man within the county, is all that is necessary to procure admission, when there is room, which has never yet been found wanting. There is no column in the register for the name of the disease, fever alone being *officially* admissible. The number of sick now in the house is 17, all acute cases.

The following is a general return of diseases treated at the Kells Fever Hospital during the year ended on the 31st December 1833 :—

DESIGNATION of DISEASE.	Remained at the Close of 1832.	Admitted during 1833.	Total treated during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained at the Close of 1833.	Rate of Mortality, one in
Continued Fever	9	141	150	127	8	15	17

The hospital dress is a chemise, and is only given when required ; it suits both males and females. The clothes of the patients upon admission are sent home to be washed.

There was no instance of an applicant, a fit object for the institution, being refused admittance from want of room during the year.

No out-patients are received at the hospital surgery. Smallpox has been very frequent during the last two years in Kells. Illicit inoculation is carried on to a considerable extent in this district by an unlicensed practitioner. The confidence of the public in vaccination is increasing.

Nourishment.

Articles of diet are *never* furnished to out-patients from the funds of the charity. Provisions are purchased by the head nurse, contractor for the hospital ; viz.

Ox Beef, 4½ d. per pound	-	-	-	Market price,	s. d.
Unfed Veal, 1s. 3d. per quarter	-	-	-	"	1 3 per quarter.
New Milk, 2d. per imperial quart	-	-	-	"	- 2 per quart.

The bills are paid by the treasurer. The daily expense for the maintenance of each patient has averaged during the last week sixpence. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish, for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the hospital physician or surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin.

General Manage-
ment.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors, who hold meetings twice every year at the special sessions, which are generally well attended, and the minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in the county book. There is no managing committee.

The qualifications, necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers, are regulated by Act of Parliament.

Attendants.

The head nurse, matron or housekeeper, is paid 21*l.* per annum without board. The under nurse, in like manner, 12*l.* per annum ; a female helper, 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, and a porter, who keeps the accounts of the matron, and is her son, 10*l.* per annum. These are under the immediate orders of, and may be discharged by the medical attendant. Their general conduct during the last year has been very good ; one, the head nurse, has served six years in the hospital, with a good character. The following is a copy of the Diet Table :—

Low Diet :

Whey, Buttermilk or Gruel, *ad libitum*.

Middle Diet :

Breakfast :—Stirabout, one pint ; Buttermilk, one pint.

Dinner :—Bread, half a pound ; Whey, one pint.

For Supper, one pint of Whey.

Full Diet :

Breakfast :—Stirabout, one quart ; Buttermilk, one quart.

Dinner :—Beef, half a pound ; Potatoes, two pounds and a half.

Supper :—Bread, four ounces ; Whey, one pint.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up, but not printed, and there are no standing rules nor bye-laws.

The amount of income for the year was 300 *l.*, which was the county presentment, there not being any subscribers. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

Expenditure.

The amount of expenditure for the year was as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Physician's salary	50	-	-
Apothecary's ditto	20	-	-
Medicines (for last half-year)	11	6	-
Servants' Wages	42	-	-

All

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

Navan
Fever Hospital.

All disbursements are made by the treasurer, to the order of the medical attendant.
The accounts are audited twice a year, and a report submitted to the grand jury or governors in full meeting at the sessions.
It does not appear that there is any medical instruction; *post mortem* examinations are not made, having been forbidden by the governors.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. EGAN.—R. F. FITZHERBERT, Esq.—F. MURPHY, Esq.:—and the Medical Attendant.

This institution was established in the year 1830 by private subscription, at an expense of 1,200 *l.* The county, for the sick poor of which it was intended, contains, according to the census of 1831, 177,023 inhabitants. There is one other similar institution at Kells, which is eight miles distant.

The house is built of stone, two stories high, with 13 windows in front; at the rear, it is three stories high. The ground on which it stands is elevated and dry. The space immediately around and belonging to the building is about one acre in extent. The situation is dry and healthy. The aspect is east. There are four wards capable of containing 40 beds, which is the actual number, in all, now in the hospital. Besides the sick wards, there are apartments for the matron. The state of the house, as to repair, cleanliness, &c. is exceedingly neat, clean and orderly, and the drainage as to water closets is excellent. On the outside of the building improvements are being made.

Building.

The medical officer who principally attends to the institution is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is 40 years of age, and attached to the hospital 16 years. The apothecary is a member of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. Apartments are not provided at the institution for any officer. The physician attends seven times a week, at 11 o'clock, and the same attendance is given by the apothecary, who has an establishment in the town. There are four apothecaries in Navan. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Medical Officers.

The treasurer was elected by the subscribers, and both the physician and the apothecary were elected by the subscribers originally. When a medical officer resigns, he cannot influence the election of his successor. The election of physician is not restricted to graduates of particular universities, but that of apothecaries is to licentiates of the Company of Apothecaries of Dublin. When the last election for physician took place, which was in 1821, there were two candidates, and on that occasion there was an accession of income of nearly four hundred pounds. Up to that time, these physicians gave their services gratuitously, and the election was contested in consequence of a salary of 40 *l.* per annum having been offered by the subscribers. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is sufficient to induce well-educated practitioners to settle amongst them, but it has not been ascertained how many medical gentlemen there are who may be qualified and disposed to give their services gratuitously.

Election.

The surgery is particularly neat, and the bottles and drawers are exceedingly well kept. The amount of the druggist's bill from 1st July 1832 to this date, 30 May 1834, was 21 *l.* 11 *s.*

Pharmacy.

A register of diseases, with the termination of cases, appears to be carefully kept, and some of the more important cases are instructively recorded in detail. The number of sick in the house was 18, all acute cases. The clothes of the patients, upon admission, are washed and put away until the owner is convalescent.

Patients' Registration.

All patients presenting themselves with fever are admitted; and there was no instance of an applicant, a fit object for the institution, having been refused admittance from want of room, during the year.

Small-pox has been frequent during the last two years in Navan.

Provisions are purchased by the matron, at the price in the market; ox beef 4 *d.* per lb., new milk at 2 *d.* per imperial quart. The daily expense for the maintenance of each patient has averaged, during the last year 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, including all charges, excepting the salaries of the medical officers and matron. The average number of *diets* in the hospital daily was 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ for last year. In a letter from Mr. Fitzherbert to the Assistant Commissioner, it is stated, that the number of *diet patients* for the year was 5,954; the expense, 207 *l.* 15 *s.*

Nourishment.

The following is the Diet Table, signed by the medical attendant.

Whey Diet:

Two quarts of buttermilk, and 1 ditto of new milk, daily.

Low Diet:

One pint of flummery, or 1 oz. of bread, with the above allowance of milk.

Half Diet:

One pint of flummery and 4 oz. of bread, with 1 quart of new milk and 1 quart of buttermilk; or 8 oz. of bread only, with the same allowance of milk.

Middle Diet:

One quart of stir-about, or 6 oz. of bread for *breakfast*; 8 oz. of bread for dinner; 1 pint of flummery for supper. The same allowance of milk as in half diet.

Full Diet:

The same as middle diet, with the addition of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. boiled meat, with the broth, for dinner, four days in the week.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Leinster.
County Meath.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.Navan
Fever Hospital.General Manage-
ment.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.Attendants.
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Medical Officer.

Reports.

There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation. Mr. Fitzherbert states, in his letter, that "the greatest part of the land in the parish is absentee property, and a great deal that of English people." Therefore many of "the subscribers are persons of very small means and shopkeepers."

Lunatic patients are sent to Dublin, and on this subject there are great difficulties.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the treasurers, who remain in office from year to year. Mr. Fitzherbert, one of the resident men of fortune of this neighbourhood, by his unremitting attention to the construction and management of this hospital, has, together with the medical attendant, and the other gentlemen connected with the institution, brought it to a state of usefulness and good arrangement, highly creditable to themselves and to the county at large.

There are no *ex-officio* directors or visitors.

The qualifications necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers are not defined. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

The matron of the hospital is paid 30*l.* per annum, besides milk, lodging, coals, &c, and is under the immediate orders of the medical attendant; one head nurse, at 21*l.* per annum, without board; one assistant, 13*l.*; one laundress, 13*l.* These are hired, paid, and may be discharged by the treasurers. Their general conduct during the last year has been very good. One, the nurse, has served five years in the hospital, with a good character.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up twice every year, and sworn to. The latest is as follows:—"Report for Assizes for Spring 1834. Number of patients admitted since last year:—

Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
										84
Remained in Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Total - 100

Of which number were—

Discharged, cured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Irregular	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Remaining in Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18

Total - 100

There are no standing rules nor bye-laws.

The amount of income for the year ending May 1834, was 350*l.*, being the county presentment. There were no subscribers. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The amount of expenditure for the year ending May 1834, was—

Physician's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Apothecary's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Servants' wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40

All disbursements are made by the treasurers.

The accounts are audited four times a year, and a Report submitted to the grand jury.

Post mortem examinations are sometimes made, but it does not appear that there is any regular medical instruction given.

The most prevalent disease, and that most frequently epidemic, is fever, which chiefly prevails in the winter months. There were some cases of cholera about three weeks previous to the examination.

The circumstances which appear to exercise the greatest influence on the sanitary condition of the inhabitants, are, poverty, filth and spirit-drinking. The ordinary food of the poorer classes of this district is potatoes. Wild mustard is sometimes used in cases of great distress as food. It is now resorted to by the very poor. Their clothing is improving; but the state of their dwellings, in point of cleanliness, comfort and ventilation, is very bad. Manure is made and collected in their cabins, in some cases, from their not having a spot outside of them.

The use of ardent spirits is increasing since the sale of spirits on the Sabbath has been licensed.

The soil is good.

The gentlemen examined think that a loan fund would be of use, and they would themselves undertake the management of it.

The Navan Ladies' Charitable Loan Society is managed in the following manner:—Mrs. — gives out on market-days to every woman on her books, as much tow as they wish for; this they spin, sell the yarn, and on the following market day pay her for the tow, and get more. She also supplies them with wheels, cards, blankets, bedsteads, clothes and small sums of money, not exceeding two pounds, for which they pay by weekly instalments.

ments. This society at its commencement, in June 1824, received a loan of 60*l.* from "The British and Irish Ladies' Society," which added to private subscriptions of 43*l.* 10*s.* made the fund amount to 103*l.* 10*s.* This sum has so often circulated, that the loans up to March 1824, amounted to 3,235*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, the repayments to 3,210*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a debt of 24*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*, a good deal of which Mrs. ——— thinks will be repaid.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

THE country around Arklow contains several medical institutions for affording gratuitous assistance to the sick poor. They occur at the following places, and their distances respectively from the town of Arklow are indicated:—Rathdrum, nine miles; Redcross, seven miles; Aughrim, five miles; Coolgraney, three miles; Gorey, one mile.

The physician of the Coolgraney Dispensary is also the medical attendant of the charity at present under consideration, and is at the same time surgeon to the County Wicklow Militia. He is 45 years of age, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, in which city he was educated for the practice of midwifery under Dr. Dennison, professor of that branch to the London Hospital. Previous to his actual appointments, he had been a surgeon in the army, and he is also engaged in private practice. He has been attached to the Arklow Fever Hospital since the year 1820, in the joint capacity of physician, surgeon and accoucheur, and he is bound to receive the poor and to prescribe for them on three days in each week, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. His duties are occasionally performed by a substitute, but not without the previously received sanction of the committee, when either illness or some other cause requires that he should absent himself.

He receives as medical attendant of the Fever Hospital a salary of 73*l.* 15*s.* annually, in addition to which he is allowed 32*l.* 6*s.* a year on account of the Dispensary. He also receives 80*l.* per annum as physician to the Coolgraney Dispensary.

The necessary medicines are supplied by the Messrs Boileau & George, druggists in Dublin, who subscribe 2*l.* 2*s.* annually to the funds of the charity. The average annual expenditure for medicines and surgical materials, such as splints and bandages, is stated to be about 55*l.*

The registration of patients is only defective in the absence of any notice of the mode in which the several cases terminate. The nature of the disease under which each applicant for relief labours, is mentioned, together with the kind of treatment which has been adopted for its removal. The total number of persons who receive relief in the course of the year is estimated on an average to be nearly 5,000.

The rules of the institution declare that no poor person shall be entitled to relief unless he have provided himself with the recommendation of a subscriber. This condition is, however, not very rigidly enforced, as in general all those who present themselves obtain both advice and medicine without any difficulty. In reply to the questions of the Assistant Commissioner the medical attendant stated, that he has not been always successful in preventing improper persons from participating in the benefits of the charity; at the same time their number is small compared to those whose circumstances give them a just claim to gratuitous relief.

Those persons who may be rendered unable by sickness to attend at the dispensary, the physician is bound to visit at their own dwellings if they be within a certain distance of the town. On this point the physician states, that he considers it absolutely indispensable that cases of acute disorder should be seen by the medical man at least once a day. It is only when the disease is of a chronic character that constant attention can with safety be remitted; lying-in women are also attended as extern patients, but only on the report of the midwife that the case has displayed features of danger.

The intern patients for whom the fever hospital is exclusively intended are provided with all things necessary, at the expense of the institution, which provides wine and other extra articles of nourishment whenever they may be required.

The general management of the institution resides in the governors, in the list of whom are to be found the names of the medical attendant, of the druggists who supply the medicines, and of two other individuals, residents in the town of Arklow, and who supply several of the articles, such as groceries, &c. which are required for the consumption of the charity. Meetings of the governors are held four times in each year, at which all are equally entitled to attend and vote. The number of those who actually attend does not often exceed five, but three are sufficient to constitute a quorum, and to authorize the transaction of business. Voting by proxy is not permitted.

A managing committee also exists, of which the members assemble every quarter, and also whenever specially summoned by any of the governors. The duty of the committee is to superintend the details of both establishments, to appoint inspectors, and prepare reports to be laid before the general quarterly meetings of the governors at large.

The functions of the treasurer are performed by the medical attendant, who has never entered into any security for the trust reposed in him. To this additional duty he was appointed by the governors, and he discharges it without any remuneration. The money of the institution rests in his hands, and he is expected to produce his accounts for examination at the quarterly meetings of governors, and likewise to submit them to the inspection of the members of the grand jury.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Linenster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Arklow
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Leinster.
County Wicklow.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.Arklow
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.Balinglass
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.Population and
Extent of Country.

Medical Officer.

Payment.
Pharmacy.Patients' Regis-
tration.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

With respect to the influence of religious prejudices on the appointment of those connected with this institution, it is stated, that no difference has ever been made. The medical attendant is a Protestant, but all the domestics are Roman Catholics.

The only sources of income are subscriptions and grand jury presentments. These together have amounted during each of the last three years to the following sums:

	£.	s.	d.
1881	194	8	4
1882	177	8	1
1883	154	10	11

An annual subscription of one guinea entitles a person to the privileges of a governor, and hitherto the contributors have belonged exclusively to the richer classes.

* The Balinglass Fever Hospital (to which is attached a dispensary for affording external relief) is the second branch of the Wicklow County Fever Hospital. The country around Balinglass also contains several other medical institutions, of which two are situated at a distance of four miles; two at a distance of eight miles; (these latter are in the county of Kildare) and two at a distance of nine miles. The names of these charities are the

Hacketstown,
Kiltegan,
Castledermot,Ballytore,
Stratford-on-Slaney, and
Dunlavin Dispensaries.

The physician of the present charity is also the medical superintendent of the Stratford-on-Slaney Fever Hospital and Dispensary. He is about 35 years of age, and has occupied his situation for the last seven years, having been previously engaged in private practice in the town of Balinglass; he still continues to act as a general practitioner. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and is further possessed of documents which satisfied the Assistant Commissioner that he had been duly educated in the knowledge of midwifery under teachers in the city of Dublin. He states that he is bound to attend at the hospital on every day in the week excepting Sundays, and that in cases of necessity he is obliged to give his attendance even on the latter day. His duties have in no instance been performed by proxy, unless when prevented by illness from discharging them in person. On such occasions, he has been always able to secure the services of his brother to act as his substitute, he also being a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

The salary of the medical attendant is 64*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The medicines required for the use of the patients both of the fever hospital and of the dispensary, are procured from an apothecary established in the town of Balinglass. They are afterwards compounded by the physician according to circumstances, and their total cost does not in general much exceed 30*l.* annually.

The register of the applications for relief, and of the admissions into the fever hospital, is kept with much accuracy by the attending physician. The nature of the disease under which each patient labours, together with the result of the treatment adopted, are particularized throughout. It appears that the majority of the cases which present themselves at the dispensary, are of the class denominated more strictly medical, but instances of all the ordinary disorders of the country occur amongst the 800 patients who on an average receive advice and medicine during the course of each year. A variety of accidents and surgical cases also occur, and several operations have been performed, the necessity for which has arisen sometimes from violence and sometimes from disease.

The privilege of recommending persons for relief, at the fever hospital is restricted to those who contribute three guineas a year to its funds, or who bestow a donation of twenty guineas. Annual subscribers to the amount of 1*l.* 1*s.* are entitled to send patients to the dispensary, and there does not appear to be any reason for suspecting that the benefits of both charities are not strictly confined to those whose circumstances really place them in need of gratuitous assistance.

The medical officer is liable to be called on as physician to the dispensary, to visit at their own dwellings those patients who may be unable to present themselves at the institution. That gentleman speaks of the state of destitution in which he too frequently finds those individuals to whom he has been summoned as to persons labouring under various forms of disease. He states that he has no hesitation in declaring, that in a large proportion of the diseases to which the poorer classes are more peculiarly subject, the substitution of wholesome and nutritious food would be productive of far more advantage than the administration of medicine. This opinion is shared by the clergymen of the Protestant and Catholic persuasions who were present among the witnesses. The minister and curate of the parish handed in the following written statement of their experience:—As far as my observation goes, it is my decided conviction that the poor in this place may be pronounced wholly destitute. As to their clothing, especially their night covering, it is most wretched. Their food, as to quantity and quality, is very bad; and as to furniture in their houses, they have none. Their beds (on the ground) consist of a scanty portion of straw, which is used until it has become offensive. The poor in the country places are perhaps not so badly circumstanced. The parish priest coincides in the expressions used by his brother clergymen. He observes—"With regard to food, clothing, bedding and other necessities

* Names of the persons attending the Examination not stated.

to sustain life and promote health, I believe the condition of the poor to be extremely bad in the towns of Baltinglass and Stratford-on-Slaney, and not much better in the country. With regard to comforts, I know of none within their reach. The physician also speaks of the necessity which exists for constant attention to those who labour under diseases of an acute nature, occasional attendance being of little or no use, except in cases of a chronic character. Attendance on lying-in women forms also part of the duties of the medical attendant. He is bound to visit them whenever called on in cases which demand additional assistance, and in which a recommendation has been obtained from a subscriber.

Admission into the hospital is not limited to persons labouring under fever; a good many cases of other diseases are treated in it, and all are supplied not only with ordinary diet, but with whatever extras, such as wine, &c. may be deemed expedient by the medical superintendent. There is no arrangement in the institution for the accommodation of lunatics. They are always referred to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin.

The general management of the affairs of the combined charities resides in the governors, who are accustomed to hold a meeting on the first Monday in every month, at which all the members of the principal direction are equally entitled to be present and to vote. Two form a quorum, and voting by proxy is not permitted. The attendance at the monthly meetings never falls short of the required number, and, it is stated, often exceeds it. There is no necessity for a managing committee, as the general assemblies of the governing body discharge all the functions of such an authority; neither has any board of superintendence been appointed by the grand jury.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer. He is at the same time a governor, and gives his services without any remuneration. His office is elective, and the appointments to it have always been made in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, being held at the pleasure of the majority of the electors, so long as they remain satisfied with the manner in which the duties are discharged. There does not seem ever to have been any distinction made in the selection of officers merely on account of their religious sentiments.

The articles required for internal consumption are procured from persons unconnected with the institution. No governor has any interest in the money laid out, nor is any thing belonging to the establishment ever lent.

At the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioner, the general rules for the management of the hospital had not been printed. They existed merely in writing, but they appeared to be extremely judicious and well adapted for the maintenance of order and regularity. Every thing seemed to be carried on in reference to their general meaning.

The sources of annual income are fourfold, namely, subscriptions, donations, county presentments and fines imposed by the magistrates at petty sessions. The total receipt during each of the last three years was—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	443	14	10
1832 - - - - -	471	-	8½
1833 - - - - -	560	10	1½

Until the funds are required, they are deposited by the treasurer in the Baltinglass Savings Bank. The books of that officer were produced, and it was stated that he was obliged to account regularly with the governors and with the grand jury.

The expenditure in the three last years was as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	295	14	-
1832 - - - - -	272	6	4
1833 - - - - -	252	17	10

The treasurer is not authorized to discharge any account until the bill has been examined and signed by the governors at their monthly meeting.

The medical officer is liable to be called on as physician to the dispensary, to visit at their own dwellings those patients who are unable to attend at the institution.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Sir W. W. LYNAR;—and the Medical Attendant.

THE building in which this charity is carried on had been a barrack, but is now so arranged as to admit of three separate establishments, namely, a fever hospital, a cholera hospital (these have not any communication with each other) and a dispensary. The hospitals appear to be clean and well ventilated, and they each contain twelve beds for the accommodation of patients.

All three are under the care of the same medical superintendent, who served an apprenticeship to a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and is a master of arts and a bachelor of medicine in Trinity College Dublin. He is also in possession of a certificate entitling him to practise midwifery, from the master of the lying-in hospital in that city. His connexion with the institutions under consideration dates from a period of 15 years back; he holds no other professional appointment, but is engaged in private practice as surgeon, physician and accoucheur. He is obliged to receive the poor at the dispensary on every day on the week, and it also forms part of his duty to attend at their own residences all indigent sick persons belonging to the parish, whether they have obtained the recommendation of a subscriber or not. Except in case of his own illness, he never

FEVER
HOSPITALS.
Leinster.
County Wicklow.
Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
Baltinglass
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.
General Manage-
ment.
Population and
Extent of County.
Officers not
medical.
Stores.
Rules.
Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Patients' Regis-
tration.
Expenditure.
Who entitled to
Relief.
Extern Patients.
Bray
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.
Building, &c.
Medical Officer.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Leinster.
County Wicklow.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.Bray
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.Officers not
medical.Funds and
Accounts.Receipts and
Expenditure.

Accounts.

Stratford-on-Slaney
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Medical Officer.

avails himself of a substitute; in such circumstances, he would be allowed by the committee to procure a substitute.

The regular salary of the medical attendant is 100 guineas per annum; this year, however, a compliment of 25*l.* has been added as a testimony of the satisfaction which he has afforded. During the prevalence of the cholera in his district, he was also allowed one guinea per diem in addition to his ordinary payment, and in consideration of the increased calls upon his time and attention.

The Assistant Commissioner found a good supply of medicines for the use of the several departments; they had been purchased from Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists in Dublin, and it was stated that their average annual cost had been, during the last three years, about 45*l.* Messrs. Boileau & George are subscribers to the charity, but they have never attended or voted at any of the general meetings. Vaccination is much practised by the attending physician, and he has found it to be productive of the very best consequences. In those instances in which it has failed to confer a complete immunity from small-pox, it has constantly appeared to mitigate the effects of that disease, which under such circumstances has never proved fatal, nor ever assumed a confluent character.

The registration of patients is conducted with much accuracy. The nature of their diseases is noted, together with the termination if fatal, and the name of the subscriber on whose recommendation they had been attended to. From this register it appears that the cholera visited the district at two distinct periods, first in the month of June 1832, when out of 54 persons attacked only 27 recovered, and again in November 1833, when precisely the same number of persons were attacked and the same number of deaths took place.

It has been already intimated that the dispensary branch has been opened for the treatment of extern patients. They are visited as often as the nature of their illness may require; and it is the opinion of the medical attendant, that "daily attendance is absolutely indispensable in all cases of an acute nature, and that it can, with safety, be remitted only in affections of a chronic character."

The patients who are received into either of the hospitals, are provided during their stay, not only with medicine and advice, but also with whatever kind of nourishment may be fitting for their condition. Wine and other extra articles of diet are frequently allowed.

The general management of the united charities rests with the subscribers; all persons who contribute a guinea a year and upwards being entitled to attend and vote at the general meetings, which are held once in each year, and to summon an extraordinary meeting if they should see reason so to do. Usually, however, these assemblies do not collect more than ten or twelve governors; but the affairs of the institution are directed in the interval by a sub-committee of two, whose province it is to attend to details.

The treasurer (who acts without any remuneration, and who is also a subscriber) is the only non-medical officer. The income of the charity is lodged by him in the savings bank, and he is obliged to lay his accounts annually before the general meeting, and to verify them on oath, previous to making application for the usual yearly presentment by the grand jury.

The receipts of the year 1830, for the maintenance of the three departments, including the surplus of preceding year, amounted to

-	-	-	-	£. 289 18 2
Of which was expended	-	-	-	231 18 9

Leaving a surplus of	-	-	-	£. 55 18 5
----------------------	---	---	---	------------

The receipts of the year 1831, including the above surplus, were

-	-	-	-	276 19 2
Expenditure of same year	-	-	-	236 4 -

Leaving a surplus of	-	-	-	£. 40 15 2
----------------------	---	---	---	------------

The receipts of the year 1832, including the above surplus, were

-	-	-	-	£. 258 14 1½
The expenditure of the same year was	-	-	-	227 17 6½

Leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of	£. 30 16 7
---	------------

The treasurer is bound to present all bills to the governors before they are discharged, which can only be done after having obtained their signature.

* The present institution consists of a fever hospital and a dispensary for the diffusion of external relief in advice and medicine. The hospital department constitutes the third branch of the infirmary, for the treatment of febrile diseases, which is maintained by the grand jury of the county of Wicklow. The medical charities in the neighbourhood of the town of Stratford-on-Slaney are, with the exception of that at Baltinglass, merely dispensaries. They are three in number, and none of them are more than six miles distant, viz. Dunlavin, Baltinglass and Keltegan.

The medical attendant of the Stratford is also physician to the Baltinglass, or second branch of the county fever hospital. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; and was appointed to the situation about seven years ago, at which period his age was 33. Previous to that time he had been a practitioner in Baltinglass, and he still continues engaged in private practice as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. His education in midwifery was received in Dublin. He is required to give daily attendance at the hospital; but he is liable to be called thither as often as three times a day, when any case

in

* The names of the persons attending the Examination not stated.

in the house demands extraordinary attention. These duties he has never performed by proxy, excepting on occasion of his being confined by illness, when he was able to secure the services of his brother (who is likewise a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland) in his place.

The salary of the medical attendant is 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

His appointment was made by the governors and subscribers.

All the medicines required in the hospital are procured from an apothecary of the town of Baltinglass, and at an expense not exceeding, for each of the last three years, the sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

The register of patients was laid before the Assistant Commissioners by the attending physician. It appeared to have been kept with much accuracy, and was sufficiently explicit in detailing the circumstances and termination of the several cases which had been treated. The following abstract will show to what extent the resources of the institution have been made available during the last three years:—

ABSTRACT from the Register of the *Stratford-on-Slaney* Fever Hospital.

			Patients admitted.	Discharged cured.	Died.
1831	-	-	71	69	2
1832	-	-	58	55	3
1833	-	-	56	49	7

The great majority of cases which present themselves both at the fever hospital and at the dispensary are stated to be of a medical nature.

No conditions whatsoever are attached to the granting of relief. All persons with or without recommendations are entitled to assistance, although, strictly speaking, the subscribers of one guinea annually are considered to possess the privilege of issuing recommendatory orders. Notwithstanding the facility with which all are allowed to participate in the benefits of the establishment, it is nevertheless believed that in general none avail themselves of its aid, except those who really are in indigent circumstances.

The dispensary is intended for the relief of extern patients, who are also occasionally visited at their own homes. It is to be regretted that no arrangements have been made for securing professional assistance to poor lying-in women; the physician is not bound to attend them, except when their labour comes on in the hospital. To a question as to the number of visits which each particular case among the extern patients usually receives, the medical attendant replied, that he considered daily attendance as absolutely indispensable in all instances where the patient suffered under disease in an acute form, particularly under fever. Constant superintendence became less necessary, and might with safety be remitted, after the disease had assumed a chronic character.

The Assistant Commissioner found the arrangements of the intern patients to be of a very satisfactory description. The diet appeared to be under judicious regulations, and it was stated, that wine and other extras were freely allowed whenever circumstances rendered them necessary.

The general management of the combined charities resides with the governors, of whom the treasurer is one. Regular fixed meetings of the body are held, at which all are equally entitled to be present and to vote, but it is stated that in general not more than three are in the habit of attending, that number being the smallest with which business can be transacted. Voting by proxy is not allowed.

There is also a managing committee, which assembles on the first Monday in every month, whose province it is to arrange the details of the fever hospital and of the dispensary. The apprehension of contagion is found to prevent any of the governors from personally specting the first-mentioned establishment.

The only non-medical officer is the gentleman who discharges the duties of secretary and treasurer to both charities. He acts without remuneration, but has not entered into any security. It is stated by the witnesses, that this appointment, as well as others, has been always held free from sectarian distinctions.

The greater part of the articles required for the consumption of the patients and attendants, are procured from persons wholly unconnected with the institution. Milk and oatmeal alone are provided by the treasurer, but at a price rather under than over the market rate.

A printed copy of the rules and regulations was submitted to the Assistant Commissioner. They appeared to be judicious and well arranged.

A detailed statement of the accounts was not obtained, but the general sources of income were represented as follows; viz. subscriptions, donations, and a proportional part of the grant allotted by the county for the maintenance of three fever hospitals.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.

Stratford-on-Slaney
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Stores.

Rules.

Funds and
Accounts.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. MAGRATH, apothecary; and the Apothecary of the Institution.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

County Clare
Fever Hospital.

Medical Officers.
Payment.
Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Intern Patients.

THE situation of the present hospital is in a closely inhabited part of the town of Ennis, the approach to it being confined; but a new Fever Hospital and a Cholera Hospital are about to be built forthwith in an elevated, open and detached site, removed a short distance from the town.

The present house is but one story high, but the volume of atmosphere which the patients respire is ample, and frequently renewed.

There are four Physicians attached to this hospital. The salary is 100*l.* per annum, equally divided between the four medical gentlemen. The apothecary has a salary of 93*l.* per annum, and is provided with lodging and coals. There is also a purveyor at 25*l.* per annum, and lodging.

The records of names, diets and expenditure go back only to January 1832. The apothecary states that all such registers up to that period were torn by a dog; they went back as far as 1817.

The gentlemen examined stated, that small farmers who are able to lend money to their landlords, are in the habit of procuring tickets of recommendation from their landlords to dispensaries for themselves and their families, thereby defrauding the public.

There are 52 patients now in the house, of whom 45 are in the active stages of fever, seven are convalescent. There are 72 beds capable of being occupied, but the allowance of bedding would be scanty for that number.

Admitted from February 1831 to February 1832:

From the town and country within 10 miles	-	-	-	-	-	453
From the country exceeding 10 miles	-	-	-	-	-	360
						813
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	40

Admitted from February 1832 to February 1833:

From the town and country within 10 miles	-	-	-	-	-	344
From the country exceeding 10 miles	-	-	-	-	-	179
						523
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	33

Admitted from February 1833 to February 1834:

From the town and country within 10 miles	-	-	-	-	-	326
From the country exceeding 10 miles	-	-	-	-	-	139
						465
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	45

Total Number of Diets dispensed:

In the year 1832	-	-	-	-	-	12,275
In the year 1833	-	-	-	-	-	9,613

The daily average expense for subsistence, fuel and candles for each patient amounts to 3*½**d.* Supposing that 50 beds is the number occupied on the average every day in the year, the expense per bed is about 16*l.* 10*s.*

The following is the DIET TABLE:

FULL DIET.

Breakfast (to be served precisely at nine o'clock): for Adults, one quart of thick stirabout, and one pint of new milk, or if it disagrees, half a pound of bread. Children, one pint of stirabout, or six ounces of bread and one pint of milk.

Dinner (to be served precisely at three o'clock): for Adults, six ounces of boiled beef or mutton. Children, four ounces of ditto, two pounds of boiled potatoes and one pint of broth.

MIDDLE DIET.

Breakfast.—One pint of stirabout, and half a pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Four ounces of bread, one pannakin of sweet gruel, one pint of new milk, and the common hospital drink *ad libitum*.

LOW DIET.

Breakfast.—Half a pint of sweet gruel, or a pint of stirabout.

Dinner.—Half a pint of sweet gruel, one quart of milk for whey; and the common hospital drink *ad libitum*.

Diet.

Receipts and
Expenditure.

The following is the ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS for Three Years, from February 1831 to February 1834.

1831:	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 21. To amount of Funds in Treasurer's hands	433	13	11½
July 9. To amount of Presentment received	498	12	2
To interest on Funds in Savings Bank	5	3	7½
	£.937	9	9

1832:	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 20. By 52 weeks' Salary to Physicians	109	4	-
By one year's Rent of Hospital	53	2	-
By one year's Salary to Apothecary	93	16	-
By Cash for Medicine	39	1	5
By Cash for Body Linen	2	4	-
By Salaries to Nurses, Porters, &c.	181	13	6½
By Subsistence for Patients, Fuel, &c.	391	5	9½
By Balance in Treasurer's hands	67	3	-
	£.937	9	9

1832:	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 27. To Balance in Treasurer's hands	67	3	-
To Amount of Presentment received	400	-	-
To a Subscription	1	1	-
Oct. 8. To Amount of Presentment	500	-	-
	£.968	4	-

1833:	£.	s.	d.
18. To Balance in Treasurer's hands	147	19	9½
To Amount of Presentment	400	-	-
July 20. To Amount of Presentment	400	-	-
	£.947	19	9½

1833:	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 18. By 52 weeks' Salary to Physicians	109	4	-
By one year's Rent	53	2	-
By one year's Salary to Apothecary	93	16	-
By Cash for Medicine	64	9	10
By Cash for Blankets, Rugs & Sheeting	53	9	6
By Cash for Body Linen	8	4	10
By Cash for Earthen Ware	1	3	-
By Cash for sundry Repairs	3	15	8
By Salaries for Nurses, Porters, &c.	154	4	3
By Subsistence for Patients, Fuel, &c.	278	15	1½
By Balance in Treasurer's hands	147	19	9½
	£.968	4	-

1834:	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 10. By 52 weeks' Salary to Physicians	109	4	-
By one year's Rent of Hospital	53	2	-
By one year's Salary to Apothecary	93	16	-
By Cash for Medicine	39	10	6
By Cash for re-building part of Hos-			
pital	73	17	8½
By Cash for sundry Repairs	8	6	2
By Cash for a Dietary Book	2	17	6
By Cash for Printing and Advertising	2	14	-
By Cash for Painting and Glazing	7	5	-
By Cash for Nurses and Porters' Salary	162	13	5
By Subsistence for Patients, Fuel, &c.	251	19	5½
By Cash for Body Linen	1	10	-
By Balance in Treasurer's hands	141	4	-½
	£.947	19	9½

Persons who attended the Examination.

W. BENNETT, esq.—GEORGE DOWDEN, esq.—W. B. KINGSTON, esq., treasurer.—Rev. J. NEWMAN, rector.—The Medical Attendant; and the Apothecary of the Institution.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq., M. D.

Bandon
Fever Hospital and Dispensary.

Population and Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

THE population of the parishes of Ballymoodan and Kilbrogan, amounting to nearly 15,000, have no other dispensary than this, in which to seek medical relief. There are similar institutions at Innishannon, distant about three miles, and at Timoleague, which is nearly six miles off; but this at Bandon is considered to be amply sufficient for the district, which has not a greater extent in any direction than five miles. The witnesses thought that this establishment afforded a very good example of the degree to which a single dispensary may be rendered useful, with a single physician, and would propose that no medical district should be larger. There is here ample accommodation for intern patients, and great benefit has been experienced on its account.

The fever hospital is well placed, on an elevated site, in the centre of an open space, outside, but close to the town. It is three stories in height; the upper floors are occupied by four wards, 32 feet by 15 each, and each containing five beds for the treatment of fever. The nurse-tenders have also a small room on each floor. The ground-floor is appropriated to the dispensary department, and contains, in addition, three small rooms for the accommodation of the superintendent and his wife, a kitchen, store-room, &c. This latter branch is, very properly, quite distinct from the hospital. A wing has lately been added to the back part of the building, and of the same height. This contains two spacious wards, with six beds in each, which are intended for the reception of surgical cases. There were not any patients in this latter division at the time of our visit, and there were only two in the fever hospital. All parts of the establishment appeared clean and neatly kept, with the exception of one ward, which was given up to the nurses for the time, and was in very filthy condition. (One slipper-bath is all that the charity possesses.) The ground upon which the building stands, together with a field and garden, in all about an acre, is held at an annual rent of 10*l*. The house is the property of the institution.

At the death of the former physician, in 1827, the present medical attendant was appointed by the subscribers to act in his place, as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. He is at present 35 years of age, and holds the degree of M. D. from Edinburgh, besides diplomas from the College of Surgeons in Dublin, and from the Lying-in Hospital. Previous to his election he followed his profession in Bandon, where he continues to reside and practise. He attends daily, in company with the apothecary, his brother; and if he were absent, the latter gentleman is bound by the rules to supply his place, unless some other medical gentleman undertook the charge with the approbation of the committee. If any material or continued irregularity were to occur in the attendance of either of the medical officers, notice of it would be given to the committee, who would immediately inquire into the cause of it, and take steps to check it. Any sudden accident is sure of prompt attention from one

FEVER

HOSPITALS.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

Bandon

Fever Hospital and

Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

or other of the gentlemen, as they reside near the hospital, and the superintendent, who lives in it would not fail to apprize them. The apothecary and his apprentice dispense the medicines, which are administered to the patients by the superintendent and nurse-tenders.

The physician's salary is 90*l.* per annum, that of the apothecary is only 20*l.* There is not any allowance made to either for horses or lodging.

The power of election resides in the subscribers. A rule requires that notice of a vacancy shall be given in the newspapers, detailing the qualifications which are required in candidates. Bandon possesses a wealthy neighbourhood, and there are two other medical men residing in it. No regulations exist with respect to superannuations to be given to medical men who have been connected with this charity. The committee would exercise the same vigilant control in case of harshness on the part of the physicians towards the poor, which we have above spoken of in alluding to the possible irregularity of attendance of the former.

The appearance of the room in which the medicines were kept was very satisfactory. We found it to contain every preparation that could be wished for, including even the most expensive. All were supplied by the apothecary, whose terms were found to be the most reasonable on comparing them with the tenders which were sent in by many other druggists and apothecaries. The treasurer informed us that he had paid for medicine in the last three years as follows, viz.—

						£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	66	6	10½
1832	-	-	-	-	-	58	12	4
1833	-	-	-	-	-	47	7	3

The resident superintendent is entrusted with the charge of the medicines, which it is never permitted to sell on any account, (*and which are kept quite separate from those intended for private practice.*) The establishment does not possess any surgical instruments. Leeches are seldom if ever used in the fever hospital; in the practice of the dispensary they are sometimes resorted to, and generally for ophthalmic affections.

Two registers are kept; one for the dispensary, the other for the fever hospital. In both are entered the name, residence and age of every patient, the individual who recommended him, the nature and (as far as it can be done with dispensary patients) termination of his disease.

The following is an extract:—

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Dispensary Patients	- - - 3,042	2,521	2,621
Hospital ditto	- - - 152	101	78
TOTAL	- - - 3,194	2,622	2,699

At the time of our visit there were about five persons on the books, whom the physician visited at their homes; about 40 were under treatment at the dispensary; and we were told that in general there were about 100 tickets in circulation. Capital operations are not undertaken, but full 18 or 20 midwifery cases came under the care of the physician in the last year.

Every one who applies for relief must have provided himself with a recommendation; and though this qualification is occasionally given to servants, yet, for the most part, none participate in the charity but those who really stand in need of gratuitous assistance. Subscribers are to a certain degree limited in the number of tickets which they are permitted to issue. For every 10*s.* which they subscribe, they are entitled to recommend one patient. Still no difficulty arises in the case of poor persons who may not be generally known, as one signature is sufficient, and, in urgent cases, the clergy of all persuasions are authorized to recommend.

In addition to the sick in hospital and the poor prescribed for at the dispensary, the indigent, who are confined by illness, are visited at their dwellings as often as their cases require, whether by day or night. The institution is also provided with all necessaries for affording immediate assistance to accidents and sudden casualties. As the physician is only called in such cases of lying-in women as present some unusual features, a great deal is of course dependent on the discretion of the midwives, who for the most part attend poor women of this district, and who, with one or two exceptions, are grossly deficient in the knowledge requisite for their situation. Within the last year a very melancholy instance occurred, where a woman met with her death under circumstances where ordinary skill might have prevented such a fatality. The physician is bound to perform gratuitous vaccination every Monday morning, and his opinion in favour of its preventive efficacy remains unshaken, as he has uniformly found that the few cases of small-pox which appear after it are mild and comparatively innocuous. Small-pox has prevailed but little here of late; but in the country its visits are more frequent and occur generally in the spring.

The medical attendant of this charity finds that his treatment of extern patients is greatly furthered by the power, which he possesses, of occasionally supplying them with rice, wine and other nourishment. There is no institution in the neighbourhood to afford the same or additional aid, but part of a fund, which was collected during the time of great distress, remains applicable to the purpose.

The difficulty of acquiring admission as an intern patient is not very great, as in cases of fever no recommendation is requisite. Where that disease exists, much discrimination is necessary before allowing the friends of patients to visit them, and accordingly such are never admitted without the written order of the physician, and then only for a few minutes. The sick never leave the walls of the institution. At the time when Bandon was visited by the cholera, patients labouring under it, were through necessity admitted into the fever

Patients' Regis-

tration.

Who entitled to

Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

hospital, but since that period a separate building has been erected for the former disease. We were informed that a right is recognized in the clergy of all persuasions to visit at all times those persons in the hospital who may request their religious aid. We understood the repose of the patients was sometimes interrupted by the superintendent's reading aloud in the wards, books illustrative of his own private religious tenets; but these lectures, in the opinion of some persons examined, could hardly be construed into an annoyance to the patients, or afford matter for animadversion.

The dietary, of which we attach a schedule, is one to which we cannot refuse our approbation; it contains every thing that may seem advisable to the medical attendant to make use of.

FULL DIET.

Breakfast:—Half a pound white bread, one quart of tea or one pint of milk.

Dinner:—Two pounds of potatoes or half a pound of white bread, one pint of milk or one pound of meat with broth.

Supper:—Half a pound of white bread, one pint of tea or one pint of milk.

HALF DIET.

Breakfast:—Quarter of a pound of bread, half a pint of milk or one pint of tea.

Dinner:—One pound of potatoes or a quarter of a pound of bread, half a pint of milk.

Supper:—Quarter of a pound of bread, one pint of tea.

FEVER DIET.

Two quarts of whey or two quarts of tea, two quarts of oaten meal tea; imperial drink; and in cases requiring, broth, beer, wine or punch, as extras.

There is not any hospital clothing.

The general management rests in the hands of the 74 subscribers, all of whom are summoned annually to a general meeting, at which not more than 18 or 20 attend. These, however, are sufficient to transact business, as 15 constitute a quorum, who keep minutes of the proceedings. At these meetings proxies are not taken, and the apothecary, though a governor, never takes a part.

There is also a managing committee which is appointed annually and meets quarterly. To this, which is controlled by a board of superintendence, the care of the institution is immediately entrusted. It does not appear that any governor takes sufficient interest in its affairs to direct any personal attention to them in particular.

Every year the subscribers renew the selection of the non-medical officers, who all act without salary. There are two auditors and two treasurers. These officers do not give any security, as, in point of fact, the savings bank may be looked upon as the treasury, since all monies are there lodged, and the treasurers draw on it.

The attendants consist of the superintendent and two nurses; all three reside in the house, but have not any perquisites. The former has 20*l.* per annum, and is appointed at the annual meeting. The latter have each 5*s.* a week, and are selected and may be discharged by the physician; one nurse-tender lately died of fever.

The only article of which a store is kept is medicine. All other things are purchased by a sub-committee of three appointed for the purpose, who act according to the best of their judgment, and never buy any thing from a governor, if we except the apothecary.

There is printed a set of very excellent regulations, which seem admirably adapted for the end proposed, and have never been found inconvenient in practice.

A report of all things connected with the institution is annually made; copies of which are printed for circulation among the subscribers and to be sent to the grand jury.

The total receipts, consisting of subscriptions and county presentments, were for the last three years as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
1831	390	14	—
1832	382	14	3
1833	381	14	5

In the list of subscribers will be found none of the poorer classes. It appears by this list that the institution would be sensibly affected if the large subscriptions of two noblemen and their families were withdrawn. One nobleman contributes 50*l.*, and the other nearly 20*l.* Still it is not thought that the establishment would cease to exist in consequence of such withdrawal. We did not hear of any improper stipulations for relief to be given in return for contributions. The charity does not possess any fixed property, and consequently has not any title-deeds or other papers of the kind.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, who deposits them in the savings bank. A sum of about 5*l.* is entrusted to the superintendent to meet any incidental expenses.

The Expenditure amounted in —

	£.	s.	d.
1830	to 325	1	3 ½
1831	to 317	10	10
1832	to 322	4	5

Previous to payment, bills must be examined by the auditors or committee. By order of the latter body alone can the treasurer draw on the bank.

Accounts are made up, audited and reported every half year. The full statement is then printed, and the grand jury and each of the subscribers receives a copy.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Bandon
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Diet.

Clothing.
General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts

Collection.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.
Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Buttevant
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. ROBERT EAMES, treasurer and secretary.—The Medical Attendant; and the Apothecary of the Institution.

THE district for which the Buttevant Fever Hospital and Dispensary are intended reaches in some directions to a distance of 18 miles, and contains a population of nearly 30,000 souls. Taken together with the Doneraile Dispensary, which is about four miles off, they are found to be tolerably adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, and it is stated by the witnesses that for a considerable period there has been no instance of applications for relief being refused. This observation applies, however, more particularly to the objects embraced in the designation of the institution, namely, to febrile diseases; as much stress is laid on the advantages which would result from the formation of a small hospital for the treatment of surgical disorders and for affording immediate assistance in cases of sudden accident, it is suggested that the country might be divided into districts proportionate in extent to the amount of contained population, and that while every such medical district should be provided with a dispensary for the diffusion of external relief, it would be sufficient to attach a small hospital to a certain number of them.

The building is of stone, and two stories in height. It stands upon about a quarter of an acre of ground, which is held from Lord Doneraile, at an annual rent of 1s. The situation has been judiciously selected with reference to pure air, being on an elevation, and at the same time well supplied with wholesome water, and allowing of proper drainage. The interior of the house contains two wards for patients, each 30 feet by 13 feet, and holding at present 12 beds; they might, however, be easily made to yield accommodation to 24. There are also two apartments occupied by the servants of the establishment, together with a large room for the dispensing of medicine, and a waiting room. All these rooms are well furnished, and the beds, bedding, &c. are in tolerable repair. There are no baths nor any out-offices.

The medical attendant, who is also engaged in private practice, resides nearly opposite the institution, and is obliged to attend at it on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four o'clock. He is at present in his thirty-sixth year, and has been a member of the College of Surgeons in Glasgow since 1817, and a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh since 1825. He is unconnected with any other public establishment, and is attached to the present as physician, surgeon and accoucheur. He was educated for the practice of midwifery in Glasgow. He is allowed the services of an assistant in the dispensing of medicine, and one or the other is always on the spot to render aid in cases of emergency. In the regular discharge of their duty, both are subject to the control of the members of the committee, to whom the poor are in the habit of addressing any complaints which they may have respecting harshness or neglect.

The salary of the medical attendant is 100*l.* per annum, and he is usually allowed 25*l.* a year for the payment of an assistant. In the present year, however, this sum has been reduced to 20*l.*, and it forms the only extra allowance of the physician.

The subscribers of one guinea annually and upwards have the privilege of appointing the medical officer. When the situation was last vacant no steps were taken to ensure competition, and the intention to proceed to an election was not advertised, it having been merely required from the present officer that he should produce a diploma. There was no other candidate. No length of service in the capacity of physician is considered to give any claim for a superannuation or retiring pension.

The pharmacy contained a good supply of medicine of the best quality, all under the immediate care of the assistant. There were not any surgical instruments, but of medicines quinine and some other of the more delicate preparations had been provided; the drugs had been procured from the Messrs. Harrington & Co., druggists in Cork, and it is not permitted to sell any part of them. The cost during the last three years was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	66	-	-
1832 - - - - -	42	-	-
1833 - - - - -	12	-	-

Leeches are occasionally adopted in the practice of the hospital, but not often. The arrangements for facilitating vaccination are of the best kind, and the public have latterly manifested a growing confidence in the efficacy of the practice. The physician speaks favourably of its preservative qualities, and states that it prevents small-pox in 99 cases out of 100. The latter disease has ceased to be frequent in the Buttevant district, and is never propagated by inoculation by the superintendent of the dispensary, although no express rule exists on the subject.

At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the fever hospital there were but two patients in it. They were informed that four poor persons were under treatment at their own houses, and that the average number of applications for relief at the dispensary on the days of public attendance was about 23. Nearly 45 cases of midwifery had been attended as extern patients during the preceding three years.

No applications for relief are attended to, except when supported by the recommendation of a subscriber. However, this condition does not operate much in the way of restriction, as the subscribers are authorized to issue as many orders as they think proper, and their own domestics are always entitled to both advice and medicine: neither does this privilege lead to any abuse in another way, for it is stated that none are relieved except those whose circumstances render them fitting objects for gratuitous assistance.

Relief

Relief is granted to extern patients both at the dispensary and in their own dwellings, when confined by sickness. In the latter case the physician is bound to visit them as often as the circumstances of the case may render necessary, and this occurs frequently to the extent of three or four times in the course of the twenty-four hours. The physician himself states that "he considers daily attendance to be quite indispensable in all instances of acute disorder, and that it can only be remitted with safety after the disease has assumed a chronic form." The institution does not supply bandages, splints or other articles necessary for the proper treatment of accidents. The surgeon is, however, always bound to attend them. Neither does it profess to pay attention to lying-in women, as the medical officer is not liable to be called upon, except where parturition has become complicated or protracted. This defect is the more felt as the class of midwives into whose hands the poor are obliged to throw themselves, are extremely ignorant and unskilful, and are frequently the cause of serious injury both to the mother and the child. No other prescriptions for the poor are compounded at the dispensary than those of the attending physician.

The intern patients of the fever hospital are alone supplied with any articles of food. However necessary wholesome nourishment may be at certain periods of convalescence, there is no source in the district whence the poor can obtain it, if inhabiting their own dwellings.

Persons labouring under fever are alone entitled to be received into the fever hospital, and there is never much difficulty in obtaining admission; whilst they remain under treatment, the patients are never allowed to leave the bounds of the institution, and much precaution is used in allowing their friends to visit them; a privilege admitted only under very strict regulations. No labour is ever required from the patients. The clergy of all religious denominations have free access to the wards at all times, so that any inmate can obtain the services of his particular pastor at whatever time he desires. There have not been any instances of improper interference with the religious sentiments of the patients, nor have controversial or theological tracts been ever circulated among them. The hospital does not contain a ward for lunatics. Such patients are always sent to the district lunatic asylum in Cork. During the prevalence of cholera in the town a certain portion of the house was set apart for the reception of those who were attacked by the epidemic.

The diet of the patients is regulated according to a fixed scale, calculated for the different stages of sickness and convalescence, but wine and other extras are always allowed when found necessary.

The patients retain their own clothing, as the institution does not provide hospital dresses. Forty-eight annual subscribers constitute the governing body of the combined institutions, from the management of which the surgeon, as a salaried officer, has always been expressly excluded. A general meeting of the governors is held once in every year, at which those who attend (usually about ten) enjoy equal privileges as to voting. No fixed number is considered necessary to constitute a quorum, but minutes of the proceedings are kept with regularity.

A managing committee has been appointed, but the members of it have ceased to assemble for the transaction of business. A board of superintendence has also been chosen by the grand jury.

The right of appointing the non-medical as well as the medical officers is possessed by the subscribers in general. Of the former class there is but one—a gentleman who performs the duties of both secretary and treasurer without receiving any remuneration, and without being required to enter into any security. His election is renewed annually, and by open voting, and there is no reason to suspect that it is influenced by sectarian feelings.

There is but one attendant, namely, a nurse, who was appointed by the subscribers, but who is only retained so long as her conduct is approved of by the medical superintendent. She is provided with an apartment in the house, has coals and candles, and is allowed the use of the small garden which is attached to the hospital. Her wages are five shillings weekly, paid by the treasurer.

The several articles required for the internal consumption of the fever hospital are purchased by the treasurer as they happen to be wanted. Nothing is procured by contract, and the treasurer supplies the house with milk.

No printed rules have been promulgated for the conduct of the establishment. The only regulation in existence is in manuscript in the dispensary book.

As neither of the present institutions is possessed of any capital stock, whether in money or land, their resources are limited to the sums received from annual subscribers, and from the grand jury by a yearly presentment. The continuance of the fever hospital on its present scale, is more particularly dependent on the amount of subscriptions; but it is the opinion of the witnesses, that though by their decrease it would be very materially injured, yet it would not altogether cease. The annual subscribers belong exclusively to the richer classes, and there is not any instance of their contributions being accompanied with stipulations for their being allowed to participate in the benefits of the charity. The following sums were received from them: namely--

	£.	s.	d.
In 1831	113	13	—
1832	110	14	6
1833	80	10	—
The amount of grand jury presentments was—			
1831	135	—	—
1832	127	—	—
1833	92	17	—

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Ronney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Butterant
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.
General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Munster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Buttevant
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.Medical and
Surgical Instruc-
tion.

The monies of the charity remain exclusively in the hands of the treasurer, until they are required for current expenses.

A statement of the annual income and expenditure is prepared at the termination of each year, and is submitted by the treasurer to the subscribers at their general meeting. Copies of it are likewise laid before the members of the grand jury.

The practice of the fever hospital is in some measure made available for medical and surgical instruction. Students are occasionally admitted, who are allowed to assist in making up medicine, and to attend the physician in his treatment of intern and extern patients. Their admission is left to the discretion of the medical attendant, and within the last four years there have been six, of whom one still remains. Two of them paid some small fee for the liberty granted to them; one fee was appropriated to the funds of the hospital, the other was given to the physician. No lectures are given, and dissections are not permitted. As to "post mortem" examinations, they are not prohibited by the subscribers; but on account of the aversion in which they are held by the poorer classes, they can only be adopted on bodies which remain unclaimed. Even in such cases it is deemed expedient to use the utmost precautions for ensuring secrecy; and the medical attendant observes, that he believes the poor are not aware that any dissections take place within the walls of the institution.

*Persons who attended the Examination.*Cove
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. COGHLAN, protestant clergyman.—W. M. DREW, esq.—Rev. PATRICK DUGGAN, catholic curate.—JOHN KENNEARS, esq., treasurer.—P. LAMBERT, esq.—Lieut. LAMBERT, R.N.—JOHN OLDEN, esq.—HENRY SEYMOUR, esq.—Rev. PATRICK SULLIVAN, catholic curate.—BARTHOLOMEW VESLING, esq.—Rev. H. VISE, protestant clergyman.—The Three Medical Attendants of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE district of the present institution is very accurately defined by the limits of the Island of Cove, which contains a population of about 11,000 souls, and does not in any direction extend to a greater distance than five miles, so that all parts of it are within the reach of medical assistance. The situation of the fever hospital is considered judicious; but it is thought that greater advantages might be derived from the dispensary, if it had been established in a more central spot. At the same time, it is stated that the medical officers have never been obliged to refuse relief to any one. The accommodation possessed by the fever hospital is found to be abundantly sufficient, particularly in design, but the members of the committee who were spoken to on the subject, express a strong wish that one or two of the wards on the ground floor could be appropriated to the reception of accidents and other surgical cases.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The building stands upon a piece of ground granted by the proprietor for the erection of the hospital. It was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and by a grant from the grand jury. The ground, extending to about one acre, is laid out as a garden, with gravelled walks. The building is of stone, of two stories in height, and in good repair throughout, with the exception of the windows. The wards are four in number, two sick wards, each 30 feet by 20 feet, and two convalescent wards, each 16 feet by 12 feet. Taken together, they are capable of accommodating 32 patients, including 8 convalescents. There is also an apothecary's shop, 12 feet by 10, and a waiting-room, besides three rooms occupied by the nurse and servants. The situation of the institution is well chosen, so far as regards the advantages of pure air; but it labours under a very serious defect in being unprovided with water; there is a well on the premises, but being out of repair, it has ceased to yield any supply, and the state of the funds has prevented its being put in order. The wards are well ventilated, and the position of the house being on high ground, over the town, with a southern aspect, the precaution has been taken of fitting venetian blinds to the windows, which are at the same time a defence against sun and wind. The furniture is in good order, and there is a slipper-bath for the use of the patients. The out-offices are commodious and well arranged, including a wash-house, bath-house, &c.

Medical Officers.

There are three medical attendants, two of them, who act as physicians and accoucheurs, are Doctors in Medicine of the University of Edinburgh; the third, who acts only as surgeon, is a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. They are all in private practice; and in case of occasional absence, are accustomed to do duty in each other's place. They are also qualified to practise midwifery, for which department the two physicians were educated in Edinburgh, and the surgeon in London. The hours of attendance at the institution are from 9 till 12 daily; and, as all three reside in the town of Cove, within half a mile of the hospital, the duty is never performed by proxy; and in the discharge of it, they are subject to the control of the committee, before whom any complaint may be laid by a subscriber, through the treasurer. In like manner, if a poor person feel that he has been treated with harshness or neglect, he can obtain redress by bringing his statement under the consideration of the same body.

Payment.

An annual salary of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is given to each of the medical officers, without any allowance for horses or lodging.

Election.

They are elected by the subscribers, each of whom is entitled to vote, if he have contributed one guinea to the funds of the institution. When a vacancy occurs, notice of the intention to fill it is given in the newspapers. The candidates (of whom there were three

at

at the last election) are expected to be possessed of the degree of M.D. if they seek for the situation of physician, and of the diploma of a College of Surgeons, if they seek to fill that of surgeon. No limitation as to age is ever made, nor is any reference made to the grand jury, with respect either to the appointment or to the qualifications of the individual selected. Cove and the surrounding country contains a large number of wealthy individuals, and there are several medical men settled in the town; but it is thought that none of them would be willing to undertake the charge of attending on the hospital and dispensary without receiving remuneration. There has been no mortality among the officers who have hitherto been connected with these institutions, nor are they entitled to pensions on retiring from them.

The Assistant Commissioners found every thing connected with the pharmaceutical department in good order. There was a fair supply of medicine, which was procured by contract from the house of Harrington & Company, druggists in Cork, and paid for by the treasurer. It was under the care of the matron, and was reserved strictly for the uses of the establishment. The poor are vaccinated gratuitously at the dispensary by the medical officers, who are restricted from practising inoculation with variolous matter. Speaking of the effects of vaccination, the senior physician observes, that "after an experience of 25 years, he is inclined to believe that it is, if not altogether preventive of small-pox, yet certainly calculated to mitigate the intensity of that disease." The same witness "has seen small-pox occurring a second time in the same individual, and proving the disease has become common of late, and more particularly during the last spring, owing to the diffusion of variolous matter by itinerant inoculators." This statement is confirmed by the testimony of the junior physician who "has at this moment under his care two very severe cases of small-pox induced by inoculation." This witness adds, that "at certain times the numbers who apply to be vaccinated are very remarkable," and he has traced the increase to the poor being alarmed at the practice of the above-mentioned quacks, being afraid of the small-pox getting into their families. The confidence of the public in the efficacy of vaccination is said to be increasing.

The following extract from the Report published for the year ending June 30th, 1834, will enable a judgment to be formed of the manner in which the registration of patients is conducted, and of the degree to which the poor have availed themselves of the benefits of the combined institutions:—

DISPENSARY REPORT.					FEVER HOSPITAL REPORT.			
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remain.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remain.
Acute - -	540	524	12	4	45	40	3	2
Chronic - -	601	576	13	12				
Surgical - -	210	206	1	3				
Midwifery - -	24	24	-	-				
Vaccinated - -	240	-	-	-				
TOTAL - - -	1,615	1,330	26	19				

The register is kept by the medical gentlemen, who are bound to attend to all applications made in the proper form, but are at liberty afterwards to remonstrate with the subscriber if they have reason to think that an improper person has been recommended. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit, the fever hospital did not contain a single patient, but they were informed that about 14 persons were under treatment at their own homes, and that there were about 40 applications for advice and medicine each day at the dispensary.

Every application for medical aid must be supported by the recommendation of a subscriber, and this condition is not deviated from except in cases of sudden emergency; so great, however, is the facility of obtaining these orders, owing to the circumstance of each subscriber being entitled to issue in his own name whatever number of them he pleases, that it occasionally happens that individuals who could very well afford to pay for professional assistance, contrive to abuse the charity by obtaining it gratuitously. Strangers if indigent are never refused relief.

The dispensary is intended to supply advice and medicine gratuitously to all persons who apply for it under the proper conditions, and in addition, those who are unable to apply in person are visited at their own dwellings by one or other of the medical officers as often as may be necessary, it being considered indispensable that all acute cases should be seen by the physician at least once a day. Accidents also meet with immediate attention, and splints and bandages are supplied by the institution. Lying-in cases, however, are only attended when they present any features of difficulty; under ordinary circumstances they are treated by midwives, who, though possessed of little skill, are not accused of being the cause of much mischief. It is supposed that the mortality in child-birth does not exceed one in five hundred.

Those who seek admission as intern patients are expected to bring a written recommendation from a subscriber, authenticated by his signature; this is easily obtained. The fever patients are not allowed to leave the bounds of the institution during the course of their treatment, and they are prevented from holding any intercourse with their friends. At no period are they called upon to engage in work, and their orderly conduct is ensured by the enforcement of certain rules framed for the purpose. There is no ward for lunatics, but

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cove
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Pharmacy

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster,
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cove
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Clothing.
General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Medical Officers.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts

during the prevalence of cholera, persons labouring under that disease were admitted. Although chaplains are not attached to the institution, the clergy of all religious persuasions are considered to possess a right of admission to any inmates who may wish to avail themselves of their spiritual services. At the same time it is stated by the witnesses that there has never been an instance of improper interference with the opinions of the patients, whether on the part of clergy or laity; neither have controversial tracts been allowed circulation in the wards.

The food of the patients is regulated according to a fixed standard, which distinguishes the daily rations into full, middle and low diet. It is customary, also, to add whatever extras, such as wine, beer, fruit, &c. may be required.

Each patient is put into a bath after admission, and if he have not brought a change of linen with him, he receives a suit of hospital clothing to be kept during his stay. In the mean time his own clothes are cleansed, purified, and laid aside until his final departure.

The general management is vested in the subscribers, who were originally allowed to vote by proxy. This privilege was, however, rescinded about two years previous to the date of this evidence.

The affairs of the institution are more particularly under the control of a managing committee appointed annually, of which the members meet on the first Tuesday in every month at the Naval Hotel, to audit accounts, &c. Minutes are always kept of their proceedings, which are subject to the inspection of a board of superintendence acting under the authority of the grand jury of the county.

There is but one non-medical officer, namely, the treasurer, who also acts in the capacity of secretary. This gentleman though receiving no remuneration for his services, has entered into a security for the faithful performance of his duties. His appointment is renewed annually, and is independent of any sectarian prejudices.

The attendants consist of a matron or housekeeper, a nurse, a kitchen-maid, and a servant of all work. They were all appointed at a general meeting of the subscribers, and are paid monthly by the treasurer. The matron receives 22*l.* 8*s.* a year, and the general servant 12*l.*; none are provided with diet. During the prevalence of cholera, two nurses died of that disease, but none have ever died of fever.

The various articles required for the consumption of the establishment are procured by the committee, nothing being ever purchased either from a subscriber or officer.

Twice a year a report is prepared and laid before the grand jury of the affairs of the fever hospital and dispensary combined; in addition to which a statement of the number of persons admitted to the fever hospital is submitted to the committee at the termination of each month. One only of the half-yearly reports is printed.

The institution has no other sources of income than voluntary subscriptions and an annual grant from the grand jury. There is but little disproportion among the sums given by the several contributors, who all belong to the richer classes of society. The income during each of the last three years was as follows:

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions -	91	-	-	85	8	4	71	7	-
Presentments -	170	-	-	147	-	-	121	-	-

The treasurer takes upon himself the trouble of collecting the subscriptions; he issues notices to the individuals whose contributions may be due, and the money remains in his hands until required.

The principal heads of expenditure are, salaries to medical officers, wages to matron and servants, medicines, groceries, chandleries, repairs, &c.; and the following table shows what was actually expended on the fever hospital and dispensary combined during the last three years:—

			£.	s.	d.
Year ending June 30th, 1832	-	-	-	262	2 6
Ditto ditto 1833	-	-	-	241	14 2
Ditto ditto 1834	-	-	-	199	14 -

All bills presented for payment must have been examined by the committee before they can be discharged by the treasurer.

Although the accounts are made up at the conclusion of each month, as already mentioned, they are only forwarded to the grand jury twice in the year.

Fermoy
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Persons who attended the Examination.
W. CAMPBELL, esq.—Mr. JOHN CARROLL.—THOMAS PERROTT, esq.—Rev. JAMES WHITE, curate.
One of the Physicians of the Institution.

THE Fermoy Fever Hospital and Dispensary is intended for the relief of a district which contains about 12,000 inhabitants. The surrounding country is, however, in the opinion of the witnesses, provided with rather more sources of medical assistance than the

the wants of the population really require, and there are three dispensaries within four miles of the town of Fermoy, namely, at Rathcormac, Glanworth and Kilworth. It is considered that a dispensary might, under ordinary circumstances, be made available for a district of four, or even five miles in diameter, so far at least as extern relief is concerned. It were much to be desired that medical districts of judicious extent were generally formed, and that small hospitals for the reception of such patients were attached to each or to a certain number of them, varying of course according to the amount of population which they contained.

The hospital is a stone building two stories in height, and is advantageously situated on high ground. It is provided with good sewers, but it is extremely deficient in the supply of water. Besides a waiting-room and two apartments appropriated to the attendants, it contains six wards, holding 28 beds, of which eight are intended for surgical patients and the remainder for the reception of persons labouring under fever. There is a slipper-bath for the use of the patients, and the furniture is in general in a state of good repair. The building stands on a small plot of ground, and the entire premises are held in lieu of an annual subscription from the agent of Sir James Anderson, without any lease. This mode of tenure is liable to many objections, and it were certainly much better that this and all similar establishments were the property of the county which maintains them.

The medical staff of the institution consists of two physicians and two consulting physicians. The physicians in ordinary (whose respective ages are 33 and 50) discharge at the same time the duties of physician, surgeon and apothecary. The first is a graduate of the Edinburgh University, the second of the University of Glasgow, and is also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. They were appointed to the situation in the year 1834, at a general meeting of the subscribers, and previous to that period they had been engaged in private practice in the town of Fermoy, and they still continue so. Both of them reside within a short distance of the hospital, at which they are obliged to attend daily from 12 until 2 o'clock. This they do in rotation, and when circumstances require the absence of either, his place is supplied by his colleague. They received their education in midwifery at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. The senior physician is also the medical superintendent of the Glenville Dispensary; the junior does not hold any second appointment. The authority possessed over the medical officers by the committee is said to be quite sufficient for ensuring the regular discharge of their duties, and it is further stated that the poor have at all times the power to obtain redress for harshness or neglect manifested to them, by laying a complaint before one of the committee or of the subscribers. The medicines prescribed by the physicians are compounded in the establishment of Messrs. White & M'Namara, whose foreman is a licentiate apothecary. They are then administered to the patients by the matron.

Of the medical attendants two of the physicians alone receive any payment; their salary is 50*l.* per annum each. The apothecaries receive 20*l.* per annum.

It has been already intimated that the privilege of electing the physicians is possessed by the subscribers; it should, however, be added, that it is limited by the Act of Parliament to those whose contribution amounts to 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum. The qualifications which they require in candidates are the possession of a diploma from some university or college of surgeons, but without any restriction as to age. When a vacancy occurs in the situation an advertisement is usually inserted in the newspapers inviting candidates to come forward, and informing them of the day on which it is intended that the election shall be held. On occasion of the last vacancy five candidates presented themselves and the selection of the subscribers was final, no reference being made on the subject to the grand jury. This absence of a controlling power in making appointments is a defect which should certainly be remedied by vesting a discretionary veto on all elections in some superior authority. The Assistant Commissioners inquired as to the probability of any of the four or five medical gentlemen who, they were informed, resided in the district of Fermoy, being willing to undertake the charge of the hospital and dispensary gratuitously. It was stated that such was not by any means likely to be the case. Amongst the medical men connected with the institution no mortality has ever taken place. They are not entitled to any retiring allowances.

The room which is appropriated to the use of the apothecary is kept with much neatness. The pharmaceutical apparatus, the drawers and bottles, were all in good order, and there was an adequate supply, not only of the more ordinary medicines, but also of quinine, and some other more delicate and expensive preparations. Everything was supplied by the apothecaries of the institution, and in their absence was placed under the care of the matrons, being quite distinct from the general stock of those officers, which they kept for sale.

		£.	s.	d.
The cost of medicine in the year 1832 was	-	-	50	-
Ditto ditto	-	-	50	-
	1833	-	-	-

But it is expected that in the present year (1834) it will not exceed 35*l.*

The institution is very deficient in its stock of surgical instruments, which extends no further than a stomach pump. It is impossible that the objects of the charity can be fulfilled while such a want continues to exist. Leeches are occasionally made use of; they are procured, as needed, from the apothecaries. The arrangements which have been made for facilitating vaccination are worthy of credit. The children of the poor are gratuitously vaccinated whenever their parents present them, and it is stated by the medical attendants that the confidence of the public in the benefits of the practice is very materially on the increase. Their own opinion is very decidedly in favour of its preventive efficacy, and they represent the disease

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster,
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Fermoy
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Fermoy
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

of small pox as having become comparatively rare of late years. Inoculation with the matter of small pox is never performed by either of the medical attendants, although the rules of the institution allow them the exercise of their discretion on the subject.

The physicians keep a register of the number of patients who are admitted into the hospital, from which it appears that the number of admissions averages about one hundred in each year. A copy of the register is annually laid before the grand jury. At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the combined establishments the hospital contained but seven intern patients, but it was stated that five persons were under treatment at their own dwellings, and that nearly 30 patients were usually supplied with advice and medicine at the dispensary on each day that it was open for applicants.

All applications for extern relief are indiscriminately attended to, but with respect to those persons who seek admission into the hospital, it is expected that they shall have provided themselves with a recommendatory order from a subscriber. However, this regulation is not calculated to limit the sphere of relief in any material degree, inasmuch as the subscribers are at liberty to issue as many orders as they may think proper, and each order is rendered valid by a single signature. This facility renders them perfectly attainable, even by strangers or by persons unknown to the subscribers. It is, at the same time stated, that no individuals have been known to participate in the benefits of the charity, beyond those for whom its resources were originally intended, and whose circumstances justly entitled them to gratuitous assistance.

The attendance on extern patients is not restricted to the dispensary. If they be unable, from sickness, to come thither they are visited by one of the medical attendants at their own homes, and this attention is frequently repeated two or three times in the course of the day when the case requires it. The physician who was present at this examination gave it as his opinion that, "less than one visit a day was not likely to be productive of much good where the disorder was in an acute stage, occasional attendance being of little or no use except in chronic diseases." There is one class of patients on whom the physicians are not bound to attend, namely, women in their confinement. Such persons are not entitled to the gratuitous services of the medical attendants, unless their condition be one of difficulty or complication. In ordinary circumstances they are placed under the treatment of midwives, who are, in general, so grossly ignorant, that injury to both mother and child is far from being unfrequent. The Assistant Commissioners examined the prescription book; the remedies contained in it appeared judicious, and consisted entirely of what had been ordered by the medical attendants of the institution, no prescriptions being ever compounded with the drugs of the establishment except theirs.

Articles of food are only supplied to the intern patients. There is no charity within the district for furnishing wine, or, indeed, anything beyond medicine to the sick poor at their own dwellings.

Persons seeking admission into the hospital must come provided with a recommendation signed by two members of the committee, and if they be not, strictly speaking, in the class of absolute paupers, they are also required to pay to the funds of the institution the sum of 2s. 6d. a week during their stay in it. An intern patient is never allowed to go beyond the garden, and his friends are only permitted to visit him on producing an order from the attending physician. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera the lower part of the house was appropriated to the reception of patients labouring under the disease. Every facility is afforded to ministers of the different sects, in approaching persons of their own religious persuasions who may happen to be in the hospital, and the inmates can, at all times, see their respective clergymen, by expressing a wish to that effect. It is stated that there has never been an instance of improper interference with the doctrinal opinions of the sick, on the part either of clergy or laity.

The diet of the intern patients is arranged according to a fixed schedule; but extras, such as wine, porter, &c., are freely allowed, whenever the physician in attendance represents them as necessary.

Before the admission into the wards, their own clothing is removed from the patients, and they are supplied with shirts, shifts and nightcaps so long as they remain in the establishment.

The supreme control over all the affairs of the combined charities, rests with the subscribers at large, of whom a general meeting is held every year, in the month of January. This meeting is usually very fully attended, and as the medical officers are not subscribers, they are, of course, excluded from taking any part in its proceedings.

The details of management are entrusted to a committee of management consisting of twelve members together with the several clergymen of the town, and the medical officers. The meetings of the committee take place monthly, and minutes of their proceedings are regularly kept. There is also a board of superintendence invested by the grand jury with authority to inspect the establishment, whenever they think proper.

The duties of the secretary and treasurer are discharged by the same gentleman, who gives his services without any remuneration. He has never been required to enter into any security.

The attendants are two, namely, a matron and a nurse. The former is paid 9s. a week, and the latter 6s; both reside in the hospital, and are provided with fuel and candles. They were appointed by the managing committee, but are paid by the treasurer.

The various articles required for the consumption of the institution are purchased by the committee.

The rules and regulations have not been yet printed.

A report on the extent to which relief has been granted is annually laid before the grand jury. This report contains a statement of the number of admissions, and of the nature of the disease under which each patient laboured, together with an account of the mode of its termination. The town of Fermoy contains a large number of intelligent persons, who are represented by the witnesses present at this examination as well disposed to co-operate in any investigation having for its object the becoming acquainted with the real condition of the poorer classes of the inhabitants and their wants.

The income of the combined charities is derived partly from annual subscriptions and partly from the grants presented by the grand jury of the county. The subscribers belong altogether to the richer classes, and there is but little disparity in the amount of their contributions.

The receipts during the last three years were as follow:

	1832.			1833.			1834.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions - - - -	139	11	5	149	4	3	113	4	5
Presentments - - - -	140	-	-	130	-	-	220	-	-

The funds are paid into the hands of the treasurer, with whom they remain until wanted.

	£.	s.	d.
The total expenditure in the year 1832 amounted to	-	-	-
Ditto ditto 1833	-	-	-
For six months of 1834	-	-	-

Previous to any account against the institution being discharged it must have been examined by the committee, by whose order on the treasurer the money is then paid.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN BROWNE, esq.—GEORGE BROWNE, esq.—MR. C. J. FRYER.—JOHN ISAAC HEARD, esq.—JEREMIAH M'DANIELL, esq.—Rev. Mr. M'NAMARA, P.P.—HENRY MASON, esq.—Rev. Mr. WALSH, C.C.—Dr. BISHOP.—Dr. JAGO.—Dr. WARREN; and the Apothecary of the Institution.

THE Kinsale Fever Hospital and Dispensary is the only institution for affording gratuitous medical assistance to the poorer classes of a population of nearly 14,000 souls, comprised in a district extending from three to five miles in all directions, and including the town. There are dispensaries at Oysterhaven and at Ballinspittle, the former place distant two, and the latter three miles; but the country in general is very inadequately provided with sources of medical aid, and the witnesses are of opinion that no one charity, in the circumstances of the present one, should be expected to extend its benefits to a greater distance than two miles. It is said that the inconvenience arises not so much from want of accommodation (no application for relief having been ever refused), as from the remoteness of the places to which the medical attendant may be called.

The institution is carried on in a building which had been a barrack, and which was appropriated by the Government, without charge, to its present use. It stands on an elevated situation, which secures the advantages of a pure air, while it is at the same time abundantly supplied with good water and an excellent system of sewerage: attached is a piece of ground half an acre in extent and occupied by the apothecary. The building itself is given up entirely to the patients and nurse-tenders, and is capable of accommodating with ease one hundred sick persons. At present it contains but fifty beds, in nine well ventilated and tolerably furnished wards. There is also a waiting room and an apartment containing a slipper-bath.

The medical staff consists of four gentlemen, who are all either surgeons or physicians possessed of the diplomas of their respective designations. They all reside in the neighbourhood, and, being engaged in private practice, they have made arrangements whereby they mutually take each other's place in the duty of attending the poor, if they have occasion to be absent. They are assisted by an apothecary (a Master of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin), who is required to attend every day from eleven until four, if necessary, and to compound all the medicines which may be prescribed by the physicians, visiting also such patients as he may be directed to examine. The authority of the Committee is said to be sufficient to insure regularity on the part of all the officers; and it is stated, that if the poor have any reason to complain of harshness or neglect, they can easily obtain redress by laying their complaints before that body through the intervention of a subscriber.

Of the medical officers, the apothecary alone receives a salary. He is paid 28*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* a year on account of the dispensary, and 42*l.* per annum on account of his services at the fever hospital. The amount of remuneration granted rests almost entirely with the subscribers. The grand jury have no other mode of controlling it, if it were unreasonable, than by withholding their annual presentment.

In the election of medical officers, all the subscribers of a guinea a year and upwards are entitled to vote. Candidates for the situation of surgeon or physician, are required to possess a degree from a university or a college; and, for that of apothecary, the diploma of

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Fermoy.
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Kinsale

Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Minster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Kinsale
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Mallow
Fever Hospital.Population and
Extent of Country.Diet.
Clothing.
General Manage-
ment.Managing
Committee.Officers, not
medical.

Master in the Apothecaries' Hall. The last vacancy was for an apothecary, and notices of the intention to fill it up were posted about the town; three competitors were induced to present themselves. There has not been any mortality among the medical men connected with these charities.

The apothecary's department is kept with tolerable neatness, and is furnished with a good stock of pharmaceutical apparatus, and with all necessary medicines, including quinine. The medicines had been supplied by Messrs. Leslie, druggists, in Cork, and had cost (as paid for by the treasurer) in 1834, 177*l.*, in 1833, 85*l.*, in 1832, 96*l.* They are kept altogether distinct from those which the apothecary makes use of in his private practice, and no part of them is ever sold. The institution possesses no surgical instruments whatsoever, nor are leeches ever adopted in the treatment of the patients. No provisions exist for the purpose of extending the practice of vaccination. This is the more to be regretted, as the public are said to manifest an increasing confidence in its preventive efficacy, and the sentiment is corroborated by the experience of the medical attendants. Those gentlemen state that small pox has ceased to be frequent in Kinsale. They are not forbidden to inoculate with the matter of that disease; but they never do so.

A register is kept of the patients who receive relief at the hospital; at the time of their admission the nature of the disease under which they labour is entered, and a note is also made of the mode in which their sickness terminates. A copy of this register is required to be lodged each year with the grand jury. When the Assistant Commissioners visited the institution, the number of patients in it were as follow:

3 Persons under fever.

1 under cholera.

2 Surgical cases.

No operation of any importance had been performed for the last three years.

No difficulties whatsoever are thrown in the way of those who, being sick and poor, wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this charity. The indigent are relieved on their mere application, and it very seldom happens that any apply except those whose circumstances justly give a claim for gratuitous assistance. The domestic servants of subscribers are sometimes, but not often, attended.

Besides the extern patients who receive advice and medicine at the institution, the sick who are unable to come for these are attended at their own dwellings, provided they be not farther distant than five miles. The physicians are also bound to give immediate assistance in cases of accident, but their utility on this point is somewhat limited by their not having it in their power to supply the necessary splints and bandages, with which the charity is totally unprovided. However, the sufferers are visited as often as circumstances may require. The females of the labouring classes in this district have no other professional aid during their confinements than what can be derived from midwives; these women are described by the witnesses as being extremely ignorant, and it is thought that they are the frequent cause of injury both to mother and child.

There are no means for supplying the extern sick with anything beyond medicine.

When a vacancy occurs in the hospital, the bed is given to any poor person, without conditions, labouring under accident or fever. The patient is then not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the institution until his final departure, and his friends are only allowed to visit him under strict restrictions and regulations, which extend to the enforcing good conduct among all the inmates of the charity. For an infraction of these rules, it is stated that a former apothecary was dismissed from his situation. No portion of the establishment is appropriated to the reception of lunatics; but when the cholera made its appearance in the town, it was deemed advisable to open the wards to those who were attacked by it. Large numbers of such patients have at different times been admitted, and at the date of this evidence one such case was under treatment in the fever wards. There are not any regular chaplains, but it is stated that the clergy of all religious persuasions are freely permitted to visit any patient who may have expressed a desire to avail himself of their services. The witnesses agree in saying that no attempts at proselytism, or at circulating controversial or offensive publications in the wards, have ever been made.

There is no regular schedule of diet.

The patients make use of their own clothing.

The general management is vested in the contributors to the funds of the charity. They amount to about 86; and at the general meeting, which takes place annually, all governors are equally privileged to attend, and vote, but not by proxy. Not more, however, than 10 or 12 are in the habit of being present; but the meetings are regularly held and minutes are kept of the proceedings, in which none of the officers have been allowed to participate.

The details of management are more particularly under the control of the managing committee, of which the members are annually elected, and are directed to meet every month for the transaction of the business of the establishment. The committee is further subject to the authority of a board of superintendence, selected by the grand jury.

The non-medical officers are the treasurer, the secretary, and two members of the committee, who discharge the duties of auditors of accounts. They are all elected annually by open voting, without reference to religious distinctions, and give their services without any remuneration, except the secretary, who is allowed a salary of 10*l.* a year, and is not required to enter into any security.

The

The two nurse-tenders, who are the only attendants, reside in the house, and receive 9s. a week wages between them. They are provided with diet, nor have they any perquisites.

Groceries, coals and wine are purchased by order of the committee from different members of that body, but it is stated that all articles are furnished at a very low rate.

The rules of the management of the institution have not been printed, but their operation has been found most conducive to its general welfare. At the same time, it is conceived that much injury has resulted from the want of some uniform system in all establishments of a similar nature.

Reports of the affairs of the charity are submitted to the members of the grand jury, twice in every year, and are printed occasionally for circulation among the subscribers.

Although no fixed source of income is attached to the institution under consideration, yet its receipts, derived partly from voluntary contributions, and partly from the county grand jury, are sufficiently definite to render its continuance certain. Several poor persons are subscribers, and sums, however small, are received in aid of the funds, and entitle the donors to medicine and advice gratuitously from the dispensary. The subscriptions to the combined charities amounted in the year

	£.	s.	d.
1832 to - - - - -	96	-	-
1833 - - - - -	85	-	-
1834 (by extraordinary exertion) - - - - -	177	-	-

The grand jury presentment for the two departments was in

1832 - - - - -	96	-	-
1833 - - - - -	85	-	-
In 1834 - - - - -	105	-	-

was granted for the fever hospital alone, but the amount allowed for the dispensary had not been made known at the date of this examination.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain exclusively in the treasurer's hands until required for the purposes of current expenditure.

The money actually expended in the year

	£.	s.	d.
1832 did not exceed - - - - -	177	-	-
1833 it amounted to - - - - -	220	-	-

Previous to being paid, all bills are examined by the committee, who give an order on the treasurer for their discharge.

Although the accounts are made up at the end of every month, it appears that they are not submitted to the subscribers with the same degree of frequency. The Assistant Commissioners were unable to procure a detailed statement of the accounts during the last three years.

When a vacancy occurs in the hospital, the bed is given to any poor person, without conditions, labouring under a fever. The patient is then not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the institution until his final departure, and his friends are only allowed to visit him under the sanction of the committee. For an infraction of these rules, good conduct among all the inmates of the charity.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, curate.—JOHN BRADDELL, esq.—Rev. Mr. COLLINS, P.P.—Capt. DAVIS, R.N.—THOMAS HAYNES, esq.—OWEN MADDEN, esq.—Dr. LINAHAN.—Dr. JUSTICE.—Mr. JUSTICE.

THE population for which the present institution is intended does not exceed 7,000, and is confined to the distance of one mile from the court-house of the town. There is not another establishment of a similar description within a considerable distance of Mallow; so that the district in general is inadequately provided for, and the want of fitting accommodation for intern patients has made itself severely felt.

The building to which the name of fever hospital has been given is nothing more than a few sheds placed against the walls, and containing about 13 iron bedsteads; at the most it does not contain room for more than 20 patients.

At a general meeting of subscribers, held in the year 1832, two medical men were appointed to attend the charity. They both reside in the town, and are engaged in private practice as physicians, having taken out the degree of doctors in medicine at the University of Edinburgh. They are required to visit the hospital at least once a day, and are accustomed to act for each other when obliged to be absent. One of them is also the medical superintendent of the dispensary of Glantane, a village about six miles from Mallow. The medicines required by the patients are procured from the several apothecaries of the town in rotation.

Both the physicians act without any remuneration. Their appointment rests with the subscribers, who, as the offices are gratuitous, proceed to fill all vacancies as they occur, without going to the expense of advertisements inviting competition. It is merely required that the candidates who present themselves shall be graduates of some university. It would, doubtless, be desirable that some superior controlling power should exist in all elections. As to the conduct of the officers when appointed, it is said to be sufficiently under the control of the committee, to whom if a complaint be preferred, it is well known to the poor that redress would be obtained.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster,
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Kinsale
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Patients' Registers.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Nourishment
Intern Patients.

Mallow
Fever Hospital.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Officers, not
Medical.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Mallow
Fever Hospital.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Diet.
General
Management.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The annual cost of medicine, supplied in the manner which has been mentioned above, is about 13*l.*, and every thing (including leeches) ordered by the physicians can be had.
At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the hospital it contained 13 patients.

As the name of the establishment implies, none are admissible into it except those who labour under fever. All applications must, however, be supported by a recommendatory order from one of the subscribers, who are entitled to issue as many of them as they may think proper.

Strictly speaking, the treatment of extern patients cannot be said to come within the object of this fever hospital. Persons who are reported to be labouring under fever are merely visited by one of the medical attendants, in order to ascertain the real nature of the case previous to its being moved to the establishment.

Neither is there any source whence the sick poor can be supplied with food or extra nourishment at their own dwellings during the period of convalescence, when something more nutritious than their ordinary diet is so much needed.

The greatest precautions are used for preventing any communications between the intern patients and those outside. The friends of the sick are never allowed to visit them, and the sick themselves are not, under any circumstances, permitted to leave the hospital until they have been finally dismissed. At the time that the cholera prevailed in the town of Mallow, some cases of the disease manifested themselves in the hospital, although persons labouring under it were not considered entitled to admission. The clergy of all persuasions are freely admitted to the hospital at all times, and every facility is afforded to the patients who may be desirous of participating in their peculiar religious rites. There have not been any instances of improper interference with the patients, whether on the part of clergy or laity, and all controversial and offensive tracts have been carefully excluded from the wards.

The diet of the patients is regulated according to a fixed scale.

The governors of the charity amount to 33. A general meeting is held once in every year, but the number who annually attend does not exceed 12 or 14, although all are alike privileged to be present, and to vote, but not by proxy. Minutes are kept of the proceedings of these meetings, at which business may be transacted without reference to the number present. The medical officers are governors in right of their annual subscription, but they have hitherto declined taking any part in the management of the charity.

A managing committee is annually appointed, but the members of it are not accustomed to assemble, except when specially summoned. A book is kept for recording their proceedings. None of the governors have ever acted as visitors.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer, and his appointment is annually renewed by the subscribers, who have the character of being quite uninfluenced by religious prejudices. The treasurer receives no remuneration for his services, but he is bound to lay his accounts periodically before the subscribers at large, and also before the grand jury.

There is but one attendant, namely, a nurse-tender, who resides in the house, and is paid 12*s.* a week as board-wages by the treasurer. She was appointed to her situation by the committee, by whom also she may be discharged whenever her conduct ceases to give satisfaction.

Everything required for the consumption of the establishment is procured under the sanction of the committee.

A general Report on the affairs of the institution is presented at fixed periods to the members of the grand jury, and also to the Board of Charitable Institutions which exists at Cork.

The real condition of the poor cannot anywhere be ascertained with more certainty than in the district surrounding the town of Mallow, owing to the large number of intelligent residents who would, according to the statement of several witnesses, willingly take a part in any investigation having for its object the knowledge of the wants of the class in question.

The income of the charity is derived chiefly from annual contributions, the subscriptions of the several supporters being nearly equal in amount. The sum received under this head

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1832 was	48	11	6
1833	56	6	3
1834	34	3	0

The charity does not possess any property beyond its annual income, which is collected by the treasurer, and remains in his hands until required.

Collection.
Custody.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
The entire expenditure of the year 1832 amounted to	112	10	11
Ditto ditto 1833	103	9	2

Accounts.

Previous to any account being discharged, it must have been examined by the committee. The accounts of income and outlay are made up twice in the year, and copies are presented to the subscribers, and also laid before the grand jury.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN CARDEN, esq.—JOSEPH COPPINGER, esq.—Rev. Mr. COPPINGER, roman catholic clergyman. JOSEPH DWYER, esq.—Rev. Mr. EAGER, roman catholic curate.—Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, protestant curate.—Mr. WILLIAM HUMPHREYS.—Capt. NANGLE.—Rev. Mr. WALSH, P.P.; and the Medical Attendant.

THE district attached to the Middleton Fever Hospital and Dispensary contains a population of nearly 25,000 souls, and extends in the farthest direction to about four miles. Many subscribers, however, reside at a still greater distance, and their recommendations are occasionally attended to. There are dispensaries at Cloyne and Castlemartyn, neither of which places are more than six miles from Middleton; but that at Castlemartyn is intended chiefly to afford medical assistance to the immediate tenantry of a nobleman whose property occupies that district. The witnesses were of opinion that the district of a dispensary should never exceed four miles in diameter, nor contain a greater population than that of Middleton. These proportions, it is observed, would be consistent with practical utility, and it was found that, even during the prevalence of cholera, there was no occasion to refuse relief to any of the numerous applicants who stood in need of it. With respect to the fever hospital, its destination is not altogether so restricted as its name would imply. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood have felt the necessity of making a few beds in it available for the treatment of accidents and other surgical cases. It does not appear that the infectious nature of fever has given rise to any apprehensions of evil consequences resulting from deviation from the original design.

A portion of an excellent house in which the medical attendant resides is appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary, namely, a waiting-room for patients and a commodious and well-arranged apartment for the keeping of medicines. The furniture is the private property of the physician. The fever hospital, which stands close by on an area of about two acres, is a building peculiarly well adapted for such an institution. It stands upon an open and airy elevation, and part of the grounds are set apart for the convalescents to exercise in. It is three stories high; the two upper stories, consisting of four rooms, each 16 feet by 14 feet, are for the reception of patients labouring under fever, and are capable of holding separately eight beds; they are lofty and well ventilated, and are supplied with iron bedsteads and bedding of the best description. At the date of this examination they contained but four patients, the smallest number that had been known since the establishment had been opened. The lower story is chiefly occupied by the matron and nurses. It comprises kitchen, laundry, bed-rooms and two small apartments, each containing one bed designed for the reception of surgical cases—an arrangement from which the greatest benefit has been experienced. There was a case of compound fracture of the leg in one of them, and a case of fracture of the thigh bone was in the other. The premises, of which the aspect is south-west, have the advantage of a copious supply of river water, and they contain a slipper-bath for the use of the patients. The ground on which the hospital and dispensary stand is a gift from the proprietor of the town, who also erected the latter building. The former was built partly by subscription and partly by the aid of presentments granted by the grand jury of the county.

The gentleman who acts as medical superintendent of both departments is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; he also possesses a diploma from the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, which, together with his other testimonials, were submitted to the inspection of the Assistant Commissioners. He has held his present situation, as physician, surgeon and accoucheur, since the year 1825, when he was elected at a general meeting. Previous to that period he had resided as a practitioner in the city of Cork, and he still continues in private practice. Every morning, Sundays excepted, he is obliged to be at the institution from nine until eleven; but in case of necessary absence he is allowed to provide a substitute, subject, however, to the approbation of the committee, to whose control in the performance of his duties he is at all times subject. It is stated that complaints have occasionally been brought against him on the score of irregularity, but that they have never been substantiated. He has no assistant, and alone dispenses medicine.

The salary of the medical attendant is 80*l.* per annum, and he is also provided with a residence and with coals and candles; as to the amount of remuneration granted to him, it depends mainly on the discretion of the subscribers, and can only be regulated at a general meeting. The salary was at first only 60*l.*; but in the succeeding year it was raised to 80*l.* The grand jury possess a limited control in checking any tendency to extravagance, and have recently exercised it in withdrawing their usual annual presentment for the maintenance of the dispensary at Carrigtohill, a town about two miles from Middleton.

The privilege of appointing the medical officer is exercised by the subscribers in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament. When a vacancy occurs, an advertisement is usually inserted in the newspapers inviting candidates to appear, and notice is at the same time given that certain qualifications will be expected in those who come forward. On the last occasion of the kind the candidates amounted to four, and the appointment was made without any reference to the authority of the grand jury. No retiring pension would be allowed to the physician. It is stated that the neighbourhood of Middleton contains a very considerable number of residents in independent circumstances, and that their patronage is quite adequate to the maintenance of a medical man without any salary from a public institution. There are two or three practitioners in the district.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Middleton
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.P.

Middleton
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

The arrangements of the pharmacy, its drawers, bottles, &c., and its pharmaceutical apparatus, showed much neatness and regularity. There was an abundant supply of the best kinds of medicines, including quinine and morphia, all being under the care of the physician, and, during his absence, of the housekeeper; they were exclusively for the use of the establishment, the medical attendant not practising in private as an apothecary. Messrs. Warrington and Co., of Cork, supply all drugs, and their bills, during the last three years, as paid by the treasurer, have amounted on an average to about 45*l*. The surgical instruments for the use of the dispensary and hospital consist merely of a stomach pump and a cupping apparatus; when anything else is required the surgeon is obliged to have recourse to his private stock. Leeches are supplied to the fever patients alone. Vaccination is performed gratuitously on all persons who make application for it, and though its advantages to the community at large have been somewhat counteracted by spurious inoculation and by the practices of persons who go about the country inserting variolous matter, it still continues to be looked on with confidence by the public. Where it does not act as a complete preservative against small pock, it has been found to be a powerful alleviator of that disease. Small pock has been rather frequent of late years; the medical attendant is averse to inoculation.

The registration of patients is attended to with much regularity by the physician, and an abstract of the numbers treated is annually lodged with the grand jury, previous to the spring assizes. The number of patients admitted into the fever hospital during the year

1831 was	-	-	114	of whom	-	-	3	died.
1832	-	-	166	-	-	-	3	
1833	-	-	168	-	-	-	8	

The cases treated at the dispensary average about 1,500 per annum; and it is stated, that applications are never refused. The Assistant Commissioners found six patients in the fever hospital, and they were informed that 12 sick persons were in course of treatment at their homes, and that 40 patients had been prescribed for that day at the dispensary. The following operations had been performed during the last three years :

- Three amputations of the leg.
- Two cases of trephining.
- Six cases of hare-lip.
- Two excisions of cancerous lips.
- Three operations for fistula in ano.
- Diseased metacarpal bone of ring finger removed.

Upwards of 20 midwifery cases, in which it had been necessary to resort to the forceps or crotchet, had also occurred.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Every applicant for relief must have obtained the recommendation of a subscriber; but although this condition is somewhat strictly enforced, except under circumstances of emergency, it throws little or no difficulty in the way of the poor, owing to each subscriber being at liberty to issue as many orders as he thinks proper in his own name. The facility of procuring admission is, perhaps, too great, and many persons contrive to participate in the benefits of the charity, who by no means stand in need of gratuitous assistance; and, notwithstanding that the subscribers have, on several occasions, been requested to guard against such imposition. It is also to be regretted that, the tenants of many gentlemen possessed of landed property, and resident in the neighbourhood, and who contribute nothing to the funds of the institution, are yet in the constant habit of deriving advantages from it.

Extern Patients.

In addition to the relief afforded to extern patients at the dispensary, in advice and medicine, the physician is also bound to visit at their own dwellings (when within the bounds of the district) such indigent persons as are confined by sickness. It would appear, however, as well from the testimony of many of the gentlemen present at this examination, as from that of the medical attendant himself, that this portion of duty cannot be discharged as fully as might be wished. The district is so extensive, and the sick poor so numerous, as to render it impossible for one medical man to give a proper degree of attention, particularly in acute cases, without surrendering his entire time to the task. He is not, under any circumstances, required to attend to midwifery cases, unless on the receipt of 5*s*. each case, during the day, or 10*s*. when called upon in the night. The remuneration has never been insisted on from the poor, whom he has always attended gratuitously when asked. In ordinary cases, the females of the labouring class are assisted by midwives, who are said to be exceedingly ignorant, and of whose unskilfulness the most deplorable consequences were mentioned, as having come within the observation of the medical attendant. As all medicines that are required, are prescribed and compounded by the medical attendant, that gentleman has not been in the habit of entering them in any book.

Nourishment.

In those seasons, when distress has been more than ordinarily prevalent among the poor, means have usually been adopted for providing them with a certain quantity of nourishment; but at present there is no source in the district whence they can draw anything of the kind, or on which the physician of the dispensary can give an order.

Intern Patients.

Intern patients are not admitted without a recommendation; and after their admission they are not allowed to pass the bounds of the institution until their treatment has been completed, nor are their friends ever permitted to visit them. There are regulations for ensuring their good conduct, but they have not been printed, nor are they placed in a conspicuous situation. No work is demanded from them during their stay. The clergy of all religious persuasions are freely admitted into the hospital to see any patient who may be desirous of availing himself of their services; but there has not been any instance

of improper interference, or tampering with the religious opinions of the inmates, either on the part of clergy or laity.

The table according to which the food of the patients is regulated, contains specifications of the articles which are allowed for middle, high and low diet; and, in addition, whatever extras are thought necessary, are always provided.

To all those who have not change of linen, shirts, chemises and night-caps are supplied during their stay in the hospital, and great pains are taken to purify and cleanse the clothing which they had brought with them.

The laws of the institution direct that a general meeting, at which all subscribers are equally entitled to attend and vote, (voting by proxy not being allowed,) shall take place annually. This has not been done with much regularity of late years, as appears from the book in which an account is kept of the proceedings of such assemblies. The medical officer has never taken any part in the general management of the establishment.

The affairs are chiefly directed by a managing committee, of which the members are elected annually, and who meet on the first Tuesday in each month, to examine accounts, and to issue orders for payment to the treasurer. Minutes are kept of their proceedings, and they are subject to the inspection of a board of superintendence, deriving its authority from the grand jury, and which has visited the several departments of the institution on two occasions within the last twelve months.

The non-medical officers are the treasurer, the secretary, and the collector. The collector receives 1*l.* for collecting the subscriptions, but neither of the others receives any remuneration for his services, nor is any security required from the treasurer. They are all appointed by ballot; and without reference to religious distinctions. The Act of Parliament provides against any undue accession to the number of the voters, with a view to influencing an election.

The attendants are in all things subject to the control of the medical attendant. They consist of

- 1st. The matron; salary, 10*l.* per annum.
- 2d. Three permanent nurses, at 5*s.* each per week.

(Others being engaged when necessary.)

There has not been any mortality amongst the attendants, even during the time of cholera.

Nothing intended for the consumption of the establishment is supplied by persons connected with it, either as governor or officer. The several articles are supplied by a kind of contract, by different tradesmen, who keep pass books, in which every thing is entered for the use of the institution. These tradesmen have been changed from time to time, in order that the greatest economy might be preserved; and they have in general been selected by the medical attendant, subject, however, to being afterwards approved of by the committee.

A printed report is annually presented to the subscribers of the numbers who have been relieved during the year, in the several departments of the institution. It is stated that a very accurate knowledge of the condition of the poor throughout the district might be obtained by forming a permanent board of health, composed of the gentry, clergy, and middle class of farmers. The number of qualified persons in these classes who would be willing to co-operate in any plan for the relief of the poor, is represented as being very considerable in the neighbourhood of Middleton.

As it possesses no fixed property, either in land or money, the institution depends entirely on the annual subscriptions, and on the grant from the grand jury. The former constitutes a very precarious source of income, as may be judged from the fact that, owing to a misunderstanding with the last medical attendant, one individual withdrew his usual contribution; which example being followed by others, led to the closing of the infirmary and of the dispensary during a period of six years. Two of the present contributors subscribe respectively for 20 and for 10 guineas, and until latterly no subscriptions were obtained except from the wealthier classes. During the course of the year which has just elapsed, however, a collection has been made among all classes of inhabitants, with a view to liquidating a debt for medicines, contracted through the diminution of the amount of the grand jury grant. The gross receipts, during each of the last three years, were as follow, viz:

	1831			1832			1833		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Subscription - - - -	120	11	6	126	4	-	105	-	-
Presentments - - - -	150	-	-	140	-	-	170	3	-

The funds are left in the hands of the treasurer.

The general heads of expenditure are groceries, bread, fuel, soap and candles, wine and porter, milk, oatmeal and meal, &c.; salaries, medicine and wages. The disbursements for the last three years have been as follow:

0.5. R R On

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Munster. County Cork.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Middleton Fever Hospital and Dispensary.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

Custody. Expenditure.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Munster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Middleton
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

	1831			1832			1833		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
On the Fever Hospital -	184	6	9½	233	2	9	287	19	-
Dispensary - - - -	92	9	9½	93	1	3	93	8	6

Bills are discharged by the medical attendant, through an order on the treasurer, after they have been examined by the committee.

The accounts are made up every month, but they are only presented to the subscribers at the expiration of the year.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mitchelstown
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Rev. THOMAS FORREST, protestant curate.—Rev. Dr. GRAVES.—Rev. MICHAEL MOORE, roman catholic curate.—Mr. DENNIS O'BRIEN; The Medical Attendant.

Population and
Extent of Country.

A POPULATION of 6,000 in the town of Mitchelstown, and of nearly 13,000 in the district surrounding it, which extends to 12 miles in some directions, look to this charity for relief. There are distinct institutions of the same kind at Kilworth, Kildorrery and Glanworth, in the county Cork, as also at Ballyporeen in the county Tipperary. It is considered that these establishments, which are eligibly disposed within about six miles of each other, are abundantly capable of supplying the wants of their respective neighbourhoods. The internal accommodation afforded is so far sufficient for the object (fever) for which it is intended, that, except in the case of cholera, no instance has occurred of the refusal of an application for admittance. In the cases of the servants of small farmers it is usual to require the sum of 2s. 6d., which sum, trivial as it is, is endeavoured to be evaded in many instances, by the gross and inhuman practice of leaving the sick at the door of the surgeon, or even in the street or market-house, exposed to the weather. They calculate successfully on the humanity of the medical officer for the result.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The dispensary is placed on the ground floor of the fever hospital. This building, which is of stone, and in an elevated and airy situation outside the town, where it possesses an abundant supply of wholesome water, was erected about 10 years ago, at the sole expense of a nobleman, who also assigned to the charity the ground on which the building stands. About six years ago an addition was made, for which assistance was obtained from the grand jury to the amount of 70*l*. There are two fever wards on the first floor, each 24 feet square, accommodating 16 patients, and a ward on the ground floor appropriated to surgical cases. The entire number of beds at present occupied is 20; it would, however, if necessary, be possible to introduce 30, and 24 could be filled with every attention to comfort. A store-room, bed-room and kitchen are allotted to the matron, and a sitting-room and bed-room are occupied by the surgeon's assistant. The whole place is perfectly well ventilated, and possesses a large portable and a slipper-bath. The grounds are about three-fourths of an acre, and about two-thirds of them are cultivated as a garden. The place, as may be collected from what is said above, is subject to no rent.

Medical Officers.

The present medical attendant was appointed to act as physician and surgeon to this institution in the year 1823, previous to which time he practised his profession in the town of Mitchelstown (where he continues to reside), and received annually from a noble lady 100*l*. for attending to the sick poor of the neighbourhood. He received the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, where he also studied midwifery. He is not prevented acquiring private patients, but he is obliged to attend daily at the fever hospital, and to prescribe for externs at the dispensary on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. On the occasion of his going to England he found a substitute, with the approbation of the committee, and when unavoidably absent a proxy would be always provided under the same sanction. The committee are quite adequate to the checking any irregularity of which the physician might be guilty. He is assisted in the compounding and dispensing of medicines, and in performing the minor operations of surgery, by a person, who never has been appointed to any definite post, and whose only qualifications are a few years spent in an apothecary's shop and the having dispensed medicine at Watergrass Hill Dispensary, so that in truth he can be considered only in the light of the medical attendant's servant.

Payment.

The physician receives 60*l*. a year for attending the dispensary, and 40*l*. on account of the fever hospital. He is in no other way whatsoever remunerated by the institution.

Election.

The power of election resides with the subscribers, who have had but one opportunity of exercising their right, as the medical attendant has retained his appointment since the origin of the charity. He fulfils its duties to the satisfaction of the poor, who have been made aware of their right to prefer complaints against him upon occasion, which would certainly be attended to at the weekly meetings of the committee.

Pharmacy.

Of all the necessary medicines in general use a very abundant supply was found under the custody of the above-mentioned assistant, kept in a state of great neatness; and the committee are always willing to purchase any of the more unusual and expensive medicines which the physician may recommend. The apparatus for preparing decoctions, &c., was in good

good order, and the requisite surgical instruments, with the exception of the amputating knives, were in efficient condition. No medicine is ever sold under any pretext, but the medical attendant is permitted to use the instruments of the institution when he pleases. Leeches are rarely had recourse to. A correct judgment is manifested by the individuals who manage this charity, in that they stipulate that their physician shall not inoculate with small pox, a practice to which he expresses himself quite opposed. He is bound to vaccinate all who apply, and in the present year has had 97 applications.

A very accurate register is kept by the physician of both extern and intern patients, in which he enters every thing relating to them at the time of its occurrence. The physician has the discretionary power of refusing both relief and admission to such persons as he deems able to pay; he is, however, held accountable to the committee on this point, and makes a memorandum in the register of the circumstance. The following is an abstract:—

Extern patients prescribed for in the year 1831	-	-	-	-	6,300
Ditto ditto 1832	-	-	-	-	8,400
Ditto ditto 1833	-	-	-	-	8,600
Interns in the year 1831	-	-	-	-	43
Ditto 1832	-	-	-	-	45
Ditto 1833	-	-	-	-	47

Fifteen cases of cholera were admitted into the house in the last year, and 63 were attended at their own houses. At the time we visited the establishment there were but two fever patients in the house. From 10 to 15 received attention at home, and about 50 sought it at the dispensary. In the last three years it has been necessary to amputate once and to trepan once. During that period aid has been afforded to upwards of 100 lying-in women.

At this charity a recommendation is not necessary for the procuring of assistance, which is freely extended in every shape to the indigent, and in the shape of advice to the poorer classes of subscribers (viz., of 10s.), who are, however, obliged to procure medicine elsewhere. The lower servants of subscribers are also relieved.

Extern patients are seen at the dispensary, which, as before stated, is under the same roof with the fever hospital; but should any poor person be unable to present himself, no matter what the distance at which he should reside, if within the limits of the Kingston estate, the physician considers himself obliged to visit him at any hour of the day or night; and, in acute diseases, even to repeat his visits two or three times a day, should the case be one of danger. (*The prescriptions of authorized practitioners are sometimes made up for the poor.*) Lying-in cases come within the scope of the charity; but many melancholy instances occur of considerable injury to both mother and child from the gross ignorance and unskilfulness of the midwives who attend them. The charity secures to itself an abundant supply of vaccine matter by the annual payment of a guinea to the cow-pock institution in Dublin. It has every reason to think well of the preventive efficacy of vaccination which it practises extensively and gratuitously. The public confidence in it is on the increase, which is decidedly proved by the gradual disappearance of those travelling propagators of disease who used formerly to inoculate with small pox, but who now, where they do exist, are frequently solicited to use vaccine matter.

Broth and wine are occasionally given to the poor, under urgent circumstances.

The recommendation of a subscriber, which it is not very difficult to obtain, is necessary for any person seeking admission into the house. The friends of the patients are allowed to visit them without any restriction, but the sick are never allowed to leave the hospital. It may be well to remark, that at the time cholera prevailed, fever ceased to exist in this district, a circumstance which permitted the appropriation of the hospital to those afflicted with the former disease. A right has always been recognised in the clergy of every sect to visit and administer their rites to patients who may require their consolations, but the charity never permits the ill-timed interference of those persons who would force on the disinclined the perusal of tracts inculcating particular religious doctrines.

It is to be regretted that a systematic formulary for diet does not here exist. The nature of the food of each patient rests with the discretion of the physician, who is empowered to order whatever extra comfort, such as wine, &c., may be required.

No clothes are given to the patients for hospital wear, but those that they have brought are washed and otherwise carefully purified.

There is a general meeting in January of all the subscribers, in which the medical attendant is not allowed to vote.

The expenses of the institution are under the immediate control of a managing committee, who meet for the most part monthly. The grand jury, for their own satisfaction, have further appointed a gentleman to act as general superintendent, but he has not visited the hospital since last March. However, the gentlemen of the vicinity take a most creditable interest in it, for, by a book which is kept for the purpose of recording their names and remarks, it appears that the establishment is almost daily inspected by some one or other of them.

The treasurer does not give the security required by Act of Parliament; and it may here be remarked, that in general, in the south of Ireland, we have found that the treasurers of charitable institutions are irregular in this regard, perhaps because they are seldom, if ever, paid officers. Religious prejudices would not here be a bar to the appointment of any man, nor has any individual ever so far lost the confidence of the subscribers as to require removal.

The matron receives 20*l.* per annum; the assistant nurses each 14*s.* a month, and the assistant

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Munster. County Cork.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Mitchelstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.

Patients.

Mitchelstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.

Population and Extent of County.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Medical Officers.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Munster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Mitchelstown
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.Funds and Election
Accounts.
Receipts.
Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.
Accounts.

Instruction.

assistant compounder of medicines is paid 25*l.* per annum. These all reside in the house, but are not dieted. They owe their appointments to the committee, subject to the sanction of the subscribers, who have also the power of discharging them. The illness of which the last assistant apothecary died was contracted during his attendance on cholera patients.

All the necessary articles of consumption, &c., are purchased by the committee from persons altogether unconnected with the charity.

A report is made half-yearly to the grand jury, detailing the affairs of the institution, but as it has never been printed, we were unable to procure a copy.

The average amount received in subscriptions has latterly been about 115*l.*, and the grand jury has generally allowed from 120*l.* to 130*l.* The subscription of one nobleman is 50*l.*, and that of another 10*l.* If these two noblemen were to withhold their support the charity would most certainly cease to exist, as its only certain income consists in a legacy left by a person of the name of Crone, for the benefit of the poor of the parish, amounting to 13*l.* English, which is generally handed over to this hospital.

The subscriptions are generally paid to the treasurer at the annual meeting, and are lodged in the provincial bank till wanted.

The expenditure is altogether ruled by the committee, through whose hands all bills must pass before given to the treasurer for payment.

The accounts are made up monthly, and every half year are submitted to the grand jury, and annually to the body of subscribers.

No medical instruction whatsoever is given at this institution.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Mr. ALWORTH.—Rev. Mr. BEECHINOR, P.P.—The Medical Attendant; and the Apothecary.

Newmarket
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.Population and
Extent of Country.

THE District of the Newmarket Dispensary extends from north to south about five miles, but has a medium length from east to west of nearly 15 miles. The population, which amounts to 9,000 souls, is entirely dependent for medical assistance on the one institution, although there are establishments of a similar character at Kanturk and at Freemount, places distant respectively four and six miles. It is, however, considered by the witnesses, that one surgeon would be fully able to attend properly to that number of persons, if they were not scattered over so great an extent of country, and they conceive that no dispensary district should have a greater diameter than about eight miles. The institution in question possesses intern accommodation for fifteen patients, but the beds are rarely, if ever, occupied, owing to the low state of the funds (no assistance to the fever hospital being granted by the grand jury): this deficiency has frequently been productive of very great inconvenience, and is the more to be regretted as the amount of accommodation is fully equal to the wants of the inhabitants, if sufficient resources could be obtained to bring it into activity. The witnesses observe that a small hospital, capable of accommodating a few fever patients and occasional accidents, should exist for the benefit of every two or three contiguous dispensary districts, more or less, according to their population and extent.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The establishment consists of a brick-and-mortar house of two stories, situated on high ground and enjoying the advantages of a free circulation of air; it possesses also an abundant supply of pure water, and is furnished with excellent sewerage. A small garden is attached, of about half an acre. The apartments are in the best repair, and constructed so as to admit of perfect ventilation. There are four wards appropriated to the reception of patients, of whom about 20 could, if necessary, be accommodated. The furniture, the beds and bedding &c., were found to be in good condition. There is a convenient room for dispensing medicines, and also a waiting-room for patients, but there are not any baths. A portion of the lower story which is not appropriated to the purposes of the dispensary, is occupied by the nurse, who has the care of the premises. The premises are held at a ground rent of 2*l.* a year, from a person who is entirely unconnected with the institution. It were much to be desired that all buildings designed for medical charities were the property of the county.

Medical Officer.

The present medical attendant (a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and of about 28 years of age) was appointed at a full meeting of the subscribers in the month of June 1832, to fill the vacancy which had arisen from the death of his predecessor. He discharges the duties of physician, surgeon and accoucheur, and resides at a distance of rather less than a mile from the institution. He had been in charge of the cholera hospital attached to the North Infirmary in the city of Cork, and had also acted as physician to the Castlemartyn and Donoughmore Dispensaries. At present, however, he does not hold any second appointment, but is permitted to act as a private practitioner. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays he is required to attend at the dispensary from 11 o'clock until all the patients who present themselves properly recommended, have been prescribed for. On these days he is assisted by the apothecary, who alone dispenses the medicines at all times, and is sometimes in the habit of acting as the substitute of the physician, when the latter has occasion to be absent from the scene of his duties. One or other of these gentlemen is always at hand to render assistance in cases of sudden emergency.

Other Medical
Officer.

Payment.

The physician receives a salary of 80*l.* per annum; the apothecary receives 21*l.* Neither has any allowance for board and lodging or for the maintenance of a horse. The payment of

of the medical officers is vested in the discretion of the subscribers. Although an annual grant towards the support of the charity is derived from the grand jury, that body has no power to interfere in its application. It may, if it be thought proper, withhold the presentment altogether or diminish it, but it cannot otherwise prevent the granting to medical men salaries much higher than the circumstances may properly call for. There are, it is said, instances where dispensaries have been set on foot for no other purpose than the giving an appointment to some medical man, and which have, though altogether superfluous, acquired a right to an allowance from the county equivalent to the amount of the subscriptions which, it was pretended, they had obtained. It is admitted that the control of the grand jury is quite inadequate to prevent an abuse of this kind.

The subscribers elect each of the medical officers, and when a vacancy occurs it is the practice to insert in the Cork newspapers an advertisement specifying the day on which it is proposed to proceed to a new election, and also the qualifications which each candidate will be required to produce, viz., testimonials of his having taken a degree in some university or college. There is, however, no limitation as to the age of the competitors, and the whole proceedings take place without any reference to, or interposition by, the members of the grand jury. This absence of any superior authority in the making of appointments, is an omission which should be remedied by giving a veto on all elections to some tribunal capable of exercising a professional judgment on the merits of all candidates. On the last election in this institution there were two candidates, and all persons who had paid up their annual subscription of one guinea or more were entitled to vote. The neighbourhood of Newmarket is very thinly inhabited by persons of wealth, and the salary of the attendant of the dispensary, is the principal inducement to a medical man to reside in the district, which contains no second regular practitioner. This charity does not grant retiring allowances to its officers. Regularity in the discharge of their respective duties by the physician and the apothecary is insured by the facility with which any person having cause to complain of neglect can obtain redress by stating his grievance to any of the subscribers. The poor, it is stated, are not slow to avail themselves of this mode of righting themselves. However, the clergy of both denominations concur in representing both the gentlemen in question to possess the confidence and general good will of the people.

The assistant commissioners observed much neatness in the arrangements of the pharmacy. They found it to contain an abundant supply of medicines, all of the best quality, including morphia and some other preparations, which are of a rather expensive and delicate nature. They were informed that tenders for furnishing medicines had been obtained from four druggists, but that the Messrs. Gosnell & Co., of Cork, had obtained the preference, as their estimate was the most moderate. Their account is annually paid by the treasurer by order of the committee. The medicines remain always under the care of the apothecary, who keeps them locked up, and is not permitted to sell any part, as they are quite distinct from those which are made use of in his private practice. The dispensary does not possess any surgical instruments, and leeches are never resorted to in its practice; they are considered to be much too expensive, and could not be procured. Much attention is paid to the regular performance of vaccination. The medical attendant entertains a high opinion of its efficacy as preventive of variola, and is accustomed to procure a fresh supply of lymph, (when necessary) through the means of a professional gentleman in Cork. Unfortunately the ideas of the poorer classes do not take the same direction, and they are far more disposed to put their trust in the effects of inoculation with variolous matter than in vaccination; smallpox is, in consequence, not unfrequent in the district.

A register of the extent to which the institution furnishes relief is kept either by the medical attendant or by the apothecary. It contains a statement of the name of the subscriber who recommends each patient, together with the name and age of the latter, and also of the nature of his disease, and of the treatment adopted for his cure. It does not however contain any mention of the number of occasions on which relief has been refused to persons applying for it. At the period of the present inquiry the physician was in attendance on six poor persons at their own homes; and the average number of individuals who came to the dispensary on public days was stated at about sixty. No capital operation had taken place for some years, but nearly fifty lying-in women were, it was said, attended each year. The grand jury do not receive a copy of the register.

Each subscriber is entitled to issue an unlimited number of recommendations, which only require his own signature to give them validity. Every person who seeks the aid of the institution must have provided himself with one of these orders, this condition being dispensed with only when the applicant is in evident distress. There is, however, but little difficulty in complying with the rule on this head, and strangers obtain the necessary ticket without any demur. None of the poorer subscribers receive relief from the institution, but the servants of subscribers are at all times entitled to call for the services of the medical attendant; and there is a considerable class of individuals who derive from the charity, without any return, a large proportion of those benefits which should be reserved for those whose circumstances really place them in need of gratuitous assistance. Wealthy and respectable farmers, for instance, apply with tickets in their hands for advice and medicine; and should the medical attendant think proper to refuse them, they threaten him with the displeasure of their landlord, who, it is feared, might in consequence withhold his usual yearly contribution.

Relief is given at the dispensary to those who are able to come there for it, and those whose illness renders them unable to do so are visited as often as their case requires it, both by day and night, at their own dwellings. It frequently happens that the physician is required to go on a call of this nature to a distance of 14 miles. That gentleman states that

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster,
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Newmarket
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Election. Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.
Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.
Accounts.
Instruction.

Newmarket
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of County.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.
Patients Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Medical Officer.

Other Medical
Officer.

Extern Patients.

Payment.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.
Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Newmarket
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Intern Patients.

Diet.
Clothing.
General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.
Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Collection.
Custody.
Expenditure.

he considers daily attendance as absolutely indispensable in cases of acute disorder. He adds that occasional visits can not possibly be of any service, except when the affection is of a chronic character. The charity possesses all the bandages and splints necessary for the treatment of fractures and other accidents. The only prescriptions compounded with the medicines belonging to it, are those of the attending physician. In cases of difficulty and danger, the physician is bound to render his professional aid to lying-in women of the poorer classes. The midwives in whose hands this branch of practice is for the most part left, are, with two exceptions, possessed of very little skill or judgment, and are often the cause of much mischief.

The establishment does not supply any articles of nourishment to the sick poor, nor is there any other charity in the neighbourhood that does.

Patients seeking admission into the hospital department are obliged to obtain a recommendation to that effect; this, however, is easily done; once admitted they are not allowed to leave the institution during their illness, nor are their friends permitted to visit them except when symptoms of danger have manifested themselves. During their stay they never perform any kind of labour, and there is a code of regulations for the preservation of general order. When cholera prevailed some cases of it were admitted; but there is no ward for lunatics, of whom, it is observed, that the number occurring in this district is exceedingly small. There are no chaplains of any sect attached to the establishment, but the two clergymen, who were present at the examination, concurred in asserting that the clergy of all persuasions had on all occasions experienced the utmost facility in procuring access to those patients who expressed a desire for their ministration, and that they were considered to have a right to visit persons of their own persuasion. No instance of improper interference, or of the circulation of offensive tracts has ever occurred.

The diet of the patients is regulated in conformity with the orders of the medical attendant. Articles of clothing are not provided.

Once in a year a meeting of the subscribers takes place, at which there are usually about eight or ten members present; at the same time all governors are equally privileged to attend, and voting by proxy is permitted to those who remain absent. There are in all about twenty subscribers, and neither the surgeon nor the apothecary is to be found among them.

A managing committee exists, composed of eight gentlemen appointed at the annual meeting. This body meets regularly every quarter, and at whatever other periods they may be specially summoned; minutes are kept of their proceedings as well as of those of the general meeting. There is a board of superintendence, deriving its authority from the grand jury, and one of its members had inspected the establishment in the June previous to the holding of the present examination. There are no visiting governors, but one of them visits from time to time unofficially.

The treasurer and the secretary, the only non-medical officers are appointed by the subscribers. They both discharge the duties of their respective parts without salary, and the latter is not required to give any security. They are chosen by *vivá voce* voting; and, it is stated, that mode has been hitherto found advantageous, as religious prejudices have not interfered in the appointments. It is, however, considered that benefit would result from the vesting in some superior controlling power a veto to prevent all improper appointments. Hitherto there has never been occasion to cancel the election of any officer.

A nurse-tender resides in the house; she was chosen by the subscribers, receives her wages from the treasurer, and may be dismissed at the discretion of the committee.

None of the articles which are required for the purposes of the institution are procured from any person in connection with it; they are all, with the exception of medicines, purchased, as wanted, and without contract, from the shopkeepers of the village, and are never lent to any individual.

There are not any printed rules.

Reports relative to the number of admissions and discharges of the persons cured and relieved, and of the rate of mortality in the institution, are annually laid before the subscribers and presented to the grand jury. It is observed by the witnesses that the sanitary condition of the poor of the district ought to be the special care of a permanent board of health, consisting of a selection from the several classes of society, from the gentry, the clergy and from the upper order of farmers. There are, it is said, a great number of well qualified individuals who would willingly lend every assistance in their power to the conducting any system having for its object the relief of the necessities of the poor.

The income of this charity is composed of annual subscriptions, and a presentment allowed every year by the county. It possesses no fixed property of any kind, and the amount of its gross receipts is presented in the following table, extending to the three last years:

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	141	3	6
1832 - - - - -	134	12	10 ½
1833 - - - - -	136	16	-

The subscribers belong, without exception, to the upper classes, and constitute the main support of the dispensary. If their usual contributions were withheld the existence of the charity would be terminated.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and he is the only officer in whose hands money is allowed to remain.

The annual expenditure is fully equal to the income, and consists chiefly of the salaries of

of the medical officers, medicine, rent and maintenance of intern patients. All bills are paid by the treasurer.

A statement of the income and expenditure is annually prepared for the grand jury, but has never hitherto been submitted to the subscribers.

Persons who attended the Examination.

W. ADAMS, esq.—HENRY BROWN, esq.—JOHN EUSTACE, esq.—WALTER GILES, esq.—THOMAS HARVEY, esq.—MATTHEW HAYMAN, esq.—THOMAS JOHN, esq. jun.—W. C. POOLE, esq.—RICHARD STANISTREET, esq.—Rev. Mr. VESLING, roman catholic curate.—P. WALSH, esq.—The Medical Attendant.

THE district attached to the Youghal Fever Hospital and Dispensary is about two miles in diameter, and contains a population of about 12,000 souls. There are also dispensaries at Killeagh and at Clashmore, within a few miles of the town, and these institutions are described by the witnesses as being amply sufficient for the wants of the poorer classes, except that they are somewhat impeded by the want of funds, which at present are very inadequate to their due support. However there has not been occasion to refuse any applications for relief, under any circumstances, as arrangements have been made for the reception and treatment of persons labouring under accidents and surgical disorders.

The dispensary and the surgical infirmary are carried on in the same building, and the fever hospital has been established at a short distance from them. The situation of the charities is exceedingly good, being on high ground, and standing on an open space beyond the precincts of the town, and yet at no inconvenient distance from it. The buildings, together with the small portion of land which they occupy, are the property of the charity itself, having been conveyed to it by a grant of the corporation of Youghal. The fever hospital was erected by means of voluntary subscriptions. All the premises are in a state of good repair, and the wards are clean, lofty and well ventilated. The fever hospital is two stories high. It contains five wards and 24 beds; but it could without difficulty be made to accommodate from 30 to 40 patients. The infirmary wards are three in number, and contain about a dozen beds; they are situated over the dispensary department; and three other apartments are given up to the use of the resident apothecary. A slipper-bath has been provided for the use of the patients. The out-offices consist of a wash-house, a coal-house, &c.

There are three medical officers; the first and second are Doctors of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh and members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; the third is a licentiate apothecary of Dublin, and a full apothecary of London. The senior physician is also in possession of a diploma from the Lying-in Hospital, and both are engaged in private practice, having been practitioners in the town of Youghal at the time of their respective appointments, namely, in 1817 and in 1833. They are bound to give daily attendance at the hospital, but by a mutual agreement it has been arranged that they undertake the charge of the establishment during alternate months, each, however, continuing to have the care of such cases as have been admitted under him. In the event of the necessary absence of either physician, his duty is done by his colleague or by the resident apothecary. Any neglect on the part of the medical officers, any irregularity in their attendance, or harsh or improper conduct towards the patients comes immediately under the notice of the committee; but it is right to add, that great pains seem to be taken to give universal satisfaction, and to make the institution of the most extended utility to the public. The apothecary generally retains two assistants, and one of them at least is always on the spot to render assistance in case of emergency. They are also employed in dispensing the medicines.

Neither of the physicians receives any salary. The apothecary is paid 80*l.* per annum, and is provided with coals and candles, in addition to being allowed apartments in the house.

In the election of medical officers and of apothecary, the subscribers have delegated their authority to the members of the committee; and, on reference to the books, it appears that the practice has been for the committee to make the appointment in the first instance, and that the subscribers have reserved to themselves the power of a veto subsequently. With respect to the facilities afforded to professional men who may be anxious to fill the situations in question, it is stated, that on the occurrence of vacancies it has been customary to insert advertisements inviting competition only for the situation of apothecary. Any gentleman wishing to act as surgeon or physician has had to apply personally or by letter to the committee, who have always required that the candidates should be qualified as doctors of medicine, and as members of the College of Surgeons. No limitation has ever been made as to the age of the candidates, nor has the grand jury ever been referred to in the selection. At the last vacancy the gentleman who is now junior physician to the charity came forward to offer his gratuitous services to the charity, and his offer was accepted by the committee. The very considerable number of persons of independent means who reside in the town and vicinity of Youghal has been sufficient to maintain four or five practitioners. Hitherto there has not been any mortality among the medical men.

The arrangements in the apothecary's shop are very creditable to that officer. The drawers, bottles, &c., displayed much order and neatness, and there was a very adequate supply of medicine (including quinine) of the best quality. The medicines are usually procured from Messrs. Leslie and Co., druggists in Dublin; the lesser matters from the Messrs. Harrington and

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Youghal
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Munster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Youghal
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.Patients' Regis-
tration.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

and Co., druggists in Cork. The entire expenditure under the head of medicine averages about 50*l.* per annum, the various articles being procured by the treasurer, according to the orders of the committee. Every thing is placed under the care of the apothecary, or, in his absence, of his assistants, and nothing is allowed to be sold. The establishment possesses a tolerable stock of surgical instruments; a case of amputating instruments has been recently purchased, and there are also sets of trepanning instruments, a trephine, &c. Leeches are rarely, if ever, made use of, on account of the expense. The apothecary is in the habit of vaccinating gratuitously, and large numbers of persons avail themselves of the opportunity. The public are described as becoming more disposed to place confidence in the utility of the practice; but the medical officers, especially the senior physician, state, that of late their opinion as to its preservative qualities has been much weakened, and they are inclined to believe that the efficacy of the operation as a preventive is worn out before 13 years have elapsed. "At the same time," it is added, "small pox has ceased to be frequent throughout the district." It is forbidden by the rules of the charity to inoculate with variolous matter.

The registration of patients is conducted by the apothecary, who is obliged to enter the name of each patient admitted, together with the date of his admission, his place of abode, the nature of the disease under which he labours, the mode of its termination, the date of his discharge, and the name of the recommending subscriber. Whenever also it happens that there is reason to refuse any application for relief it is the duty of the apothecary to explain the circumstance to the individual recommending. At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the establishment the number of the patients in the fever hospital was three, in the infirmary (or surgical department), two. It was stated that about 21 persons were under treatment at their own homes, and that nearly 70 applications for external relief in advice and medicine were made daily at the dispensary. Within the last three years there had been two cases of amputation, one case in which the trephine had been used, and one operation for strangulated hernia.

No relief is granted unless the applicant have taken the precaution to provide himself with a letter of recommendation from a subscriber. This condition is not found by any means to secure the institution against imposition. Many persons contrive to participate in its benefits, whose circumstances would well enable them to procure medical assistance without having recourse to the means of a charitable establishment. The medical attendants use their best endeavours to prevent frauds of this kind, and are accustomed to bring every such case which occurs under the notice of the committee; but, owing to the facility with which recommendations can be obtained, their efforts have hitherto remained unsuccessful. Every person who contributes half-a-guinea annually to the funds of the institution is entitled to have one patient at all times on the extern list. Every subscriber of a guinea is entitled to have two, and so on in proportion. The domestic servants of subscribers receive advice and medicine in common with other persons supposed to belong to the poorer classes.

The boundaries of the parish of Youghal, are the limits within which extern relief is granted. The physicians receive the poor, and prescribe for them at stated periods in the dispensary, and the apothecary visits, at their own houses, those persons who may be confined by sickness. If their case be one requiring additional advice, the medical attendants are also bound to visit them; and the attendance when required, is repeated in the morning before noon, and in the evening. Daily attendance, at least, is considered absolutely indispensable in all cases of an acute nature. The treatment of fractures, and of accidents in general, forms also a part of the duties of the medical officers, who are empowered to supply the sufferers with splints and bandages. The institution does not profess to extend its aid to lying-in women, who are consequently thrown into the hands of common midwives, a class which is described as being possessed of no skill or qualifications for their employment. As the charity undertakes to supply the poor with all the medicines which their diseases may require, it very consistently refuses to compound the prescriptions of any practitioners, except its own medical officers.

The sick are freely supplied with wine and other extra articles of nourishment, when such are ordered by the physicians, but there is no second charity in the district to aid the institution in this matter, or on which the physician could give an order for such necessities.

The privilege of recommending patients for admission into the hospital is reserved for those who subscribe at least one guinea annually to its funds. However, this restriction does not, it is said, produce much difficulty in obtaining admittance. The friends of intern patients are not permitted to visit, except by express leave; and the patients themselves are never allowed to go beyond the bounds of the establishment, so long as they remain under treatment; neither are they called upon, even when in a state of convalescence, to join in the performance of any labour. Lunatics are not admissible into the hospital. When such patients present themselves, they are referred to the county lunatic asylum. During the prevalence of cholera in the town and neighbourhood of Youghal the entire of the fever hospital and of the infirmary was appropriated to the reception of those who were attacked by the epidemic: even still a small ward continues to be set apart for the treatment of such cases as occasionally occur. There are not any chaplains attached to the institution, but the clergy of all religious denominations are considered to possess a right of free entrance into the wards, for the purpose of visiting those inmates who belong to their respective communions, and who have expressed a wish to avail themselves of their spiritual services. At the same time, it is stated, that no instance of improper interference with the patients during

during their illness has ever occurred; and that the circulation of controversial and other offensive tracts has never been permitted.

Three classes of diet are adopted in the hospital, for the different conditions of the patients; namely, full, half, and low diet. Whatever extra comforts the attending physician may think proper to order, are also provided.

The general direction of the affairs of the establishment is entrusted by the subscribers to a managing committee, consisting of twelve members, who are elected annually at a general meeting. The treasurer, the secretary, and the medical officers belong also to the committee. A public notice is usually issued on the approach of the period of the general meeting referred to, and the greater part of the subscribers are in the habit of attending it.

The meetings of the committee take place every month, and a fine is imposed on any of its members, who may be absent without satisfactory cause. One of them, in addition, visits the institution every week, and enters a note of his observations. The charity is further subject to the inspection of a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury. Their last official visit took place about four months previous to that of the Assistant Commissioners.

The services of all the non-medical officers are obtained without any remuneration. They consist of a treasurer, a secretary, and two auditors. The treasurer has not been required to enter into any security, but his appointment, as well as that of the other officers is liable to be cancelled every year, at the annual election. At this election the voting is open, and it is said to be quite uninfluenced by religious bias.

At the date of this examination, owing to the small number of patients in the house, there was but one attendant engaged, namely, a nurse-tender; she resided in the hospital, and was paid at the rate of 10*l.* per annum, being also provided with board; she had been appointed by the committee, who also retained the power of discharging her, should her conduct cease to give satisfaction.

Every thing required for the consumption of the charity is procured by public contract, such as meat, bread, milk, coals, &c. The contract is opened every year, and the lowest tender is accepted.

The Assistant Commissioners examined the rules and regulations for the general conduct of those connected with the charity, and for the management of its affairs. They seemed to have been drawn up with judgment and prudence, and their tenor seemed well calculated to lead to practical advantage.

Reports relating to the number of persons relieved, and the expenses incurred, are annually prepared; and, after being printed, copies are circulated among the subscribers, and are also laid before the grand jury. There are but few obstacles to becoming acquainted with the real condition of the poor in the district of Youghal. There are a large number of intelligent persons, who are described as being willing to co-operate in any investigation likely to be productive of benefit to the indigent classes.

The principal sources of income to the charity are annual subscriptions and grand jury presentments. The private contributors belong exclusively to the richer classes, and considerable donations are also occasionally received from charitable individuals. The remainder of the income is made up of several miscellaneous sums, such as fines imposed on members of the committee for non-attendance at the monthly meetings; fees on the admission to the hospital of persons not in indigent circumstances; and fines levied by the magistrates. The gross income for the year ending 30th June, 1833, amounted to 293*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* For the year 1834 the accounts are made up separately for the fever hospital, and for the dispensary, including the surgical infirmary. The receipts appropriated to the latter branch were 166*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; to the former, 163*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The receipts are lodged by the treasurer in the savings bank, and the interest is brought to the credit of the institution.

In the year 1834 the expenditure on the dispensary and infirmary (combined) was 166*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, of which 12*l.* 12*s.* was for the purchase of a case of amputating instruments. In the same year was expended on the fever hospital the sum of 108*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*, leaving in the treasurer's hands a balance of 55*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* No bills are discharged until after they have been submitted to the committee, subsequently to their having been examined by the auditors. The treasurer is then authorized to pay the amount.

The accounts are made up yearly.

Persons who attended the Examination.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, esq.—Rev. Mr. COLGUE, catholic curate.—JAMES DALY, esq.—Mr. JAMES DENNY.—Rev. Mr. ENGLAND, P.P., of Passage.—Rev. Mr. EGAN.—Mr. THOMAS HARVEY.—Rev. Mr. M'CLEOD, catholic curate.—JOHN LINDSEY, esq.—Rev. Mr. O'SHEE, P.P.—The three Physicians attached to the hospital.—The Resident Apothecary.

THE present institution is the only one for the express treatment of fever within the limits of the county of the city of Cork, containing a population of nearly 150,000 souls. Several parts of the district extend to a distance of at least ten miles, and are therefore too far removed to participate equally in the advantages of this, as well as of the other numerous

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Youghal
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

City of Cork
Fever Hospital.

Population and
Extent of Country.

FEVER

HOSPITALS.

Munster.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

City of Cork

Fever Hospital.

Building, Furniture

and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-

tration.

medical establishments, which exist in Cork. However, it is stated that no applications for admission have been refused at the fever hospital during the last three years, but it is suggested that the present too extensive dispensary districts throughout the country should be formed into divisions more commensurate with the amount of duty required, and that small hospitals for the reception not only of fever, but of accidents and surgical diseases should be placed within the reach of all.

The house is a well built structure of stone and brick, three stories in height. It stands within an enclosure, on an elevated position, with its principal aspect directed to the south-west. It is completely sheltered from the east, whilst at the same time there is a free circulation of air around it. There is an excellent supply of pure water, and good sewers have been constructed underneath the premises. The interior of the building, besides the apothecary's shop and some apartments appropriated to the officers and attendants, contains 11 wards, in which there are accommodations for about 200 patients. These wards are lofty and well ventilated, and the furniture of them, the beds and bedding, are in a good state of repair. The greater part of the ground on which the building stands is the property of the charity, and is held by a lease for ever. One small portion is held under a distinct tenure by a terminable lease, but of which a considerable period remains still unexpired.

The physicians of the institution are three, two attending and an extra physician: none of them reside in the house. The elder physician, whose age at present is 55, was appointed in the year 1812. The junior, aged 48, was appointed in 1817. They are all engaged in private practice, but none of them are attached to any other charitable establishment, one of the rules of the fever hospital declaring that its medical officers shall not be capable of holding additional appointments. They are bound to attend at the hospital daily, and whenever either of them is unable to comply with this regulation, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, his place is supplied by the physician extraordinary, who is also in possession of the diploma of a surgeon. The senior physician is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, the junior is a bachelor of medicine of Trinity College Dublin. The apothecary resides in the hospital, and immediate assistance is thereby insured in cases of emergency; he also dispenses the medicines prescribed by the attending physician, and they are administered to the patients by the nurses.

The following annual salaries are paid to the under-mentioned officers out of the funds of the charity:—

	£.	s.	d.
Senior physician	-	-	-
Junior ditto	-	-	-
Apothecary	-	-	-

These salaries are arranged by the governors of the institution, independently of the control of the grand jury, whose authority in its affairs goes no further than the power of withholding their usual presentment in case they should disapprove of the manner in which it is likely to be expended.

All candidates for the medical situations are required to be fully qualified in their respective branches. The physicians must produce degrees from some recognised university, and the apothecary must be a master of the Apothecaries' Hall. Whenever a vacancy occurs in any of the situations, the privilege of electing a successor is exercised by all the subscribers who have paid up their subscription, without any reference being made to the grand jury. Advertisements are usually inserted in the newspapers for the purpose of inducing candidates to come forward, and on the last occasion of the kind a very extended competition took place, not less than eight individuals having presented themselves to the electors, who, directed by the committee, appear to have exercised their powers with much judgment. Notwithstanding the large number of well educated practitioners who reside in Cork, it is stated that no respectable medical man could be found willing to undertake the care of this hospital gratuitously. No superannuation allowances are made on the retirement of officers. Of the physicians who have been attached to the charity two have died in consequence, it is supposed, of infection received in the discharge of their duties. The committee reserve to themselves a perfect control over the conduct of the medical officers, and any poor person who has reason to complain of want of attention or of harshness on their part, is authorized to bring his case before that body. This has been done on one occasion, when the complaint was very accurately investigated.

The establishment of the apothecary was found by the Assistant Commissioners to be well arranged in all its departments. The physicians bore testimony to the excellent quality of the medicine, and there appeared to be an abundant supply of all kinds, including quinine, and some other of the more delicate preparations. The several articles are supplied by two druggists' houses in Cork, alternately, namely, the Messrs. Gosnell & Co., and the Messrs. Harrington. The annual expense has been latterly about 40*l.*, the bills being discharged monthly by the committee after having been signed by the apothecary. Nothing is allowed to be sold from the shop, and the apothecary is not in private practice. The charity does not possess any surgical instruments, but it is stated that leeches are very generally adopted in the practice of the hospital, whenever they are deemed likely to prove useful.

No persons are admitted as intern patients, except those who labour under fever, and an accurate register is kept by the apothecary of all the circumstances relating to such cases, of the date of their admission, and of their discharge. A statement of the entire number of patients treated is periodically submitted to the grand jury as a necessary preliminary to receiving the annual grant, and it would appear that there never has been, recently, occa-

sion

sion to refuse any application for relief. At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the institution it contained 40 patients. It was mentioned by one of the physicians that during the last three years there had occurred eight or nine midwifery cases among the females who had been admitted on account of fever. They had been attended by one of the nurses of the hospital without the occurrence of any accident attributable to her want of skill. In most instances the labour was premature, and several of the children died.

No condition is required in those seeking admission into the hospital, except that they be at the time suffering under some form of fever. Every such case is at once admitted, and it is thought that the extreme facility thus afforded has allowed the benefits of the charity to be shared, in some instances, by persons who could have well afforded to procure adequate assistance at their own homes.

The utmost order and propriety are enforced throughout the wards, in conformity with certain regulations which have been framed for the purpose, and none of the patients are permitted to pass beyond the bounds of the institution until the period of their final discharge. In the mean time they are never required to join in any manual labour, and much precaution is used in admitting their friends to visit them, this indulgence being only granted when the inmate has been pronounced by the attending physician to be in a state of immediate danger. The patients are examined every day by the medical attendant, who is also frequently summoned to the hospital during the night. No regular chaplains are attached to the charity; but the clergymen of the different sects are considered to possess a right of entering the wards at all times. The patients are thus enabled to avail themselves of the services of their respective pastors whenever they think proper, and to participate in the administration of their different religious rites. It is further stated by the witnesses, that religious and controversial tracts have always been excluded from circulation among the sick.

There is a fixed schedule of diet for the different classes of patients, varying according to the stages of their disorders. Extra allowances are freely given to such as stand in need of them.

Two hundred subscribers and governors, all enjoying equal privileges, constitute the supreme authority over the affairs of the establishment. A general meeting takes place once in every year, which is usually attended by about twenty governors, and at which no proxies are received, except those of the female subscribers. None of the salaried officers are allowed to participate in the proceedings of these assemblies, of which minutes are carefully preserved.

All the internal details relating to the carrying on of the hospital and the control of the officers and servants are in the hands of the managing committee. This body, which is appointed at the annual general meeting, is accustomed to assemble for the dispatch of business once in each month.

The collector, the only non-medical officer, is appointed by the subscribers at large, by open voting, and, it is stated, without reference to religious distinctions. The bank acts as treasurer, and the committee fill the part of auditors of accounts. The collector is remunerated by an allowance of 5 per cent. on the amount which he receives. On occasion of one election there was a very considerable accession to the number of subscribers immediately previous to the day of voting.

The following list was given of the attendants and their wages:

Purveyor	-	-	-	40 <i>l.</i> per annum.
Matron	-	-	-	56 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per annum.
1 washerwoman	-	-	-	} 5 <i>s.</i> per week, and 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per month, each.
6 nurses	-	-	-	
2 female servants	-	-	-	
2 chairmen at	-	-	-	8 <i>s.</i> per week, each.
1 porter, at	-	-	-	8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —
1 whitewasher, at	-	-	-	6 <i>s.</i> —

With the exception of the two chairmen, all these persons reside in the establishment, but none of them are provided with diet. They are selected by the committee; but the physicians and the apothecary can remove them whenever their conduct merits it. They receive their pay from the treasurer. The mortality among the attendants has been limited—four porters and one nurse in the course of the last twelve years.

Every thing required for the internal consumption of the hospital is procured by open contract, and nothing is ever lent to or used by any of the officers.

The rules (which have been printed) appear to have been well and judiciously drawn up. They are eminently calculated to insure the well-being and prosperity of the institution.

A full report of the affairs of the charity is annually prepared and committed to press. A copy is then sent to each of the subscribers, and the document is placed in general circulation. From some calculations in the last report, it would appear that the average expense of each patient treated has been only 11*s.* 1*d.*, while the average in several other establishments throughout Ireland has varied from 1*l.* 1*d.* to 2*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*

The institution does not possess any property in money or otherwise. Its principal sources of income are the annual presentment from the grand jury and the contributions of annual subscribers. It also receives a considerable number of bequests from time to time. The proportions of these various heads of income will be seen in the following extract from the printed report for the year 1832:

0.5. s s 2 RECEIPTS

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

City of Cork
Fever Hospital.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

FEVER HOSPITALS. Munster. County Cork. Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D. City of Cork Fever Hospital. Building, Furniture and Grounds. Collection. Custody. Expenditure.	RECEIPTS for 1832.		£.	s.	d.
	Balance since last year		155	10	—
	Bequest of T. Rochfort, Esq.		500	—	—
	Ditto from Miss Sarsfield, by Rev. Dr. Quarry		30	—	—
	Ditto from Mr. James Courteney		10	—	—
	Presentment granted Summer assizes 1831		300	—	—
	Half of ditto — Spring		200	—	—
	Admission of a patient		1	—	—
	Found in a patient's pocket		—	16	8
	Subscriptions		331	3	00
Interest from bank		—	0	18	3
		£.	1,528	8	9
The amount of the individual subscriptions was very nearly equal. The much larger number of contributors gave one guinea each.					
The funds are collected by the collector, and immediately deposited in the savings bank, where they remain until wanted. A sum of 40s. merely, is left in the hands of the purveyor, to meet any casual and unforeseen expenses.					
The total expenditure in the year 1831 was		£.	1,078	—	6
Ditto ditto 1832		—	1,452	4	7
Ditto ditto 1833		—	1,228	14	10
The several items of expenditure are best shown in the creditor side of the account for 1832.					
EXPENDITURE for 1832.					
Provisions for 2,183 patients, including meat, bread, milk, tea, sugar		£.	352	15	3
Subsistence to nurses and servants		—	175	19	4
Wages to nurses and porters		—	165	10	5
Wine, spirits and porter		—	86	19	—
Medicine		—	39	13	9
Coals, carriage, &c.		—	55	12	7
Soap, candles and lamp oil		—	39	9	3
Clothing, blankets, sheets, shirts		—	62	—	4
Furniture		—	28	11	3
Straw for beds		—	16	2	9
Coffins and interment		—	7	3	0
Rent		—	13	16	5
Stationery		—	9	19	2
Insurance		—	—	11	3
Salaries		—	341	18	7
Repairs and alterations		—	39	14	1
Lodged in savings bank to meet rent		—	59	—	9
Collecting subscriptions		—	16	10	—
Legal expenses in T. Rochfort's bequest		—	3	13	7
Balance in bank		£.	1,515	1	9
		—	13	17	9
		£.	1,528	18	9
All payments are made by the purveyor, but not until the bills have been previously examined by the committee, and their order made.					
The accounts of income and expenditure are balanced at the end of every month, but as before stated, they are not prepared for circulation amongst the subscribers until the termination of the year.					

Persons who attended the Examination.

M. J. BARRY, esq.—THOMAS BEALE, esq.—PETER BESNARD, esq.—JOHN D. CROKER, esq.—Rev. Mr. EGAN, protestant curate.—H. HARDY, esq.—J. LYONS, esq., M. D.—THOMAS LYONS, esq.—Rev. R. O'CALLAGAN, protestant curate.—Very Rev. Archdeacon O'KEEFE, P.P.—ROBERT PEARCEY.—JOHN SWETE, esq.—The Medical Attendant of the Institution.—The Surgeon and Apothecary of the Institution.—The Matron of the Hospital.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THIS charity embraces within its circle the entire county and city of Cork, which, taken together, possess a population of upwards of 900,000, some of whom live at a distance of 80 miles. This great tract of country possesses no other institution of a similar kind, and it certainly appears to be in want of such establishments. No persons, however, have been refused admittance and relief here.

The building consists of stone, brick, and mortar, and occupies about an acre and a half of ground. There are 72 beds appropriated to medical cases, disposed in six wards, and 53 surgical beds in four wards; there are, besides, a midwifery ward and a lock ward. It could be made to accommodate about 125 patients. There are but five small rooms appropriated to the attendants. This charity has gradually become the largest surgical and medical hospital in Cork. It was at first solely intended for those persons who might become sick whilst in the House of Industry, but the want of sufficient means of relief in other places induced the poor, especially prostitutes, and those who had been discharged as incurable from the dispensaries, to adopt the expedient of gaining admission to the House of Industry as paupers, into whose hospital they were of course passed when found to be diseased. In order to separate the daily increasing number of sick from the healthy, the hospital was erected, about seven years ago. Since that time the undefined nature of the claims upon it has been productive of many inconveniences, which are detailed in the annexed statement of the members of the board. The ground on which it stands, laid out for the greater part in two gardens, is held on lease from a person totally unconnected with the institution. The House of Industry is held for lives renewable for ever, a mode of tenure not likely to induce any inconvenience. The supply of water at present is not sufficient, but steps have been taken by the board to insure a better. All the necessary out-buildings are to be found, and also hot and cold baths. The sewers, however, are in very bad order.

The first in point of rank is an Edinburgh physician, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; aged 34. He was appointed to this situation by the board in 1826. Previous to that time he was in the practice of his profession in Cork, and is still permitted to enlarge his private connection. He does not reside on the spot, but at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, so that immediate attention would be paid to any call upon him. If his affairs should require it the board would give him leave of absence, and permit him to find a substitute to fill his place. The second medical officer is possessed of a diploma from the College of Surgeons in London, and is, further, a master apothecary. The hours of attendance are daily from eight until eleven, but if assistance should be required at any other hour a messenger, who is always at hand, is immediately dispatched for it. Medicines are dispensed by the apothecary and his assistants, and the nurses have the charge of administering them to the patients. Should any irregularity occur in the attendance of the physician or surgeon the board would be able effectually to control them.

The chief medical officer receives 75*l.* per annum, and the second 31*l.* 10*s.* Neither of these gentlemen receive any further allowance for horses or lodging; and the grand jury could easily prevent, by refusing the presentment, any attempt to raise their salaries higher than the amount of a fair remuneration.

The election of medical officers is in the hands of the governors, who, by advertisement in the newspapers give due notice of any vacancy that may occur. The qualifications required from candidates, who on the last occasion for the situation of physician amounted to four, are, for physicians, a degree from some university; for surgeons, a license from some recognised college; and for apothecaries, a mastership in Apothecaries' Hall. No limitation is made with respect to age, nor is it usual to inform the grand jury on any part of the proceedings. Voting is restricted to those who are governors *ex officio*, or who have become so by the payment of 3*l.* per annum. There has not been any mortality among the medical attendants of this charity. The poor of Cork are very well acquainted with the claims which they have upon the attentions of the physician, and are quite aware that any well grounded complaint of his harshness or neglect would meet with prompt redress from the governors, who form a tribunal which has been more than once appealed to on such occasions.

The room in which the medicines are kept displays great neatness in every particular. All the usual preparations were blameless in quantity and quality, and a false economy never prevents the acquisition of the more costly whenever required. They are all procured from Mr. Harrington, the druggist, and it is contrary to rule that a governor or other officer should supply the establishment with any article. They are paid for by the treasurer, on an order of the board, signed by five governors, and remain always in the custody of the apothecary's apprentices, who are not permitted to sell them to any person under any circumstances. The hospital does not possess any surgical instruments, but leeches are used as often as required. Vaccine matter is not given here, nor are there any regulations concerning the inoculation with small pox, a practice, however, not followed by the medical gentleman attached.

A very accurate register is kept by the medical attendant, which particularises every thing that could be wished. At the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners there were about 140 patients in the hospital, exceeding by 15 the number which may be considered usual. During the last three years there had been but one capital operation. Within that time upwards of 100 midwifery cases had received every requisite attention.

It is not thought that any improper persons participate in the benefits of this charity, which are limited to the inmates of the House of Industry, into which admission is procured without much difficulty. Patients are never permitted, on any pretence, to leave the precincts of the institution, and their orderly conduct is otherwise secured by a code of regulations on the subject. Their friends, however, are admitted to see them on presentation of an order signed by the physician or surgeon. They never perform any kind of work whilst here. Cholera prevailed here to a considerable extent, and then, as always, the clergy of every religious persuasion found the utmost facility in seeing those persons who might have asked for their spiritual aid, which has never been forced on those who were disinclined to receive it.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

Cork Hospital of the
House of Industry.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.
Intern Patients.

FEVER HOSPITALS.	There is a well-selected formulary of diet, calculated for the various states of health of the inmates. Every thing considered necessary, wine, &c., will be found to enter into it occasionally.
Munster. County Cork.	Shirts, shifts and night-caps are provided by the contributions of the charitable. The funds of the institution are not extensive enough for such objects.
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.	The managing committee consists of the governors, who meet every Tuesday, and keep minutes of their proceedings, which are subject to the directions of a board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury. No individual governor is ever permitted to assume control over the establishment, but some one or other of that body constantly directs a useful attention to the management of it, by inspecting the working of its various departments.
Cork Hospital of the House of Industry.	
Attendants.	The attendants consist of the matron, three nurses, and six assistant nurses, all of whom necessarily reside in the hospital, and, except the matron, are provided with board. She is paid 20 <i>l.</i> per annum; the nurses receive 2 <i>l.</i> each, and their assistants but 1 <i>l.</i> per annum. They have no perquisites, are appointed by the board, who have also the power of discharging them. There has not been more than the usual mortality amongst them.
Stores.	It is expressly provided that no person in any way connected officially with the charity shall be permitted to supply any stores, which are always procured by public contract.
Reports.	Reports are made quarterly and presented to the board. It is not usual to print them. The Assistant Commissioners were supplied with a copy, containing a very well digested enumeration of the diseases met with.
Medical and Surgical Instruction.	The medical instruction afforded by this establishment is limited to the permission given to students to attend the physician in his daily visits to the sick in the hospital. Dissections are never performed, but it is usual to make post-mortem examinations when the friends of the deceased do not object to them; and in general the practice has no influence on their opinion of the charity.

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Kerry Fever Hospital.	Rev. Dr. M'ENNIRY, P. P.—The Medical Attendant; and the Apothecary.
Population and Extent of Country.	THE Kerry Fever Hospital is destined for the relief of fever cases occurring in all parts of the county, which may be said to possess no other institution of the kind, if we except one at Killarney, which is, however, always denominated a dispensary in the presentments that are laid before the grand jury for its assistance. The position of the establishment under consideration is tolerably convenient with respect to the district for which it is intended. Its accommodations are quite sufficient for its specified purposes, so much so that it never has been found necessary to refuse admission to any applicants on the score of want of room.
Building, Furniture and Grounds.	The building stands upon an acre of ground, which is used as a place of exercise for the patients. It has been erected about four years, is substantially and well built, and is capable, if proper arrangements were adopted, of accommodating at least a hundred persons. The elevation of the main building consists of two stories, on each of which there are four large wards and three smaller ones. In addition, there is a wing raised to the height of three stories; but in this the apartments are rather less in size, and are used as a pharmacy, and to lodge the nurses, &c. The wards are for the most part unfurnished and unoccupied, and even where they were occupied by patients the supply of furniture was scanty and bad; and, although there was no want of adequate ventilation, there was but little appearance of cleanliness or neatness. Externally the situation was good and rather elevated, enjoying the advantages of good water, and of a free circulation of pure air. The hospital does not possess any baths. The grounds, extending to about an acre, and the buildings above described (there are not any out-buildings), are occupied by the matron and other persons in connection with the institution. They are all the property of the county, being secured by a lease, which has been assigned to six magistrates, who act as trustees to the charity.
Medical Officers.	The physician, aged 40, was appointed to the hospital in 1822, at a meeting of the then governors and subscribers. He is a graduate of Edinburgh, and had, previous to his appointment, been engaged in practice in the town, where he still continues to reside at about the distance of ten minutes' walk from the establishment. The only other medical institution which he attends is the dispensary. For this he does not receive any remuneration, and he attends in rotation with other physicians, whose services are also gratuitous. When confined to his bed last year by fever his duties were performed by two medical gentlemen alternately. Nine o'clock in the forenoon of every day is the regular hour for attendance, but aid is given at all times if required; and if any irregularity were to occur an application for redress would, in the first instance, be made to the treasurer, who would, as there are now no governors, proceed to lay it before the grand jury. There is no student or pupil resident in the house. Medicines are dispensed by the apothecary to the nurses, who are charged to administer them in person to the sick.
	The salary of the medical attendant is 80 <i>l.</i> per annum, that of the apothecary 21 <i>l.</i> per annum. Neither of these individuals receives any other emoluments. They are neither allowed for a horse, nor provided with board or lodging.

The election of medical officers is vested in the magistrates of the county, as there are now neither governors nor subscribers. Notice of the period of election is posted up in the public places of the town, and it is required that all candidates shall produce those testimonials which are deemed indispensable in a regularly educated physician. On the last occasion the present surgeon was the only candidate. No limitation exists as to the age of candidates, either in electing or displacing them. The number of individuals in Tralee and its vicinity capable of paying for advice is quite sufficient to support a physician, independent of the dispensary emolument; and it was stated that there were six or seven medical gentlemen practising there who were qualified to be elected for the fever hospital. The mode of correcting any neglect or harshness on the part of the medical attendant has been already mentioned; it only remains to add, that the poor are quite aware of the existence of such a means of redress.

The pharmacy is well arranged and neatly kept. The medicines appeared to be of good quality, and though the stock was small, it was sufficient for the ends of a fever hospital. There was also the requisite supply of the more delicate and expensive medicines, such as quinine, morphia, &c. Every thing in this department was procured from Mr. Harrington, the druggist, of Cork; and his bill, which is discharged by the treasurer, has, on an average of the last three years, amounted to about 30*l.* per annum. The apothecary's stores are at present kept in a locked-up room, but this was left open until within the last few weeks. It is not permitted, on any account, to dispose of them by sale. Leeches are much used, and form an item of heavy expense. They are supplied by the apothecary of the institution at the price of 1*s.* each leech, being about the average charge in country districts. The following table will exhibit the amount of expenditure under this head:—

Year.	Cost of Leeches.			Number of Patients.		
	£.	s.	d.			
1831	-	-	-	36	19	5
1832	-	-	-	28	15	0
1833	-	-	-	70	2	0

Thus, in the last year, when the number of patients as compared with 1831 was reduced one-half, the cost of leeches was nearly doubled; the proportion used for each patient nearly quadrupled.

A register is very accurately kept by the physician, in which he particularises the various circumstances relating to each patient. Of this register it is usual to lodge a copy with the grand jury, and, from an inspection of it, it appears that an applicant has never been refused admission. At the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners there were 27 intern patients on the books.

All persons labouring under fever are considered to be entitled to immediate admission; no order or recommendation is ever demanded from them. On inquiring whether the servants of subscribers were frequently relieved it was stated that there were not any subscribers, and that the institution was wholly supported by the grand jury grant.

Extern patients are not attended to at this fever hospital, nor are the sick visited at their own dwellings, in connection with it. With respect to the persons under treatment within it, the medical attendant does not limit himself to one visit during the day, but repeats it as often as the case may demand, and even occasionally during the night. The only prescriptions compounded in this establishment are those of the medical attendant.

Whatever articles of extra nourishment are deemed necessary are given upon the order of the physician, but always at the expense of the hospital, as there are no charities in the neighbourhood to afford this aid. Patients are not allowed to receive visits from their friends, nor, before their final departure, are they permitted to leave the bounds of the institution. During their stay they are not employed in the performance of any kind of work. There are not any arrangements for the reception of lunatic patients. When cholera prevailed in the district it did not spare the inmates of this establishment, and many persons were also taken in whilst labouring under that disease. The clergy of every persuasion have a right to visit at all times persons of their own flock, and any sick inmate who expresses a wish to that effect can easily obtain the attendance of his own pastors. There has never been any improper interference on the part of the clergy with persons who differed from them in religious belief, and neither theological nor controversial tracts have ever been distributed in the wards. The hospital has not any chaplain attached.

There is no systematic dietary. The physician orders what he thinks most fitting for the condition of each patient.

There is no hospital clothing for the patients. Their own clothes are taken from them on their admission, and afterwards returned in the same state, without having undergone any purification or cleansing.

As there are no subscribers to constitute a committee the entire management is confided to the treasurer without either meetings of governors or of a board of superintendence. The institution is never visited by any person officially appointed for that purpose; and it is the opinion of gentlemen present that there are but few who would be willing to inspect the establishment, from the prevailing dread of infection.

The roman catholic clergyman of the parish, is the only non-medical officer. He acts as treasurer, and, after the grand jury have presented an adequate sum for the support of the institution, the entire management devolves upon him. He does not receive any salary, nor does he give the security required by Act of Parliament. There were no printed bye-laws;

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Kerry
Fever Hospital.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Diet.

Clothing.

Officers not
medical.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.*Munster.*
County Kerry.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.County Kerry
Fever Hospital.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

laws; but we were informed that religious belief is not allowed to have any influence in the election of officers. An instance has never occurred of an officer being suspended or removed for improper conduct.

The attendants consist of a matron, at a salary of 12*l.* per annum; of a clerk and accountant, at a salary of 10*l.*; two permanent nurses, receiving, one 18*l.* and the other 12*l.* per annum; and lastly, of other nurses, who are occasionally hired at salaries of 7*s.* a week. All these attendants are provided with lodging (but not with board) from the funds of the hospital. They are all appointed, paid, and, when necessary, discharged by the treasurer.

The stores required for the consumption of the institution are all procured by contracts, which have been in existence for some time. Nothing is ever diverted to the uses of any of the officers.

There was not any code of regulations.

Reports relative to admissions, cures, deaths and discharges are laid before the grand jury every half year previous to receiving the presentment. These reports are never printed.

Ten years have elapsed since the receipt of any subscriptions. During that time the charity has been entirely dependent on the funds received from the grand jury, which have been always sufficient for its maintenance, as it does not possess any capital stock in houses or land.

The grand jury grant is received half yearly, and it never happens that there remains any balance of it in hand, as it is immediately appropriated to the payment of all bills which have become due.

The expenditure is regulated by the treasurer. Bills are submitted to him previous to payment, and either to his order or through his hands all moneys are paid.

Accounts are made up every half year, and a statement of all expenses incurred, and money laid out, is submitted to the grand jury. The Assistant Commissioners were unable to procure a copy of the annual accounts for the last three years, as they had been all sent to that body.

As the present is strictly a fever hospital, the Assistant Commissioners had not occasion to enter into the details of many questions connected with medical and surgical instruction, &c.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**Killarney*
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Rev. Mr. BLAND, protestant curate.—Honourable Mr. BROWN.—Rev. THOMAS DUNN, roman catholic curate.—Right Rev. Dr. EGAN, roman catholic bishop.—Rev. G. FITZMAURICE, P. P.—Rev. Mr. HERBERT, rector of the parish.—Rev. Mr. ARTHUR HERBERT, rector of Castleisland.—JOHN O'CONNELL, esq.—The two Medical Attendants.—The Apothecary of the Institution.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE Killarney Fever Hospital and Dispensary is the only medical establishment for affording gratuitous relief to the poor within a circuit of eleven miles. Many patients, however, apply to it from distances of 30 miles, and it is calculated that it is almost the exclusive source of assistance to a population of about 40,000 souls. The establishment is pronounced by the witnesses to be altogether inadequate to the wants of so extended a district, and it is said that, in consequence, not less than 50 applications for relief are refused in the course of each year. This state of things, it is suggested, would not be so well remedied by an increase of the existing charity, as by forming similar asylums throughout the country which is now deficient in them. Medical districts, of a judicious size, should in all instances be provided with a dispensary for granting external relief, and a certain number of such districts should possess a small hospital, in which arrangements should be made not only for the reception of patients labouring under fever, but also for the treatment of accidents, and of surgical diseases in general. A combination of objects, has been effected, somewhat in this manner, in the institution at present under consideration, and the results have induced the witnesses to think the diffusion of the plan as highly desirable.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The building, which stands upon an inclosure of nearly one acre in extent, is constructed of brick, and is two stories in height. The situation being rather high, and apart from the town in an open place, affords all the advantages of a pure air. It is at the same time well supplied with wholesome water. The exterior contains five wards, and three wards for surgical cases, holding together 50 beds. The room used for the dispensing of medicines, though small, is kept in a good state. There is no waiting-room for patients. The portion of the house occupied by the attendants consists of the matron's room, and some servants' rooms. The wards are well ventilated, but very indifferently furnished, and the furniture in the house department is both deficient and bad. The premises are the property of the institution, and are held free from any payments. They are provided with the usual necessary out-offices.

Medical Officers.

There are two medical attendants. The first is in his 42d year, and is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and is entitled to become a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, having served an apprenticeship to one of its professors in Dublin. The second medical attendant likewise graduated in Edinburgh, and is a member of the London College of Surgeons. There is also an apothecary attached to the institution. He is a master of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. The first-mentioned officer was elected in the year 1826, the two latter in the year 1831. None of them hold a second appointment, but they are all engaged in private practice. Their fixed duties consist in giving daily attendance at the institution

institution between the hours of 10 and 12. This they do in rotation, and whenever one is obliged to absent himself his place is supplied by his colleague. Extern patients are only received at the dispensary on alternate days. The committee possess sufficient authority to ensure the regular discharge of their respective duties on the part of the several medical officers, and it is said that every facility is granted to the poor in redressing their complaints on the score of harshness or neglect. The hospital is never left without some person capable of giving assistance in cases of emergency, but medicines are never dispensed except by the apothecary. They are administered to the patients by the matron, or by the nurses.

Each of the physicians receives a salary of 50*l.* per annum. The apothecary receives 15*l.* without any further allowances.

The right of appointing the medical officers is possessed by the governors at large. It is the rule not to select any candidate unless he possess a degree from some university, or be a licentiate apothecary of Dublin; and on occasion of the last vacancy a notice of the intention of filling it up was posted in the reading-room of the town. However, only the successful candidate came forward, and it was stated that he had paid his predecessor a sum of 200*l.* on account of his resignation. The electors did not put forward any limitation as to age. Retiring pensions would not be allowed. There have not hitherto been any deaths among the medical men.

The arrangements in the apothecary's department, though perhaps somewhat deficient in order and neatness, were by no means so as respects the supply of good medicines. Every ordinary article had been provided, as well as the more delicate preparations, such as quinine, &c. They had all been procured by the treasurer from the house of Leslie & Co., druggists, in Dublin, and were designed exclusively for the use of the establishment, nothing being ever kept for sale. The usual and necessary pharmaceutical apparatus were also to be found, but there was a great deficiency of surgical instruments, which fell altogether short of the objects of the charity. It was also stated that leeches were seldom adopted in the practice of the hospital, in fact never, except when absolutely required. The medical officers are forbidden to inoculate with variolous matter, but they are bound to vaccinate gratuitously all persons who make proper application to them. The poor avail themselves of this regulation to a considerable extent, and the confidence of the people in general is represented to be very much on the increase, as regards the preservative qualities of the operation. The physicians speak also in favour of its preventive influence, and say that "where it fails to confer a total immunity it generally has the effect of mitigating the subsequent small-pock in a very perceptible degree."

The register of the amount of relief granted, which is kept by the apothecary, specifies the nature of the disease under which each patient applies, and the mode of its termination. That branch of it which refers to the internal patients is more in detail than that relating to the receivers of external relief, of whom it is considered sufficient to state the name, the residence, and the name of the subscriber whose ticket they have produced. An abstract of the register is annually lodged with the secretary of the grand jury of the county. At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the institution the patients in the house were:—

Fever cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Surgical do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12;

and they were informed that the number of externs applying for advice and medicine at the dispensary on the days of attendance varied between 45 and 50. It was stated that several amputations had been performed by the medical attendants during the course of the three preceding years.

Persons labouring under fever are always entitled to unconditional admission. The same privilege is extended to cases of accident; but those who seek admission as surgical patients are obliged to provide themselves with a recommendatory order from a subscriber. However, as the subscribers are not limited in the number of tickets which they are permitted to issue, and a single signature gives them the requisite validity, the condition in question does not cause much difficulty. As to the chances of improper persons participating in the benefits of the charity, it is not thought that much imposition is practised. The generality of patients belong to the class who really stand in need of gratuitous assistance. The lower order of domestics in the service of subscribers are always relieved free of expense.

It has been already mentioned that extern patients are received at the dispensary on three days in each week. The rules do not require the medical attendants to visit patients at their own houses, but they not unfrequently do attend, particularly in cases of accident and others requiring close superintendence. Neither are they liable to be called upon to render assistance to lying-in women, who are in consequence obliged to have recourse to the services of ordinary midwives; these latter are described as being grossly ignorant of their duties, and as having been the frequent cause of injury both to mother and child.

Not only fevers and accidents, but in general all forms of disease are admissible into the hospital. The conduct of the intern patients is regulated by certain fixed rules, and they are not permitted to go beyond the bounds of the institution until their final dismissal. Their friends are occasionally allowed to visit them, but only under certain restrictions, and in right of an express order from the attending physician. The patients are never asked to join in any manual labour. It has not been thought necessary to attach chaplains to the institution, but the clergy of all denominations are considered to possess a right of entrance to the wards whenever any of the inmates express a wish to avail themselves of their religious services, or to participate in the administration of their respective rites. Care has always been taken to prevent the circulation of controversial and offensive tracts among the sick

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Killarney
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

FEVER HOSPITALS.	sick, as well as to preserve them from any improper interference on the part of either clergy or laity. During the prevalence of cholera a few instances of that epidemic developed themselves in the house. There is no accommodation reserved for lunatics; when such patients present themselves, they are referred to the District Lunatic Asylum.																																
Munster. County Kerry.	No fixed schedule of diet has been arranged for regulating the allowance of food to the several classes of patients.																																
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.	During their stay in the house, the male patients are supplied with hospital shirts, and their own clothing is carefully cleansed before it is returned to them on their departure.																																
Killarney Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	The whole management of the institution is in the hands of the treasurer. Monthly meetings of the governors (all of whom are equally privileged to attend and vote) are appointed to be held, but the rule has not been complied with.																																
Managing Committee.	A number of gentlemen were elected to serve as a managing committee, with directions to meet every month. This it has not been found necessary to do, and the same individuals have been annually re-elected without interruption. The grand jury have never appointed a board of superintendence, nor have any of the governors ever acted as visitors.																																
Officers not medical.	The treasurer is the only non-medical officer. He is elected by the open voting of the subscribers, and without reference to religious distinctions. He has not been required to give any security, and he has always acted without receiving remuneration. To the question of "Whether there had been any accession of governors or governesses immediately previous to any election?" it was replied, that "such had not taken place with respect to the election of a non-medical officer; but that it did on the last election but one (of physician), when the medical men contesting were allowed to make subscribers up to the time of election, by which means the funds were enriched by some hundreds, and a determination was made to elect two physicians instead of one, as the matter could not otherwise be arranged.																																
Attendants.	The attendants consist of a matron at 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, and an allowance of fuel, candles, milk and potatoes; and of two nurses at 8 <i>l.</i> per annum each, who are also provided with board. The appointment and dismissal of these servants rests with the subscribers; no servant has died while attached to the hospital.																																
Stores.	Contracts have been entered into by the treasurer, according to tenders received, for the supply of the various articles required for the internal consumption of the establishment. The prices were examined into by the Assistant Commissioners, and, on comparison with the market, they were found to have been most advantageously concluded.																																
Reports.	A report of the general affairs of the charity is prepared at the termination of each year, and is laid before the grand jury. It is not usual to print the report as a separate document; but it is generally inserted in the columns of one of the county journals.																																
Funds and Accounts.	The income of the charity is chiefly derived from annual subscriptions, presentments granted by the grand jury, and from the interest of 1,400 <i>l.</i> capital stock. Some of the annual contributions are to a very considerable amount, and the utility of the charity is not a little dependent on their being continued. The noble proprietor of the town gives 40 guineas yearly, and the members of his family give 20 guineas. Trinity College (extensive landed proprietors in the neighbourhood of Killarney) gives 36 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> yearly; and two other proprietors give respectively 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , and 9 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> All the subscribers belong to the richer classes.																																
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>The county grant in the year 1831 was</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>219</td><td>15</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>181</td><td>18</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>179</td><td>18</td><td>1</td></tr></table>						£.	s.	d.	The county grant in the year 1831 was	-	-	-	-	219	15	7	Ditto					181	18	1	Ditto					179	18	1
					£.	s.	d.																										
The county grant in the year 1831 was	-	-	-	-	219	15	7																										
Ditto					181	18	1																										
Ditto					179	18	1																										
Custody and Collection.	Of the 1,400 <i>l.</i> first mentioned 1,000 <i>l.</i> has been lent, by the directions of the committee, on the security of the estate of a nobleman resident in the vicinity, and the remaining 400 <i>l.</i> is invested in the saving's bank. The income is paid on application being made by the treasurer, in whose hands the money remains until it is wanted for current expenses.																																
Expenditure.	The chief heads of expenditure are salaries, medicine and maintenance of patients.																																
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>The total expenditure for the year 1831 amounted to</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>466</td><td>9</td><td>10½</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto ditto</td><td>1832</td><td>"</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>455</td><td>2</td><td>10½</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto ditto</td><td>1833</td><td>"</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>513</td><td>13</td><td>10½</td></tr></table>						£.	s.	d.	The total expenditure for the year 1831 amounted to	-	-	-	-	466	9	10½	Ditto ditto	1832	"	-	-	455	2	10½	Ditto ditto	1833	"	-	-	513	13	10½
					£.	s.	d.																										
The total expenditure for the year 1831 amounted to	-	-	-	-	466	9	10½																										
Ditto ditto	1832	"	-	-	455	2	10½																										
Ditto ditto	1833	"	-	-	513	13	10½																										
Accounts.	The payment of bills is intrusted to the discretion of the treasurer, by whom the general accounts are made up every month.																																
County and City of Limerick.	* THE building is old, connected with the ancient fortifications of the town. The wards, however, are as clean and as well ventilated as their antiquated construction would admit.																																
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq. M.D.	The patients are well kept, the beds good and clean; there was not, however, a single clean sheet in store, and there was also a scarcity of blankets.																																
St. John's Fever and Lock Hospital.	There are two physicians, having salaries of 40 <i>l.</i> per annum each; one surgeon, who receives 10 <i>l.</i> per annum, and an apothecary, who receives 60 <i>l.</i> per annum, with apartments in the institution, fuel and candles, and the sole use of a tolerably large garden.																																
	The pharmacy appears to be neatly and carefully kept.																																
	The hospital is devoted to three specific diseases, viz., fever, venereal and dysentery.																																

* Names of the persons attending the Examination not stated.

The following is the morning report on 4th November 1834 :

	FEVER.		VENEREAL.		DYSENTERY.		Total in Hospital, remaining this Day.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Remaining yesterday -	15	20	13	14	—	—	Men and Women - 62
Admitted this day -	2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	17	20	13	14	—	—	In active fever - 16
							Convalescent - 21
Cured and discharged -	—	—	—	2	—	—	Venereal - 25
Died - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dysentery - 1
Remaining this day -	17	20	13	12	—	—	Total, as above - 62
TOTAL, as above -	17	20	13	14	—	—	

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Munster.
County and City of
Limerick.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

St. John's Fever
and Lock Hospital.

Intern Patients.

The deaths during the year 1833, one in every 22 patients, were in very moderate number, and less in proportion than in 1832.

MEDICAL REPORT.

For One Year, ending 5th January 1832.

Patients.	
Remaining in Hospital the 6th Jan. 1831 - - - -	69
Number admitted to 5th Jan. 1832	1,207
	1,276
Discharged cured in one year -	1,133
Number of deaths last year, to 5th January 1832 - - -	66
Number remaining in hospital the 5th January 1832 - - -	77
	1,276

For One Year, ending 5th January 1833.

Patients.	
Remaining in hospital 6th Jan. 1832 - - - -	74
Number admitted to 5th Jan. 1833	1,218
	1,292
Discharged cured in one year -	1,170
Number of deaths to 5th Jan. 1833	57
Number remaining in hospital, 5th Jan. 1833 - - -	65
	1,292

The venereal cases ever being mixed up with those of fever, no accurate estimate can be formed of the rate of mortality.

The nurses and other attendants have been generally healthy; one nurse has been in the institution two years, and has never had fever.

The receipts and expenditure for the years 1831, 1832 are stated in the annual printed reports as follows:

Attendants.

Funds and
Accounts.

1831.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last account, 5th Jan. 1831, in favour of the public -	727	10	—
One year and a half Parliamentary grant, due and ending 5th Jan. 1831 - - - -	132	15	11
County presentment, granted for Summer assizes 1830 - - -	300	—	—
Ditto - Spring 1831 - - -	300	—	—
Presentment of City Jury for Summer assizes 1830 - - -	46	3	1
Ditto - Spring 1831 - - -	46	3	1
From Daniel Barrington, Esq., for one year's interest on the late Sir Henry Hartstong's bond for 300 <i>l.</i> Irish, due 24th Dec. 1831	16	12	3
Received a fine from E. Morony, Esq., as foreman of a Record Jury - - - -	1	—	—
Received, as donations from sundry persons - - - -	8	—	—
Received, as a legacy from the late Alexander Blood, Esq., per the hands of Mr. Thomas Myles -	50	—	—
Received, as annual subscriptions -	84	—	—
„ as admission for ten patients - - - -	10	1	—
Received, as interest from the savings bank, due 20th Nov. 1831	19	15	11
Total charge - - -	£. 1,742	1	3

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.
Provisions - - - -	505	12	3½
Medicines - - - -	87	15	1
Fuel, soap and candles - - -	93	12	8½
Furniture and repairs - - -	59	10	11½
Buildings - - - -	231	1	6
Rent - - - -	19	1	11
Funeral expenses - - - -	5	18	4
Stationery - - - -	7	15	—
Straw and hay - - - -	8	2	6
Incidents - - - -	58	10	8
Salaries and allowances - - -	346	2	—
Total expenditure - - -	£. 1,423	3	—
Balance in favour of the public -	318	18	3
Total charge - - -	£. 1,742	1	3

FEVER HOSPITALS.	1832.		1832.	
	RECEIPTS:		EXPENDITURE:	
Munster. County and City of Limerick. Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D. St. John's Fever and Lock Hospital.	Balance of last account in favour of the public	£. s. d.	Provisions -	£. s. d.
	One year's Parliamentary grant	318 18 3	Medicines -	522 6 5½
	County presentment for	89 1 10	Fuel, soap, candles	77 13 -
	Summer assizes 1831	300 - -	Furniture and repairs	67 11 4½
	Ditto - Spring 1832	400 - -	Rent -	59 11 1
	Presentment of City	700 - -	Funeral expenses	19 1 11½
	Jury for Summer as-		Stationery -	6 15 8
	sizes 1831	46 3 1	Straw and hay	8 5 8
	Ditto - Spring 1832	46 3 1	Incidents -	7 14 9
	From D. Barrington, Esq., one	92 6 2	Salaries and allowances	64 4 1
	year's interest on the late Sir		Total expenditure	348 4 -
	Henry Hartstong's bond for 300 l.		Balance in favour of the public	£. 1,183 8 -½
	Irish -	16 12 3		
	Received, a part of Mrs. Banks' be-			
	quest	34 2 -		
	Received, a donation from Miss			
	Ghent -	3 - 6		
	Received, as annual subscriptions -	84 - -		
	" as admission of patients -	17 - -		
	" interest from savings			
	bank, ending 30th July 1832 -	6 10 5½		
	Total charge -	£. 1,361 11 5½	Total charge -	£. 1,361 11 5½

The state of the hospital appeared to the Assistant Commissioners creditable, as to cleanliness, sanitary arrangement and discipline, to those concerned in its administration.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Belfast
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Persons who attended this Examination.

Right Rev. Dr. CROLLY, roman catholic bishop.—Professor STEVELLY.—Dr. BRAX.—Dr. JOHNSON.—
Dr. M'DONNELL.—Dr. M'FEIR.—Dr. PURDON.—Dr. TENNANT.—Dr. THOMPSON.—Dr. WILSON.
—Mr. KENDALL.—Mr. M'BURNEY.—Mr. M'FEIR.—Mr. MOORE.—Mr. WALES.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE two departments of this institution differ as to the extent to which they are the means of supplying medical assistance. The dispensary is intended more particularly for the town of Belfast, but the fever hospital is designed for the relief of patients from all parts of the county of Antrim. Its designation by no means implies the extent of its objects. It is in fact the only general hospital in Belfast, and far more deserves the name than any county infirmary in Ireland, for it takes in all descriptions of cases which those charities take in, and fever besides. It unites in itself all the advantages found to arise from a general hospital of the very best kind; from an extensive well regulated dispensary, from a female lock hospital, and from a cheap and admirably managed maison de santé or pay-hospital for the labouring classes. Being on the borders of the county Down it affords more accommodation to the persons attacked with fever in that district, than the two magnificent hospitals recently established in the town of Downpatrick. Within a radius of six miles several other medical charities occur. Four of them are included in the bounds of Belfast; namely the Chapel Lane Dispensary, the Lying in Hospital, the Lying in Charity for attending poor women at their own houses, and the Infirmary attached to the poor-house. The following are placed in different directions through the surrounding country; viz., the Whitehouse Dispensary, Hollymount Dispensary, Newtownbreda Dispensary, Ballymacarrett Dispensary. With respect to the degree in which these several charities correspond to the wants of the poorer classes, it is stated that the dispensaries for external relief are fully adequate to the ends in view both in the town and its vicinity, but that Belfast labours under a want of additional accommodation for intern patients. The population of the town is estimated at 60,000, and of that number it is calculated that one-sixth stand in need of occasional gratuitous assistance in advice and medicine. The town is divided into six medical districts, to each of which a surgeon and physician are attached. The Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese is of opinion that this arrangement has been found abundantly sufficient, and one of the physicians coincides in the expression of the same opinion; but, on the other hand, a clergyman who is officially connected with the parish of Belfast declares that "the medical attendance on the poor is very inadequate." It is admitted, however, on both sides, that in no instance have applications for relief been refused.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The situation of the establishment is central, airy and salubrious. The Fever Hospital is a brick building, four stories in height, with a basement on which are eleven rooms used as kitchens, stores, offices, &c., and likewise containing hot, cold, vapour and medicated baths. The first story contains the apartments occupied by the apothecary and the housekeeper, and three surgical wards. Two of these are 40 feet by 20 each, and are pierced with five windows and contain respectively 12 beds. The third is of less dimensions, about 21 feet by

by 16, and holds only five beds. The second and third floors are much on the same plan as the first, excepting that an operating theatre has been constructed in the centre. The wards are lofty, well ventilated, and display a most gratifying attention to cleanliness. During the last 15 years not more than three cases of fever have been known to occur among the general patients, and no reason existed for supposing that any of them had originated in contagion imparted by the inmates labouring under that disease. There is an abundant supply of good water. The sewers, are good and there are clean and well constructed water-closets. The premises are held under a long lease from the Marquis of Donegal, and include altogether about one English acre, of which a part is laid out as a garden, and serves to provide vegetables, and as a place for exercise for the convalescents. At the back of the hospital is another brick building which has been recently erected, and is at present used as a lock hospital; but it is designed to appropriate it to the reception of persons labouring under cholera, should that epidemic again visit the town. The bedsteads in the wards are of iron with cross-pieces of wood. They are simple in their make and can be easily kept clean. The bedding is good throughout, the mattresses being supplied with fresh straw on their being occupied by each successive patient. The dispensary is held in the gate-house, and is thereby quite detached from the main body of the building. Some of the gentlemen present speak of the advantage which would arise from the freehold of the property being vested in the county.

The medical attendants connected with the establishment are divided into five classes. There are at the present time four consulting physicians, four consulting surgeons, four attending physicians, four attending surgeons, one medical superintendent of the dispensary, and seven district medical attendants; the town being divided into six districts, to each of which, by the rules of the institution, should be attached two medical men. These district medical attendants see at their own private houses the sick poor of their respective districts, and likewise visit those who are unable to attend; the prescriptions are made up at the dispensary.

All these gentlemen reside in the town of Belfast, and are engaged more or less in private practice. It is almost unnecessary to add that, in the performance of their official duties, they are never obliged to have recourse to substitutes. The medicines are dispensed by an apothecary, who resides in the house, to the nurses, by whom they are given to the patients. The gentleman who fills the last-mentioned situation is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in addition to being possessed of a diploma from the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. He attends every day in the shop, between the hours of eleven and three, and he endeavours to be always present when medicines are being given to the out-patients. He is ready to attend at all hours in the hospital.

All the medical officers give their services without remuneration, the apothecary excepted, who receives a salary of 50*l.* per annum, and is provided with board and lodging. He is paid monthly by the treasurer from the general funds of the charity. Recently, however, some of the medical officers have put forward claims for some remuneration, and the step has been attended by a partial cessation of the harmony which formerly prevailed. The claim has been opposed by the committee as well as by the grand jury, which latter body possesses a full control and authority over any concessions that the former might feel disposed to make on the subject.

The medical officers who serve in the hospital are elected by the annual subscribers of one guinea; one physician and one surgeon being elected annually, and remaining in office four years. The appointment of the district attendants is vested in the committee. When a vacancy occurs it is usual to insert advertisements in the newspapers, inviting candidates to come forward, and announcing the conditions of eligibility, which are, for all, a residence of two years' date in the town of Belfast—the possession of the degree of doctor in medicine on the part of the physicians, and, on the part of the surgeons, the possession of such a degree as may meet the approbation of the members of the committee. At the last election there were only four candidates, namely, two physicians and two surgeons. It was not considered necessary to send any notice of the appointments made to the grand jury. Hitherto no death has occurred among the medical gentlemen attached to the charity. In reference to the security possessed by the poor against harshness or neglect from the attendants, it is stated that they are well acquainted with the fact of its being in their power to lodge any complaint which they may have to prefer before the committee.

The dispensary is well placed and arranged with much neatness. It contains an ample supply, not only of ordinary medicines but of quinine and other more delicate preparations. In compliance with a recent resolution of the grand jury it has become necessary to keep a twofold stock of medicines, one for the dispensary and the other for the patients of the fever hospital. Both stocks are placed under the care of the resident apothecary, and it is not permitted to sell any part of them. No governor or officer is in any way interested in the supplying of medicines, which are procured and paid for by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. The institution is likewise supplied with the requisite pharmaceutical apparatus, and with a good stock of surgical instruments. The greater part, though sometimes borrowed by the attending surgeons, are in general strictly reserved for the use of the charity. The stomach-pump alone, and the apparatus for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, are sometimes lent out in cases of emergency. Leeches are not used as extensively as could be desired, on account of their high price. They are never supplied to patients at their own dwellings, being reserved for the inmates of the hospital.

Separate registers are kept for the hospital and for the dispensary. The former is under the care of the apothecary, the latter of the surgeon in attendance. Both contain

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Currie, Esq., M. D.

Belfast
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Medical Officers.

Ulster
County Antrim.

Belfast
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of County.

Election.

Pharmacy.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Belfast
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.
Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General
Management.

Managing
Committee.

Attendants.

the particulars of the patient's disease and of his occupation, age and residence; also the name of the subscriber recommending, and the date of the patient's admission, together with the mode in which his illness has terminated. The register has been kept since the opening of the hospital in the year 1817, and each year an abstract has been submitted to the grand jury. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit to the charity the number of intern patients amounted to 106.

All persons, without exception, labouring under fever, are entitled to admission, without the necessity of having provided themselves with any recommendation. Those who require attendance at their own houses in any part of the town are likewise entitled to receive both advice and medicine. This absence of restrictions on those who apply for relief is not unattended by imposition; and all the witnesses agree in stating that persons contrive to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution whose circumstances place them, more or less, above the necessity of gratuitous assistance.

The hospital dispensary, to which allusion has been already made, is open on five days in the week, and all persons who present themselves are prescribed for and receive proper medicine; but as the doors are closed from three in the afternoon of one day until eleven o'clock on the following, there is but little opportunity of affording aid during the afternoon and night. Lying-in cases are never attended; the women of the poorer classes are thrown entirely into the hands of midwives, who have the character of being possessed of but little skill. Their ignorance, however, has not been productive of much injury. The arrangements which have been made for the extension of vaccination are deserving of praise. The children of the poor are vaccinated daily, and a register which is kept of the results of the practice shows it to have been decidedly beneficial. The confidence of the public is said to be also on the increase with regard to its preventive efficacy against small-pock, which disease has diminished considerably in frequency, though a few cases have recently presented themselves.

No articles of food are, under any circumstances, supplied to the out-patients. All cases of fever, of serious accidents, and which require operation, are admitted on making application, but disorders of a chronic nature are only taken in once a week, on presenting a ticket of recommendation, signed by two subscribers and a medical man, to the committee. In addition, a resident of the counties of Antrim or of Down is entitled to be received on paying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week, according to the circumstances of the applicant and of his disease. The patients are placed under the charge of the nurses and of the matron as to their conduct; and, except under special circumstances of exception, the rule is, that they be never allowed to go beyond the bounds of the institution. Their friends are permitted to visit them on Mondays and Thursdays, and at other times on having obtained a written permission from the medical attendant. The convalescent patients are occasionally asked to render assistance in the domestic service of the house, but such labour is on their part perfectly voluntary. There are no chaplains attached, but the clergy of all religious denominations are considered to possess a right of ingress to the wards at all times; and there are some judicious rules to prevent them from disturbing the repose of the inmates, though there has not latterly been any occasion to apply them. Measures have also been taken for putting a stop to the circulation of offensive and controversial tracts.

There is a fixed schedule of diet calculated for the different classes of patients. Wine and other extras are freely given whenever deemed requisite by the medical attendant.

The necessary changes of linen are provided for the patients so long as they remain in the hospital.

The Marquis of Donegal is president for life of the institution. In him, and in the subscribers of one guinea and upwards annually, the general management of the charity is vested. The medical officers have been allowed no further share in the direction than what they are entitled to as contributors to its funds. A general meeting of the subscribers is appointed to be held once in every year, and it is generally attended by large numbers. Voting by proxy is not allowed, and minutes of the proceedings are always kept.

A managing committee also exists of 21 members, in addition to the president, the vice-president and the senior surgeon and physician for the time being. One-third of the number vacates office in rotation, but may be re-elected. The meetings are weekly, and an account is kept of the business transacted. The grand jury have not appointed a board of superintendence, but one of the committee is accustomed to visit the hospital, and to enter a report in a book kept for the purpose. The following sub-committees are detached from the committee of management, namely, (1), a sub-committee of economy and supply to provide matters of daily consumption to a small amount: this body receives 50*l.* at a time, and accounts for the disposal of it to the (2) sub-committee of accounts, whose duty consists in auditing once a month and passing the accounts, which it is intended to submit to the examination of the general committee; (3), the sub-committee of works and repairs.

The non-medical officers are as follow :

President, elected for life.
Two vice-presidents } elected annually.
One treasurer

The mode of election, which has been adopted with much advantage, is by ballot, and no religious distinctions are suffered to interfere. The treasurer acts without remuneration, and has not been called upon to give any security.

The attendants consist of one matron and nine nurses; the former has a salary of 20*l.* per annum besides board and lodging; the head nurse receives 10*l.* a year, and each of the others

others 2s. 6d. a week; all have board and lodging in addition. At different times, but not recently, several of the attendants have taken the infection and died of it.

Every thing required for internal consumption is purchased by the sub-committee on the best terms they can arrange. The following are the prices given for the principal articles during the year ending August 1834:

	£.	s.	d.	
Milk, sweet	-	-	-	1½ per quart.
Buttermilk	-	-	-	½ "
Bread, 7½ lbs.	-	-	-	1 "
Wine, port	-	-	-	1 5 - to 1l. 3s. per dozen.
Oatmeal	-	-	-	7 12 6 per cwt.
Potatoes	-	-	-	2 6 "
Butter	-	-	-	8½ per lb.
Oaten straw	-	-	-	10 per cwt.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.
Ulster.
County Antrim.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.
Belfast
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.
Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection.
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical
Instruction.

Lisburn
Fever Hospital.

Population and
Extent of Country.

An annual report is printed concerning the amount of relief granted, and the expenses which have been incurred, including also other particulars connected with the establishment.

The following statements of income and expenditure were taken from the printed reports after they had been compared with the original documents in the hands of the treasurer. The principal sources of income appear to be subscriptions, grand jury presentments, and bequests.

	£.	s.	d.
The gross receipts in the year 1833 were	-	-	- 1,759 7 9
Ditto ditto 1834 "	-	-	- 1,342 17 9

The existence of the charity is considered to rest on tolerably secure grounds, and is not likely to be affected by any falling-off in the amount of annual contributions. The sum received from the so-called "pay patients" was inconsiderable in both years.

The funds are collected by the committee and lodged in the Belfast Commercial Bank by the treasurer. The title deeds of the premises remain in the hands of the trustees, to whom the Marquis of Donegal granted the lease.

The most considerable items in the accounts of annual expenditure are:

	£.	s.	d.
Bread	-	-	- 149 10 7
Milk	-	-	- 162 1 11
Beef	-	-	- 118 - 4½
Wine and spirits	-	-	- 105 4 7
Medical account	-	-	- 230 12 10½
Salaries	-	-	- 70 - -
Wages	-	-	- 100 19 10
The entire sum expended in the year 1833 was	-	-	- 1,443 19 10½
Ditto ditto 1834 "	-	-	- 1,511 12 9

The accounts are examined and audited by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose, who lay them before the committee of 21. The treasurer further submits his books to the inspection of the grand jury, and is sworn as to the accuracy of their contents.

Pupils are allowed to attend the practice of the hospital on the payment of 1l. 1s. for the twelve months, which sum is placed to the credit of the institution. These hospital pupils may assist in the apothecary's shop on the payment of 1l. 1s. for the first six months, and 10s. 6d. for any longer period.

The only lectures given are clinical.

The medical practitioners resident in the town can be admitted into the hospital at the discretion of the medical officers of the institution. The committee of management claimed this right, and gave an order that the district attendants should be admitted to be present at operations, &c. The medical officers do not recognize this right; and the fact now is, that the district medical men are refused admission, and an order which did exist, "that the apothecary should inform the district medical men when an operation was about to be performed," has been suspended.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. COULSON.—Dean STANNIES.—Mr. WALKINGTON.—The Physican and Surgeon of the Institution

THE Lisburn Fever Hospital has been very recently established. It was not opened for the reception of patients until the 1st of January 1833. It was founded on the exclusive principle of admitting those only who were labouring under typhus fever, and who were inhabitants of the town of Lisburn. This very limited object has been very considerably extended, and it is at present contemplated so to enlarge its sphere of operation as to embrace all the tenantry on the estates of the Marquis of Hertford in and around Lisburn. This will include nine parishes, containing together about 75,000 acres. There are two other medical charities in the neighbourhood, namely, the dispensary at Hillsborough, and the dispensary and general County Infirmary at Lisburn.

The hospital under consideration is situated at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from

FEVER HOSPITALS. Ulster. County Antrim.	from the town, and is advantageously placed on high and airy ground, unconnected with any other buildings. It has some ground attached to it, but hitherto no arrangements with respect to it have been entered into with either the Marquis of Hertford or his agent. Even for the space actually occupied by the house no deeds or writings securing the ownership have as yet been procured. The building is of brick, two stories in height, with a basement. It was erected by contract, and is quite new. The roof is in a good state, but the wood-work and plastering have commenced to give way. Each of the two upper stories is divided into two wards, with a passage between. Each ward is 30 feet long by 16 broad, and they are, taken together, fully capable of accommodating 32 patients. At present the house contains ten iron bedsteads for patients, and of that number only six possess the requisite bed-clothes and bedding. There are three ordinary windows in each ward, besides a round window at the end, and additional apertures for insuring a full degree of ventilation. There is no waiting-room, inasmuch as extern patients are not received. No baths have been provided. The basement story is occupied by the kitchens and servants' apartments, and also contains a small space intended to be used as a shop. None of the furniture on this story belongs to the establishment; it is exclusively the property of the nurse. There is a small additional building containing a wash-house and a room for drying clothes. The entire building cost about 700<i>l.</i> of which 200<i>l.</i> were granted by the county, with an express understanding that no future application should on any occasion be made to the grand jury for aid towards its maintenance. It can hardly, therefore, be considered in the light of a public charity, and it has been recently determined, at a court leet of the Marquis's tenantry, annually to present a sum, to be levied by voluntary contribution upon themselves, for the purpose of keeping up the charity.
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.	There are three medical officers; of these the senior is also the medical superintendent of the County Infirmary. The second is doctor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; his age is 28. The third is a surgeon of the Edinburgh University, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. All three reside in the town of Lisburn, and are engaged in private practice; the last-mentioned officer is also in possession of a certificate from the Glasgow College, entitling him to practice midwifery. When the hospital contains any patients daily attendance is given by one or other of the medical men, and the duty is never performed by proxy. As for the means of affording immediate assistance in cases of emergency, the nurse is the only person always at hand, and no medicines are kept in the house.
Lisburn Fever Hospital. Building, Furniture and Grounds.	The three medical gentlemen give their services without any remuneration.
Medical Officers.	They were elected at a meeting of the members of the committee which took place at the establishment of the charity, but the appointments were made without regularity and in a very indefinite manner, so much so, that there seems to be some doubts as to precedence between the two junior officers. In the report which has been made by the Assistant Commissioners on the County Infirmary, will be found some details of the circumstances attending the election, and also respecting the medical practitioners in general of the district.
Payment. Election.	The small room in the basement story which has been mentioned as intended for the purposes of pharmacy, remains as yet unappropriated to those ends. All the medicines which have been hitherto required for the patients have been procured from the third medical officer, who keeps an apothecary's shop in the town. He also supplies leeches whenever they are ordered by the physician. No arrangements have been made for the diffusion of vaccination among the poor, but it is stated that the medical officers have always refrained from practising inoculation with variolous matter.
Pharmacy.	No register exists either of the number of patients who have been admitted or of the remedies which have been adopted in their treatment; a trifling exception to this statement is made by the account which the second physician has kept of five or six cases that have been under his immediate care. At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the hospital, it did not contain a single patient; it was, however, stated, that thirty-nine patients labouring under fever had been received since the opening of the wards; of this number two had died.
Patients' Regis- tration.	Although the house, as already intimated, was originally destined for the exclusive treatment of typhus fever, it has been recently resolved by those in authority under the Marquis of Hertford, to admit all persons labouring under epidemic cholera, should that disease again visit the town. No condition, except being in distress, is required from the sick who seek admission; but there is a want of rules for insuring their good conduct during their stay. Their friends are also permitted to visit them whenever they think proper. Chaplains are not attached to the charity, but the clergy of all religious denominations are considered to possess a right of free ingress to the wards at all times, and the patients experience every facility in availing themselves of the services of their respective pastors. At the same time there have been no instances of improper interference with their opinions, nor have any controversial or other offensive tracts been circulated through the wards.
Who entitled to Relief.	The allowance of food depends altogether on the discretion and judgment of the officers, as there is no fixed schedule of allowances or dietary.
Diet.	A committee, containing thirteen names, was appointed to superintend the progress of the building; a few of them have continued to yield their services since its termination, but no minutes have been kept of their proceedings.
General Manage- ment.	The apothecary discharges the duties of treasurer, and, in fact, the whole concern has already lapsed into his exclusive management. It is, however, but just to him to say, that without his attention to the affairs of the hospital it would in all probability have been closed against the admission of patients ere this. The institution is a very instructive example of the injury that results from devoting the resources of a public hospital to the treatment
Officers not medical.	

treatment of one form of disease. The country is now free from typhus, and the hospital remains empty and useless. The public takes no interest in its progress; and the close vicinity of the County Infirmary gives it the appearance of being unnecessary.

The number of attendants has hitherto never exceeded two. At present that there are no patients, there is but one, namely, a nurse, who also acts as housekeeper; she receives 6*l.* per annum, without any allowance for board. Two nurses have, at different periods, been attacked with fever while engaged in the service of the hospital; both of them, however, recovered.

No stores whatever are kept; articles required for immediate consumption are furnished by the apothecary, to whom the nurse is held accountable for their disposal.

No statement of the affairs of the charity has ever been given to the public; and so far as regarded its sources of income, the only one on which dependence could be placed was the grant of 100*l.* per annum derived from the manor court of the Marquis of Hertford's estate.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

Lisburn

Fever Hospital.

County Armagh.

Armagh City
Fever Hospital.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

*THIS hospital is most judiciously constructed and very favourably situated. The house was erected and furnished by the present Lord Primate about seven years ago, and is now, and has been since its erection, supported at his Grace's sole expense, both as to the salaries of those employed, and incidental charges of every kind.

The wards are lofty and well ventilated, about 28 feet long by 20 wide, and, including the convalescent wards, capable of containing 30 beds. The furniture and floors are exquisitely clean; but we were much surprised at hearing from the matron that the wards and other rooms had been only twice white-washed since the period of the opening of the establishment, seven years ago. There are all the necessary offices attached, and, amongst others, a fumigating and purifying room, in which the Assistant-Commissioners saw the clothes of the patients hung up on rails and undergoing fumigation with heated sulphuric acid, salt and manganese.

The sole medical officer is also the apothecary and registrar of the County Infirmary. He is a licentiate of the College of Physicians of Dublin.

He receives a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

The medical officer supplies the medicine for the patients from his own shop, and charges for it as pills, powders, draughts, &c.

The expenses of diet and medicine for the three last years are nearly the same in each year:—

	1831.			1832.			1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Diet - - - -	45	9	3	43	13	1 ½	36	8	10
Medicine - - -	45	-	4	42	3	1 ½	33	10	11 ½

The following is a return of the number of individuals admitted, &c., for the year ending 30th April 1832:—

Remained in hospital, 30th April 1831	-	-	-	11
Admitted during the year	-	-	-	183
				194
Discharged cured	-	-	-	165
Died—Males, 7; females, 5	-	-	-	12
Remaining in hospital, 30th April 1832	-	-	-	17
				194

In the months of December 1831 and January 1832 two mild cases of cholera were admitted. Both cases recovered.

When the Assistant Commissioners visited the establishment they found in it eight patients, four male and four female.

All the diet arrangements seem to be conducted in a manner highly creditable to the medical attendant and his steward; whilst the excellence of the purely medical practice is attested by the low rates of mortality in the return furnished for the year 1831-2, being 1 in 15—3.

The following statement of the quantity of milk of different kinds, charged to a certain number of diets issued in this hospital and in the County Infirmary respectively is worthy of notice.

Fever Hospital.—In the month of August 1834 there were issued—

Spoon diets	-	-	-	-	-	46
Low diets	-	-	-	-	-	28
Full diets	-	-	-	-	-	89
Total	-	-	-	-	-	163

New milk charged one pint each diet, as allowed by the authorized scale of diet, 63 pints.

Buttermilk

* Names of persons attending the Examination not stated.

FEVER HOSPITALS. Ulster. County Armagh. Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D. Armagh City Fever Hospital.	Buttermilk—Two pints for each spoon diet to make two milk-whey; viz.	-	92
	„ One pint as food to each of the other diets	- - - -	117
	N. B. No extra butter-milk.		239
County Infirmary.—In June 1833 there were issued in one week—			
	Low diets	- - - - -	211
	Full ditto	- - - - -	37
	Total	- - - - -	248

New milk charged 457 pints, or nearly two pints for each diet, independently of 70 pints of buttermilk, all given as food. Now if the 163 diets issued in the Fever Hospital had been charged with new milk in the same proportion as the diets are in the County Infirmary, and at the same price, viz., 2*d.* per Irish quart—

300 pints would have been paid for	- - - - -	£. 1 5 -
Whereas only 163 pints of new milk are charged at 1½ <i>d.</i> per quart		- 11 10¾
Thus the saving effected to its funds by the very laudable economy of the Fever Hospital diet as compared with that of the County Infirmary, on 163 diets, in the article of new milk <i>alone</i> , amounts to	- - - - -	£.- 13 1¼

The average expense of *one diet* in the month of August 1834, in the Fever Hospital, according to the statement already referred to, is - - - - - 4½*d.*
 In the County Infirmary for the whole year - - - - - 5½*d.*

The following is a copy of the diet table:—

FULL DIET.

Breakfast.—Four ounces oatmeal made into stirabout; one pint of good sweet milk.
Dinner.—Four ounces good beef or mutton; four ounces bread and half pint of broth.
Supper.—One quart of flummery and one pint of buttermilk.

LOW DIET.

Breakfast.—Two ounces oatmeal made into stirabout; one pint of sweet milk.
Dinner.—One pint of broth or flummery, as ordered; four ounces coarse bread.
Supper.—One pint of flummery and one pint of buttermilk.

SPOON DIET.

One pint of sweet milk and two pints of buttermilk in whey, barley water, solution of cream of tartar, apple tea, lemonade, &c., as much as may be necessary.
 Extra articles as ordered.

The only officers resident in the house are the steward, an old serjeant of artillery, and the matron his wife, who have resided in the hospital during the last seven years. The matron has had two attacks of typhus within that time, an interval of three years occurring between the attacks. Her daughter also has had one attack, and the nurse who preceded the present one was also attacked.

The following is a report for the year 1831-2-3 of the number of patients admitted, and the results, together with the expenses for the same period:—

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Admitted - - - - -	183	147	134
Died - - - - -	12	7	7
Rate of Mortality in 1831	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 in 15 — 3
„ „ 1832	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 in 21
„ „ 1833	- - - - -	- - - - -	1 in 19 — 1
Expense of Hospital in 1831	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. 185 8 8
„ „ 1832	- - - - -	- - - - -	195 3 1¾
„ „ 1833	- - - - -	- - - - -	163 14 7½
Total expense for the last three years	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. 544 6 5¼
Expense of each patient during the same period	- - - - -	- - - - -	£. 1 3 5½

The institution is very remarkable, as well for the excellent economy of its administration as for the important sanitary results which it has produced. All the medical men with whom the Assistant Commissioners have conversed in this city agree, that to the prompt refuge afforded by this hospital to isolated and incipient cases of fever is due the almost complete exemption from any thing like epidemic diseases of that class which Armagh has enjoyed since its establishment.

* THIS charity has been recently established by the trustees of the charities of the late Bishop Sterne.

The dispensary, which is held in the same house with the hospital, has been in operation since February 1834.

The fever hospital is a neatly built and well situated house, two stories high, containing two wards on each floor, each 18 feet by 15, with a fire-place and excellent ventilation. There is a water-closet, and all necessary rooms and offices.

The building has cost about 700*l.*, and contains at present six beds, with the requisite accommodation for as many fever patients.

The salary of the physician, as chief medical attendant, is fixed at 60*l.* per annum. There is a very commodious house now being erected for the medical attendant, about thirty yards from the hospital: the cost is estimated at 600*l.* to be paid from the funds of the charity. In this house, when completed, the dispensary will be placed.

The dispensary has, since its establishment, afforded advice and medicine to 564 poor persons, of whose names and diseases a most accurate register is kept.

No tickets of recommendation are required, as the terms of the donation define those entitled to relief.

It has not been found necessary to admit any fever patients since the opening of the hospital, as the parish has been particularly exempt from that disease during this period.

More than forty cholera patients were lodged and treated in the house during the local epidemic of 1833, when the charity was found to be of the most important service to the parish.

There is a housekeeper residing on the premises, who is paid 20*l.* per annum.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary of physician - - - - -	60	-	-
Ditto of housekeeper - - - - -	20	-	-
Medicine, estimated at, annually - - - - -	20	-	-
Contingent expenses at - - - - -	5	-	-
Total estimated expenditure for one year - - - - -	£. 105	-	-

This charity derives no assistance whatever from the county, nor from any other source than the bequests already alluded to; nor is it contemplated by the trustees ever to apply for a county grant, as the funds at their disposal for this and other charitable purposes amount to about 1,800*l.* per annum. Whenever it may be necessary to admit fever patients they are to be liberally supported; but at present the hospital is limited to the reception of that disease and cholera exclusively, and is therefore empty. The Assistant Commissioners have been particular in their inquiries into the circumstances of this establishment,—

1st. Because it is quite unconnected with the county rates, on which almost all the medical charities which we have hitherto examined depend for at least half their support.

2d. Because it affords a most judiciously managed example of what may be done in this country for a given sum, in the way of small, local hospital accommodation, and extern advice and medicine for the sick poor.

3d. Because some of the most humane, enlightened and public spirited men in the country, being trustees to a charitable bequest, have selected this mode of extending a portion of the funds entrusted to their administration, from a full conviction that they were thus conferring important benefit upon that class for whose advantage these funds had been bequeathed.

The Assistant Commissioners cannot help considering this charity as one founded upon principles worthy of imitation in every thing, except the exclusive devotion of this fever hospital to two diseases of rare occurrence. The situation of the medical attendant is made sufficiently desirable to become an object of ambition to men of good education and fair professional character. The little hospital is a plain well built house, large enough for the parish or district, whilst its wholesomeness and fitness to receive a patient at any time are insured by the residence of a respectable housekeeper, liberally but not prodigally paid. The sources of expense are well defined.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Bishop of Kilmore.—The Rev. Mr. M'QUADE, catholic curate.—The Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, protestant curate.—Dr. ROE.—The Medical Attendant.—The Apothecary of the Hospital.

IN the evidence which was procured relative to the Cavan General Infirmary will be found many particulars relating to the population and circumstances of the district surrounding the town of Cavan, in which there are altogether three medical charities; namely, the Infirmary, the Dispensary and the institution at present under consideration. These establishments cannot but be considered as too numerous for a town of the size of Cavan; more particularly as they are all in great measure supported by the county, and all their officers are in the receipt of salaries.

The

Names of the Persons attending the Examination not stated.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Middleton
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Intern Patients.

Attendants.

Expenditure.

County Cavan.

Cavan

Fever Hospital.

Population and
Extent of Country.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.
County Cavan.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Cavan
Fever Hospital.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Diet.

Clothing.
General Manage-
ment.
Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.
Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

The fever hospital is an exceedingly well built stone structure of three stories in height, and judiciously situated at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the town. It has arrangements for the reception of 40 patients, but at present it does not (including convalescents) contain more than 13. There are four wards, of which two are for convalescents. Those on the ground and first floor are lofty; but that now used as the acute female ward on the second floor is low, not being more than nine feet in height. It contains 15 beds, of which three are placed along the middle line of the room. The ventilation is, however, as good as, under the circumstances, it can be. The premises are well supplied with water; but the sewerage is very deficient, and there are no water-closets. The place is held under the Earl of Farnham, at a ground rent of 2*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

There are two medical officers, the physician and the apothecary; both reside in the town. The former is a doctor of medicine of the Edinburgh University. He was appointed to the situation in the year 1817, there having been an old hospital previous to the erection of the present building. The second medical officer is a licensed apothecary, and is in his 25th year. It is stated that neither have ever had recourse to the services of a substitute.

The physician's salary is 40*l.* per annum; that of the apothecary 21*l.*; in both cases without any allowance for board or lodging.

There has not been an election of a medical officer for many years. The right of appointment is vested in the subscribers, and there are said to be a considerable number of opulent individuals in the district.

The medicines ordered for the patients are supplied by the apothecary, from his shop in the town. He charges certain prices for each draught, mixture, &c. The following table shows what has been the actual cost of medicine during the last three years.

	1831.	1832.	1833.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Expense of medicine	56 19 11½	35 17 11½	25 17 -½
Number of patients treated	282	270	275

These sums will give an average expense per head per annum of 2*s.* 7½*d.*, the cost of leeches probably included.

Since the year 1824 a register of all the cases admitted into the hospital has been kept, with much attention to particulars. It appears that the average annual mortality has been about one in 13.

Admission is always granted, without any conditions, to persons labouring under fever; and it has not been found that the absence of restrictions has led to any impositions on the charity. The patients have belonged exclusively to the poorer classes; and they are not required to engage in any labour during their stay in the hospital. No chaplains are attached, but the clergy of all religious persuasions are freely permitted to visit the inmates at all times. At the same time controversial tracts have never been circulated in the wards.

The diet of the patients is regulated according to a fixed table, and it is estimated by the apothecary that when the number of patients in the hospital exceeds 15 they are maintained for an average of about 6*d.* per diem; all extra articles of nourishment required in particular cases are supplied, when ordered by the physician.

There is no hospital clothing provided for the patients.

The general management of the affairs of the charity rests with the subscribers; and the Bishop of Kilmore takes the chair when present at their meetings.

The general committee of the Fever Hospital is accustomed to meet at the board room of the general hospital twice in the year for the purpose of inspecting the accounts. No record is, however, kept of the proceedings at these meetings. There is no sub or managing committee, and the regularity and care, with which the affairs of this hospital are now conducted, are mainly owing to the attention of the apothecary.

Strictly speaking there are not any non-medical officers, as the apothecary discharges the duties of secretary and treasurer, and the regularity and care with which the affairs of the establishment are conducted are chiefly owing to his attention.

The attendants are four in number; namely,—

	£. s. d.
Matron	21 - - per annum.
Porter	13 - - "
Nurse	9 - - "
Cook	9 - - "

They are all entitled to receive the full diet of the hospital.

The following articles are supplied, by contract, from individuals who are quite unconnected with the institution. Very little of any thing is kept in the house beyond that which is required for immediate consumption.

	£. s. d.
Turf, per box	9 - -
Meal, per cwt.	12 6 -
Oatmeal	9 - -
Straw	1 - -
Milk, sweet, per quart	1½ - -
Buttermilk, per quart	1 - -

Reports on the state of the charity are only occasionally prepared.

The principal sources of income are the contributions of annual subscribers, and the presentment granted by the grand jury. There is an invested sum of £.200, the legacy of the late Messrs. Burrows of Cavan.

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1831 the amount of subscriptions was	122	5	2
1832	136	2	2
1833	99	2	2
In the year 1831 the amount of county presentment was	244	10	4
1832	272	4	4
1833	198	4	4
The total expenditure in the same years was—			
1831	295	17	3
1832	205	10	1
1833	138	4	1

Persons who attended the Examination.

Two of the Physicians attached to the Hospital, and the Apothecary of the Institution.

THE present institution is intended to receive all diseases likely to become epidemic and occurring in any part of the county. The neighbouring County Infirmary affords no assistance in these circumstances, and the dispensaries generally throughout Down are considered as being far too few for the wants of the poorer classes of the inhabitants. The districts of Ballyhinch, Saintfield, Kerkcubbin and Ardglass are very remote from the sources of medical relief, and it is suggested by the gentlemen present that to all dispensaries a small hospital should be attached capable of accommodating fever cases and accidents of a serious description; and that a district of five miles English radius, with a rural population, was as much as one medical man could attend to. So far as concerns febrile diseases it is hoped that the institution at present under consideration will be found sufficient.

The hospital was erected at the same time and upon the same plan as the County Infirmary, being situated in the same enclosure, of about 2½ English acres, as that charity, and distant not many yards from it. It is a new stone building, two stories in height, and provided with wooden staircases. The ground floor in the front and centre is occupied by the shop and apartments of the apothecary and by the apartments of the matron. There are eight wards. Each physician has a male and female ward for acute diseases to himself, but the two convalescent wards are in common. Altogether the house is made to contain 40 beds, and it is well ventilated throughout. The bedsteads are of iron, and are provided with the necessary bedding, as sheets, blankets, rugs, &c. The sewerage is good, and there are baths and water-closets. The property of the premises is in the governors of the infirmary, the occupation only being vested in the governors of the Fever Hospital. The situation of the establishment is cheerful and salubrious, and there is some ground allotted for the convalescents to exercise in.

There are three medical attendants connected with the hospital. One of the number is also attached to the County Infirmary. The other two physicians reside in the town of Downpatrick and are engaged in private practice. They are both doctors of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and their respective ages, at present, are 55 and 36. The medical duties of the hospital appear to be discharged in the most conscientious and efficient manner. As has been already intimated, each physician has a male and female ward under his separate charge, into which the patients are admitted by the apothecary in regular routine. Each of the medical men visits his own wards every day, and the resident apothecary is always on the spot to render assistance in cases of emergency, and to dispense the necessary medicines, which are administered to the patients by the nurses. In case of neglect or harshness on the part of any of the officers the poor have it in their power to obtain redress by laying their complaint before the committee.

The three physicians give their services to the charity without any remuneration. The apothecary alone receives a salary of 20*l.* per annum, and is further provided with board and lodging. It is stated that were the governors ever inclined to authorize unnecessary payments the grand jury have it in their power to check them by withholding or diminishing the usual presentment.

The privilege of appointing all medical officers is exercised by the subscribers of a guinea a year and upwards. Candidates are required to produce satisfactory testimonials of their professional qualifications, and although the rules do not impose any restrictions as to age, at the last election of an apothecary, at which the competitors were very numerous, one of them was deemed ineligible on account of his years. There is only one other qualified practitioner residing in the town than those actually in the service of this hospital, but the number of wealthy individuals of the neighbourhood is fully adequate to support them without the aid of a salary from the institution. Two of the medical officers strongly express their conviction that the duties of any medical charity, in a town of 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, would always be as actively and honestly discharged by unpaid medical men (with the assistance of a salaried apothecary) as those duties are at present executed for salaries of various amounts. It must be confessed that it is rather a curious circumstance to see the dangerous duties of a fever hospital quite as well performed gratis, as those of a county infirmary close by for a handsome salary and a most splendid house.

The arrangements of the apothecary's shop displayed much neatness and care. The stock

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.
County Cavan.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

Cavan
Fever Hospital.

County Down.

Downpatrick
Hospital for Fever
and all diseases
likely to become
epidemic.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.Ulster.
County Down.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.Downpatrick
Hospital for Fever
and all diseases
likely to become
epidemic.Who entitled to
Relief.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.Managing
Committee.Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

stock of medicine (containing every thing that could be required in practice) was supplied from the County Infirmary, and no account for the cost is exhibited against the Fever Hospital. Leeches, however, are not to be had. One of the physicians states that on one occasion he ordered them to be applied to a patient, but they could not be procured. It is unnecessary to remark that in an institution like the present, it has not been deemed expedient to make any dispositions for encouraging vaccination.

A register is kept of all persons admitted into the house, which distinguishes the name and abode of each person, together with the nature, duration and termination of the disease under which each has laboured. In addition each medical attendant has a separate book in which he details the particulars of the several cases that fall under his immediate treatment. At the time that the institution was visited by the Assistant Commissioners it contained nine patients. Thirty-four had been admitted since the 1st of February, of whom 24 had been discharged cured, one had died leaving the above remainder.

All persons labouring under fever are entitled to immediate admission without any conditions. This absence of restrictions has not been found to lead to any inconvenience, nor have instances occurred in which the resources of the charity have been taken advantage of, except by those whose circumstances justly entitled them to gratuitous relief. No extern patients of any description are attended to in connection with the hospital. There is an arrangement whereby any person (rich or poor) can be received into the hospital, on paying 1 l. in advance, and 5 s. per week so long as he continues in the house. The intern patients are not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the establishment until their final dismissal, and their conduct on other points is regulated by a code of rules similar to those in force at the Infirmary, and to which reference is made in the evidence respecting that institution. Their friends are admitted to see them at the discretion of the attending physician. The case-books of the physicians constitute a regularly detailed history of the symptoms and treatment of every case, and would be really instructive records to any pupils, or young physicians who might attend the practice. These books were examined most minutely by the Assistant Commissioners, who had every reason to consider them highly creditable to the gentlemen alluded to, who certainly never expected that they would be so investigated. They also stated that their experience of the effects of vaccination has been most decidedly favourable to the general efficacy of that practice, and they observed that the confidence of the pauper population in it was very much on the increase, notwithstanding their carelessness. Small pox was frequent at the date of this evidence throughout the district, but it was found that where vaccination had preceded it, the disease was much modified, and that the patient suffered very slightly. Lunatics are not received into the hospital, they are sent to the district asylum at Belfast. Chaplains have not been appointed, but the clergy of all persuasions are considered to possess a right of visiting, at all times, the inmates who express a wish to avail themselves of their religious services. There has not been any circulation of controversial or offensive tracts in the wards, nor has any one, whether of the clergy or of the laity, been allowed to interfere with the doctrinal opinions of the sick.

No uniform table of diet has been hitherto established; each physician regulates, according to his judgment, the nature and quantity of the food required by his several patients.

The hospital does not furnish clothing to the patients during their detention, nor have any arrangements been made for cleansing and purifying the clothes which they have brought with them.

The general management of the affairs of the charity is vested in the body of the governors, which does not include any of the medical officers. A meeting of the governors is held every three months, and from six to ten of the number are in the habit of attending. A quorum consists of five, and voting by proxy is not permitted. No account is kept of the business transacted.

The details of the institution are superintended by a managing committee consisting of twelve members, in addition to the committee of the County Infirmary. They are appointed every year, and their meetings, which are monthly, are held in the board room of the last-named establishment. The grand jury does not claim any authority over their transactions.

The governors at large exercise the privilege of electing the only non-medical officer, namely, the treasurer. This gentleman acts without salary, and has never been called on to give any security. The mode of election, which has been found productive of the best results, is by open voting, and there have been no instances of religious prejudices operating to the exclusion of the candidates. One of the medical men is a Roman catholic, another is a member of the established church, and the third is a presbyterian. The apothecary is a protestant.

The number of attendants and their respective wages are as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Matron - - - - -	12	-	-	per annum.
Cook (who is also first nurse) - - - - -	6	-	-	"
Second Nurse - - - - -	6	-	-	"
Porter - - - - -	8	8	-	"

These were all appointed by the governors. The three latter are under the control of the matron who is subject to the orders of the apothecary; there are certain rules for their general conduct similar to those in force at the County Infirmary.

Every thing required for the consumption of the establishment is supplied by contract. There is no bye-law against a governor taking the contract, but hitherto no such case has occurred.

No specific report of the state of the charity has yet been presented to the public, but from the large proportion of intelligent and active individuals which the neighbourhood contains, there is every reason to suppose that the wants of the poor would be minutely attended to.

The charity possesses no source of permanent income. It is chiefly dependent for its support on annual subscriptions, and grants from the county. These form, however, an income on which a good deal of reliance may with justice be placed. Previous to the Summer assizes of 1833 the treasurer had received subscriptions to the amount of 71*l.* 8*s.*, and the grand jury accordingly presented for a similar sum.

The funds are collected by the treasurer and remain in his hands until wanted.

The expenditure is checked by the committee who are bound to examine all bills previous to their being paid (on their order) by the treasurer.

The institution dates but from the last half year, but it is intended that the accounts shall be made up and audited at the termination of each quarter.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Downpatrick
Hospital for Fever
and all diseases
likely to become
epidemic.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, vicar.—Rev. Mr. MOFFATT, curate.—Mr. M'NAGHTIN.—The Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Newry
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Population and
extent of country.

THE population of the district attached to the Newry Fever Hospital, extending to about one mile in all directions round the town, amounts to nearly 18,000. The following institutions, which are said to be judiciously placed with reference to the diffusion of medical relief occur in the country immediately adjoining, and at distances less than six miles, Warrenspoint Dispensary to the north-east; Forkhill Dispensary to the west; Mullaglass Dispensary to the north-west; and Moigh Dispensary.

There is also a private lying-in hospital in the town. These several charities are considered to correspond tolerably well to the objects which were more expressly held in view at their origin; but there is a considerable tract of country lying on the south, south-east and east of the Newry district, which is beyond the limits of any medical establishment.

The hospital is a poor structure, though in tolerable repair, and was formerly a corn-store. It is two stories in height; the upper story, which contains the fever wards, is lofty, being open to the roof and without a ceiling. It is divided into two wards capable of containing eight beds. Each of them is provided with a fire-place, and is well ventilated; but they are cold and cheerless, and have no other mode of approach than a wooden staircase constructed on the outside of the building. On the lower story is an unfloored kitchen, sufficiently well stocked with cooking utensils; a small ward for accidents, capable of containing four beds; a good sized dispensing shop, with a space used as a waiting-room for out-patients; and a small consulting-room and office. There is no wash-house or scullery, or other out-offices, nor any yard or garden. The situation of the premises is low and damp, and they labour under the disadvantage of being only held from year to year, and of the owner being entitled to resume possession on giving notice. This inconvenience can only be remedied by vesting the property of similar edifices in the county which maintains them. The bedsteads for the patients are of iron, and the bedding consists of a straw mat (destroyed on the dismissal of each patient), some loose straw, sheets, bankets and rugs. Of all these articles the supply is ample.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

There is but one medical officer, who resides in Hill Street, Newry, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, where he is engaged in business as an apothecary. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and is also a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. He possesses a midwifery diploma from the Coombe Lying-in Hospital in the latter city. He had resided as a general practitioner in Newry previous to his appointment, which took place in the year 1829. He attends at the institution every day, Thursdays and Sundays excepted, from ten o'clock till half-past eleven; and he states that he has never performed the duty by proxy. He would, however, be permitted to avail himself of the services of a substitute, in case he should require to be temporarily absent, on giving due notice of his intention beforehand to the committee. That body forms a tribunal to whom the patients may with safety complain of harshness or neglect on his part. The medicines are dispensed either by the medical attendant or his apprentice.

Medical Officers.

A salary of 50*l.* per annum is allowed to the medical attendant, out of the general funds of the charity. The amount of payment is open to the control of the grand jury, who, by withholding altogether or diminishing their ordinary presentment, have it in their power to check any tendency to the granting undue remuneration by the subscribers or committee.

Payment.

The right to elect the medical officer is exercised by all persons subscribing a guinea a year and upwards. On this point the grand jury does not possess any authority, and it is not even necessary to send them notice of the intention to fill up a vacancy. The matter is however, generally made public by advertisements in the newspapers, and in this way competition is insured. On the occasion of the last election there were two candidates, from whom testimonials were required of their being duly qualified, but without any restriction as to their ages. The town of Newry is abundantly equal to the support of a medical man independent of a salary from a public establishment. In fact, it contains ten medical men every way qualified to fill the situation of superintendent of the institution at present under consideration. No regulations exist as to superannuation or retiring allowances, but the duties are not free from considerable danger, as it is stated that three of the medical gentlemen

Election.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Newry
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

men, who have at different times undertaken them, have died of fevers supposed to have been caught in the discharge of them.

The apothecary's shop is a good room, neatly kept, and containing a stock of excellent medicines. They are supplied by Jefferies of Dublin, to the order of the treasurer, and are always under the charge of the medical attendant, who keeps the key of the place. His character is quite sufficient guarantee that they are never applied to the purposes of his private practice.

									£.	s.	d.
The cost for the year	1832	was	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	0	11
Ditto	1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	9	11½
Ditto	1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	8	3

There is some little apparatus for preparing decoctions, and there are also a few surgical instruments belonging to the institution, such as a cupping-case, a stomach-pump, Read's transfusion apparatus, splints, &c., and pullies for reducing dislocations. It is not usual to lend any of these articles, nor are they ever used in private practice; but they form a stock altogether too limited for the ends of the charity. Leeches are not adopted in the treatment of the patients. No arrangements exist for the diffusion of vaccination. Neither that nor inoculation is practised by the medical attendant, who remarks that the confidence of the public in the utility of the former operation is great and increasing. Small pox has of late years ceased to be a frequent disease.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

A register is kept of the number of out-patients, and of the nature and mode of termination of their diseases; but circumstances will not allow of much reliance being placed on it. The registration of intern patients may be considered accurate. It is under the care of the medical attendant; and it appears from it that in the year 1832 the number of fever cases amounted to 211, but that in the following year they did not amount to more than 118. On the day that the Assistant Commissioners visited the hospital, it contained only six patients, of whom five were females. On the same day the number of persons who applied for external assistance was about 80, of whom five were new cases. During the last three years the surgeon has attended to 118 lying-in women, and he has been called upon to perform six capital operations, all of which have turned out favourably.

Who entitled to
Relief.

The aid of the charity is very narrowly restricted to those persons who have provided themselves with the recommendation of a subscriber, each of whom is only entitled to afford relief in the proportion of 12 tickets to one guinea contributed. The clergy alone have the privilege of recommending 24 poor persons for the same subscription. The effect of these limitations has been to exclude paupers, in many instances, from participating in the resources provided by the allowance from the county, while at the same time they have not been sufficient to prevent individuals from taking advantage of the benefits of the charity, whose circumstances by no means placed them in need of gratuitous relief.

Extern Patients.

The dispensary department is intended to supply advice and medicine to those patients whom it is considered unnecessary to receive into the house. Such of them, also, as are unable to present themselves at the dispensary are attended by the surgeon at their own dwellings (if included in the district) at all hours of the day or night. Cases of accident are also supplied with whatever aid may be required, and with splints, bandages, &c., from the stores of the institution. The surgeon is liable to be called on to visit lying-in women when they have obtained a ticket; but in general they are treated by midwives acting under the directions of the surgeon, who gives the benefit of his superior skill only when any unusual difficulties have been experienced. The midwives are said to possess but very little information, and have often been the cause of very serious mischief. With respect to the medicines supplied to extern patients, the Assistant Commissioners had not an opportunity of forming an opinion of the quality of the remedies. No prescription-book is kept; but it was stated that no other prescriptions were compounded than those of the medical attendant.

Intern Patients.

The conditions for obtaining admission into the hospital do not differ from those imposed generally on the applicants for relief, namely, the possession of a subscriber's ticket. The intern patients are subject to certain laws, designed for the enforcement of good conduct; and although they are never permitted to go beyond the bounds of the institution, their friends are at liberty to visit them on five days in each week, and they are never required to engage in any labour during their stay. Lunatics are not admissible. All that present themselves are sent to the District Lunatic Asylum, at Belfast. Cases of cholera were also excluded during the existence of that epidemic. The institution has not a regular chaplain, but the clergy of all sects are considered to possess a right of free entrance to the wards at all times. At the same time no tracts have ever been circulated among the patients, nor has any improper interference been attempted with regard to their religious opinions.

General Manage-
ment.

The general management of the affairs of the charity is vested in a committee of twelve, who appear to have discharged their duties with much regularity. Their meetings take place every quarter, and every subscriber of one guinea is entitled to vote in person. Minutes are kept of the proceedings at these meetings, at which five constitute a quorum. In the intervals some of the governors occasionally inspect the state of the establishment, but there is no visitors' book, nor have the grand jury appointed a board of superintendence.

Officers, not
medical.

The non-medical officers are elected by the subscribers, and their choice is not liable to the control of the grand jury. The electors give their votes openly, and, it is stated, without reference to sectarian prejudices. The present medical attendant is a protestant. The secretary and treasurer collect the subscriptions, but they have not given any security.

Attendants.

There is but one attendant resident in the hospital. She acts as matron, nurse and cook.

No governor or officer supplies any article to the institution. Whatever is required is purchased for the occasion on the best terms that the treasurer can make.

The reports, which are prepared by the surgeon, and usually printed by order of the governors, contain a statement of the average mortality among the patients treated, but do not give any information respecting the expense caused by each patient. The charity not being possessed of any fixed property, may be said to be principally dependent on the amount of the annual subscriptions, for, by the sum of these the extent of the county presentment is regulated. The existence of the institution as a whole does not, therefore, rest on grounds as secure as might be desired; but the dispensary branch is considered to be possessed of a greater degree of solidity. Some of the subscribers belong to the poorer classes, and opposite their names appear sums so small as 1 s., but there is one annual contributor to the amount of 10*l.* 10 s. The approach of an election has on one occasion added considerably to the ordinary receipts. In the year 1833 a gentleman, who at present gives only 10*l.* per annum, was induced to give 25*l.* The entire number of subscribers in the year 1831 amounted to 121, but in the past year it did not exceed 78.

FEVER
HOSPITALS.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

Newry
Fever Hospital and
Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount subscribed in the year 1831 was	-	-	100 8 9
Ditto - - - - - 1832	-	-	97 9 5
Ditto - - - - - 1833	-	-	106 11 6

An equal sum was granted each year by the grand jury.

The principal heads of expenditure are medicine, surgeon's salary, rent of house, and food for patients. The entire sum expended in each of the last three years was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	-	-	284 16 5 1/2
1832 - - - - -	-	-	256 18 -
1833 - - - - -	-	-	230 14 7

All bills presented for payment are annually examined by the committee previous to being discharged by the treasurer.

The accounts, however, are made up and audited every six months, and each time they are laid before the members of the grand jury.

Accounts.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Connaught.
County Galway.

WALTER JOYCE, esq.—P. M. LYNCH, esq., Kenmore Lodge.—ROBERT MARTIN, esq., Ross.—A. F. ST. GEORGE, esq., Tyrone House.—Dr. VEITCH, sen.—The Medical Attendant of the Institution.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

County Infirmary.

THE present Infirmary is the only medical institution for the reception of general disease within the limits of the county of Galway. There are two other charities for the relief of the sick poor in the town of Galway, namely, the Fever Hospital, and a dispensary. It was stated that the numerous dispensaries which at present exist in different parts of the county are well placed as regards the population of their respective districts, but there still remain very extensive tracts of country far removed from all sources of professional assistance. No dispensary, it is thought, should be connected with a district of a greater diameter than from 10 to 12 miles, and the opinion of the witnesses is, that small hospitals, containing a few beds for fevers, accidents and other urgent cases, should be established in judiciously selected situations in all parts of the county.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The Galway County Infirmary is a well built stone edifice, very advantageously placed on an elevated and dry site, and is in a state of perfect repair. It contains seven wards, and is capable of accommodating 36 patients. The wards appropriated to the males are spacious and well ventilated, whilst those occupied by the females are very much the reverse. One end of the building is devoted to the use of the surgeon, as a residence; and the entire of the ground floor is arranged as offices, kitchen, &c. The premises are the property of the governors.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

The surgeon, as has been already intimated, resides in the house. He is also surgeon to the town of Galway gaol; and, in that capacity, receives a salary of 55*l.* per annum. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a Doctor in Medicine of the University of Dublin, in which city he received his education in midwifery. His age at present is 27 years. Medicines are dispensed to the patients by him alone.

Medical Officers.,

The medical attendant receives from Government an annual salary of 89*l.* 1 s. 10 d. He has, in addition, the use of a garden, and of about one acre of ground, and for their cultivation he is allowed the sum of 5*l.* per annum, with an understanding that he is to supply the patients with whatever vegetables (excepting potatoes) may be necessary. The remainder of the produce is entirely at his own disposal. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit five pigs were kept in a sty in the hospital yard, but no space had been laid out for the recreation of the convalescents. This defect would appear to be an

Payment.

COUNTY

INFIRMARIES.

Connaught.

County Galway.

Examinations taken by

Sir D. Barry, M.D.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-

tration.

Who entitled to

Relief.

almost invariable result of the chief medical officer of a county infirmary, being provided with apartments in those parts of the building to which the approach of the patients would not be desirable. The patients cannot appear in front of the house, for there are the surgeon's windows, and the members of his family. They cannot be permitted to avail themselves of the grounds in the rear of the hospital, for there are the surgeon's garden, and his coach-house. They must therefore, and, in point of fact, do generally spend the entire day in their wards, whatever be the state of their convalescence, or of the weather. This state of things does not obtain in any other nation of Europe, and ought not to be permitted to continue in this. These observations are not meant to apply exclusively to the infirmary at present under consideration. They are applicable, in a greater or less degree, to all similar institutions, when the medical officer resides in the establishment, so far as the experience of the Assistant Commissioners extends.

The number of medical men residing in the town of Galway, qualified to be appointed to the County Infirmary does not exceed three. It was therefore deemed expedient, in order to secure a more extensive competition, to insert on the occurrence of the last vacancy in the situation, an advertisement in the Dublin papers, inviting candidates to come forward; and, at the same time, announcing the qualifications which would be required from each. This took place just previous to the month of June 1833, when the governors elected the present medical officer.

The arrangements of the apartment in which the medicines were kept, displayed considerable neatness and regularity. The medicines had been purchased from Messrs. Leslie & Co., druggists, in Dublin, and consisted of all the usual articles, of a very good quality. A supply of quinine, morphia and of some other of the more delicate preparations was also observed. When medicines are required, it was stated to be the practice for the surgeon to transmit an order to the druggist, whose account is subsequently discharged by the treasurer. The cost of medicines during each of the last three years had been as follows:—

										£.	s.	d.
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	8	0
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	0
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	7

The establishment possesses all the necessary surgical instruments. Leeches are used, but only in small numbers—they are purchased in the town, from time to time as circumstances demand, and do not in general cost more than a few shillings a year.

A register is kept which distinguishes in different columns; 1st, the number for the year; 2d, the name of the patient; 3d, his age; 4th, his occupation; 5th, his previous residence; 6th, the name of the governor on whose recommendation he had been admitted; 7th, his disease; 8th, the number of the bed in which he has been placed; 9th, the date of admission; 10th, the date of discharge; 11th, date of death; 12th, number of days that the patient has been in hospital; and 13th, result. For the extern patients the register merely distinguishes their numbers, the date on which their treatment has been commenced, the nature of the disease under which they labour together with the mode of treatment adopted, and its results.

				Interns.	Externs.	Total.
In the year ending January	1832	the numbers were		257	262	519
Ditto	1833	- - - -		209	160	369
Ditto	1834	- - - -		232	393	625

There are some circumstances which have been observed by the Assistant Commissioners to be common to several county infirmaries, to which they cannot avoid soliciting attention in the present place, inasmuch as they relate to the class of cases which they have found to have been admitted, and to the length of time which they have been under treatment. In the County of Galway Infirmary they noticed a very large proportion of indolent scrofulous ulcers, and sore legs. One of the patients, a reduced shopkeeper, who suffered under the latter disease, had been in the house during five months; the sore on his leg was still open, and had all the appearance of being likely to continue in that condition for some time to come. A young woman afflicted with chronic ophthalmia, the active stage of which was long past, had been in the house for the same length of time; others had been in three months, others two; yet with this extensive and commodious building so occupied and possessing so many capabilities, situated in a town containing between 30,000 and 40,000 inhabitants, an accident however severe and urgent occurring in the town, could not be taken in, and would be absolutely refused admission in this the only surgical hospital, in either the county or the town. The rule is, that with the exception of persons from the county labouring under accident, no patient can be admitted without a ticket of recommendation. This condition is indispensable, and the difficulties which it throws in the way of admission are only modified in a very slight degree by the circumstance of each governor being allowed to issue as many orders as he may think proper. The domestic servants of the latter can, at all times, have a ticket. Surely neither municipal etiquette nor personal influence ought to be permitted thus to reduce almost to nullity the only source of relief which the county has hitherto established, and intended exclusively as the means of restoring to usefulness and labour those of the producing classes who might, by accident or over exertion, be unable to support themselves or their families. There are so few sub-

scribers

scribers to county hospitals, and the legal corporations of these establishments consist of so few persons, that the difficulty of obtaining recommendations is necessarily very considerable.

The foregoing remarks do not apply to the *extern* patients, who are relieved and provided with medicine without any recommendation being asked from them; whatever operation may be required is also performed without any charge. The institution possesses all the means of affording assistance in cases of accident.

The patients in the house are freely supplied with any article of extra nourishment which may be ordered by the surgeon, whatever wine may be required being always distributed under the special superintendence of that officer. There is no other charity in the district from which the sick poor can obtain relief in food, fuel or clothing.

It has been already intimated, that, strictly according to the regulations of the establishment, no other persons can be admitted to a participation in its benefits than the inhabitants of the county as *contra-distinguished* from the town of Galway. However, it frequently happens that the governors recommend for admission individuals belonging to the *town*, influenced by the consideration that no institution exists for the aid of the sick poor in the latter place, other than the Dispensary and Fever Hospital.

Whilst the patients remain in the house they never perform any labour. There is but one chaplain attached to the charity—a Roman catholic clergyman—but the clergy of all denominations are admitted to see the members of their respective communions whenever they think proper. No improper interference with respect to the opinions of the patients has ever taken place, nor has the circulation of controversial tracts been ever allowed in the wards. The salary of the chaplain is 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The diet of the patients is arranged according to a schedule, which distinguishes the quantity of nourishment in reference to the state of health of each inmate.

The patients are not supplied with house-clothing.

The general management of the establishment is conducted by the governors, who are accustomed to hold occasional meetings for the transaction of business, in addition to the general assembly which takes place at the termination of the year for the passing of the accounts; of all these meetings minutes are kept.

The non-medical officers are the treasurer and the chaplain. There is no reason to suppose that religious prejudices operate in any degree to the exclusion of individuals from appointments in this institution. The medical officer is a Roman catholic.

The particulars of the following list of attendants and of their salaries are taken from the last annual report of the governors.

SALARIES.

	With Board.			Without Board.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Barber - - - - -				9	4	7½
Porter and Gardener - - - - -				12	12	-
Purveyor - - - - -	11	1	6½			
Matron - - - - -	10	10	-			
First Nurse - - - - -	4	-	-			
Second Nurse - - - - -	4	-	-			
Third Nurse - - - - -	4	4	-			

It is not the practice to contract for the several articles that are required for the internal consumption of the establishment, but certain printed forms have been prepared which appear well calculated to show at a glance the quantities of provisions which are supplied to the patients.

A code of very judicious regulations has been drawn up for the conduct of all connected with the establishment.

The Assistant Commissioners were supplied with copies of the reports which are annually drawn up respecting the extent to which the expenses of the charity have been carried, together with other particulars relating to its details. The following comparative statement of the number of patients admitted into and treated in the County Infirmary and the Galway Fever Hospital, respectively, in the year 1833, and of the average expense of one of these patients, is worthy of notice.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Patients admitted during the year 1833	-	-	-	232
				£. s. d.
Total expenditure during 1833	-	-	-	733 18 1
Deduct salaries and wages	-	-	-	215 17 8
Amount expended on patients	-	-	-	£. 517 - 5
Expense of each patient, exclusive of salaries	-	-	-	2 4 7½

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

County Infirmary.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Management.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

GALWAY FEVER HOSPITAL.

Patients admitted during the year 1833 - - - 253.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Total expenditure	-	-	-	370	7	9
Deduct salaries and wages	-	-	-	156	7	6
Amount expended on patients	-	-	-	£.214	-	3

Expense of each patient, exclusive of salaries

When the relative size of the buildings and the comparative importance of the cases treated in both hospitals are considered, the conclusion is unavoidable that the sick and suffering poor might be made to derive much more good from county infirmaries than they do at present, and that certainly without any increase, and perhaps with a diminution of the actual expenses incurred by the counties. The town of Galway contains a very considerable number of persons both qualified and willing to take an active part in any system having for its object to become more minutely acquainted with the real condition of the labouring poor, and to render more extensively beneficial the resources destined for their relief.

The institution possesses some property in money, but to a very trifling extent when compared with its expenditure. The treasurer holds the bond of an individual indebted to the Infirmary for the amount of 500*l.* Irish, and there is also vested in the government 3½ per cent. stock the sum of 642*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The chief support of the establishment is drawn from the county, which levies by presentment for its use, on an average, about 550*l.* per annum. A sum of between 80*l.* and 90*l.* is drawn from the Government, which, with life and annual subscriptions, makes up an average income of little more than 700*l.* a year. It deserves to be mentioned, that there is but one annual subscriber; he gives annually 3*l.* 3*s.* to the funds of the institution.

The funds which are vested in the government securities cannot be drawn but by a check signed by the treasurer and five governors.

The amount of income and expenditure of the infirmary was, in

1831.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Income	731	16	3	Expenditure	711	19	11½
				Balance	19	16	3½
	£.731	16	3		£.731	16	3
1832.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance from 1831	19	16	3½	Expenditure	713	18	1
Income	747	1	¾	Balance	52	19	3½
	£.766	17	4		£.766	17	4

And the following is a detailed account of the disbursements for the year ending 5th January 1834, as taken from the printed report for that period.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance on 5th January 1833	52	19	3	Provisions, exclusive of wines, spirits and malt liquors	330	3	3
Vested balance	642	13	4	Wines, spirits and malt liquors	2	13	6
Interest thereon up to the 5th Jan. 1833	22	3	6	Medicines	34	8	9½
Life subscriptions for the year 1833	21	-	-	Surgical instruments	7	1	-
Annual subscriptions for the year 1833	3	3	-	Fuel, soap, candles and lamp oil	48	14	9
Parliamentary grant for the year 1833, ex pells and poundage	89	1	10	Repairs on furniture, bedding, &c.	5	19	-
Grand jury presentment	553	16	11	New articles of same	35	14	2
Petty sessions' fines	19	11	6	Repairs on building	64	15	6
				Salaries	215	-	-
				Contingent expenses, not included in the above	17	-	-
Total	£.1,404	9	4	Balance in favour of the public	642	19	4½
				Total	£.1,404	9	4

At the termination of the year the accounts are made up by the registrar, and are then examined, together with the vouchers, by the treasurer, who afterwards submits them to a meeting of at least five governors.

The institution affords neither medical nor surgical instruction, and it is only in secret and with much difficulty that even *post-mortem* examinations are effected.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN CARSON, esq.—Rev. Mr. DAY.—Rev. JOHN FLANAGAN.—Mr. MICHAEL FLYNN.—ROBERT GOFF, esq.—Mr. HUSSEY, shopkeeper.—Mr. MORAN, deputy clerk of the peace.—Mr. TULLY, shopkeeper.—The Medical Attendant.—The apothecary of the Institution.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.
Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.
Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

THIS is the only institution in the County Roscommon affording hospital accommodation for the sick, and it is by no means adequate to the wants of a population of nearly 200,000, some of whom live at a distance of more than 30 miles. It has a dispensary establishment attached, there being no dispensary within six miles. It is the custom here, when from want of room they cannot be admitted, to take lodgings for the patients in the town, where they are kept at the expense of the institution till there may be a vacancy. This procedure was said to be inconvenient, as well as a source of additional expense, and it was suggested, by way of remedy, that a small general hospital should be attached to a greater or less number, according to circumstances, of dispensary districts, and the whole placed under an active and impartial superintendence.

The hospital is advantageously situated at a short distance outside the town. It has an acre and a half of ground attached, with proper sewers, and is well supplied with good water. It consists of three stories and a basement, containing a kitchen, housekeeper's and store-room. Besides six wards containing 45 beds, it affords excellent accommodation for the residence of the surgeon. There is a large hall at the chief entrance, and on the left of it a spacious apartment, which is used as the pharmacy and surgery to the establishment. A very neat dispensary is also arranged in the lodge at the entrance-gate, quite apart from the hospital. The entire building and the furniture, together with beds, bedding, blankets, &c., in excellent order and neatly kept. It could with ease be made to accommodate about 50 patients. The out-buildings are devoted partly to the use of the medical attendant and partly to the purposes of the establishment. The entire is held from one of the governors by a lease of lives renewable for ever, at an annual rent of 7*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and it is clear, that from the nature of the tenure no inconvenience can be experienced from a change of landlords or otherwise, and further, the lease being made to the treasurer for the time being, the premises may be deemed the property of the county.

The present medical attendant was appointed as surgeon of the establishment at a general meeting of governors in the year 1823; his qualifications are, his being a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and possessing a diploma from the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, in which city, previous to his election, he practised his profession. He is also surgeon to the county gaol, for which appointment he receives 75*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* a year; but neither this nor his private practice, in which of course he is permitted to engage, ever interferes with his duties to the Infirmary, where, as he lives in the house, he is enabled to give assistance at all times. On one occasion only he was obliged to procure a proxy. In answer to the question, Whether the days and hours of attendance are found sufficient? the Assistant Commissioners were told that they were perfectly so in this instance, which however was not the case with other institutions. One gentleman remarked, that he was subscriber to some dispensaries where the attendance given was only one day in the week, which was quite absurd, when compared with the numbers of poor who required it. The physician of one of them resided at a distance of seven miles, and it was quite impossible his services could be of any account. He added, that he considered the only way to render medical charities really useful would be to invest the appointment of the medical officers in some authority capable of judging of their qualifications, and further to require constant attention, and, above all, residence on the spot. The medicines are dispensed by the apothecary, and given to the patients by the nurses.

The surgeon's salary is 115*l.* per annum, that of the apothecary 40*l.* Both these officers are provided with lodging. The Act of Parliament provides for the amount to be paid yearly to the medical officers of county infirmaries, but in other medical establishments which are often formed solely for the purpose of conferring an appointment on some individual, it is much to be regretted there is not any effectual check to such abuses, either in the powers possessed by the grand jury or elsewhere.

The late surgeon to the infirmary had held the office for more than 31 years, when he resigned with the permission of the governors, on condition of his receiving a sum of money from the present medical attendant who was then unanimously elected. The Act of Parliament requires that all candidates for the situation of surgeon to a county infirmary shall be either members or licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and there is not any restriction as to age. On occasion of the last election, although notice was given by advertisement in the newspapers, there were not any candidates besides the successful one as the circumstances above detailed were very generally known. It is not necessary that the grand jury should ever be informed of what takes place at their elections. A very efficient tribunal for checking any irregularity of attendance, or any harshness towards the poor on the part of the surgeon, is to be found in the subscribers, and of this the poor are well aware, and quite ready to avail themselves, indeed have occasionally done so. The Assistant Commissioners were informed that a medical attendant would not be retained if it were known that he was justly disliked by the poorer classes.

An abundant store of good medicine was to be found in the pharmacy room where every thing appeared in perfect order. The medicines were supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George,

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P.Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary,
and Dispensary.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

George, of Dublin, who are annual subscribers of three guineas. Their bills for the last three years, which were discharged by the treasurer, were as follows:—

										£.	s.	d.
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	8	8
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	7	2
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	5	10

The apothecary takes charge of the medicines, and is not allowed to sell them on any account. The Infirmary possesses the necessary apparatus for compounding medical pre- parations, with weights, scales, measures for dispensing them, and a stock of all the usual surgical instruments, besides two slipper-baths ; all of which are reserved for the use of the hospital; leeches, when required, are procured from the druggist.

The surgeon and apothecary, conjointly, keep a register in which they enter the name, residence, occupation, disease and result of treatment, of each patient, also the date of his admission, and the name of the subscriber recommending him. At the time of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners there were 45 intern patients, and from 150 to 200 were in the habit of attending the dispensary. About 15 capital operations had been per- formed during the last three years.

Sudden accidents are admitted at once and at all times, but on other occasions a recom- mendation is required, a condition not attended with any practical difficulty, as sub- scribers are not limited in the number of tickets they may issue, and one signature is suffi- cient. Servants of subscribers are never refused admittance, but otherwise the benefits of the charity are strictly reserved for those persons who stand really in need of gratuitous relief.

Mention has already been made of the dispensary for extern patients which had been established at the lodge attached to the Infirmary. It was stated that many persons come from remote parts of the country, passing on their way dispensaries nearer their homes, in order to avail themselves of the advice and medicine offered at this institution, the other medical attendants not possessing their confidence or not being found residing on the spot. The poor are attended at all hours, and as fre- quently as may be required. The prescription-book was examined by the Assistant Com- missioners who had reason to express their satisfaction with the formularies used. No prescriptions were made up except those of the medical attendant. Lying-in cases are not attended from the Infirmary, but it was said that two midwives resided in the town who had been educated at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, and that the moderate rate of their charges enabled the poor to have recourse very extensively to their services. The children of all who apply to the dispensary are gratuitously vaccinated on two days in the week. The opinions of the medical men are in favour of it, and the prejudices of the poor against the practice are giving way. There has, notwithstanding, been a good deal of small- pox of late years.

The extern department of this Infirmary is administered with great liberality, as at the surgeon's order food of all kinds and even wine is given to such poor as stand in need of nourishment when under medical treatment. There is no separate charity to relieve the funds of the Infirmary from this expense. The gentlemen present said they should be very glad if some measure could be introduced which would afford relief to the infirm through age as well as sickness, and the means of procuring employment for the able-bodied.

The mode of gaining admission having been already described, it remains to be stated that while in the house patients are treated with much kindness, and are permitted on each morning to receive the visits of their friends, but not to leave the hospital on any account. They assist in the cleaning of the wards, and, if females, occasionally spin for the use of the hospital. Cholera has never appeared here. No lunatic cases are admitted ; when such cases offer they are for the future to be sent to the District Lunatic Asylum. At present there are ten idiots, five of either sex, in the old county gaol which was converted into a temporary lunatic asylum, when the new gaol was opened. There is no chaplain attached, but the clergy of every persuasion have free access to the hospital, and are sent for whenever the patients express a wish for their services. The sub-treasurer reads the bible aloud every Sunday in the wards, in the presence of the patients, whether Protestant or Roman ca- tholic. He also has distributed religious tracts in the wards.

The subjoined is a copy of the dietary ; any extras deemed necessary are freely given, not only to those in the house, but also to those recommended to the dispensary.

FULL DIET.

Breakfast.—Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk.

Dinner.—Four pounds of potatoes, three quarters of a pound of meat and one pint of broth.

Supper. One quart of flummery and one pint of milk.

MIDDLE DIET.

Breakfast.—One pint of milk and one pint of meal.

Dinner. Half pound of meat, one pint of milk ; one pint of milk at night.

LOW DIET.

Breakfast.—Six ounces of meal, one pint of milk.

Dinner.—One quart of flummery, one pint of milk ; one pint of milk for night.

Wine, porter, tea and whey when particularly ordered.

The males are allowed half a pound of potatoes and two ounces of meal in the day more than females.

Hospital-clothes are not provided, and the patients being allowed to keep their own, hang them up about the walls, which gives to the wards a slovenly appearance.

There

There are about 20 life governors and 10 annual, in whom the management of the institution is vested; but the officers of the establishment have been in a great degree committed to the guidance of the surgeon and sub-treasurer. The vicar of the parish is a governor *ex officio*. General meetings are appointed to be held twice a year; scarcely, however, more attend than are sufficient to form a quorum, viz., five.

The governors do not direct any attention to the affairs of the charity, neither have they appointed a managing committee. There is not any board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury.

The treasurer, and the deputy treasurer are the only officers not medical. These were elected for an indefinite period by the subscribers, by open voting and without reference to their religious belief. The treasurer is merely nominal; the sub-treasurer accounts to the subscribers and the grand jury, he receives no pay, nor is he required to give any security. It appears that a registrar used to be retained till lately at the very great expense of 28 *l.* per annum. The salary was reduced the year before last to 11 *l.*, and last year to 6 *l.*

All the attendants reside in the house and are provided with board, viz., the housekeeper 18 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum; the porter 8 *l.*; four nurses 4 *l.* 4 *s.* each, and one assistant 4 *l.* In addition, those among the nurses who have conducted themselves well receive a premium of five guineas every five years, a plan which has been found to answer exceedingly well. They are appointed by the governors, are paid by the sub-treasurer, and may be discharged by the housekeeper, with the consent of the sub-treasurer and surgeon. An allowance of ten guineas per annum is made to a superannuated matron.

There are not any stores; every thing is got by contract, tenders for which are annually invited by advertisement. The prices appear to be very moderate, viz., potatoes at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt., and milk at 1 *d.* per quart; the greatest economy is practised.

Reports and accounts are made up twice a year, and laid before the grand jury. The January report is printed and circulated amongst the subscribers.

The amounts of subscriptions received were, in 1831, 159 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*—1832, 298 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*—1833, 197 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*; but as the institution must be upheld by the county the amount of subscriptions and donations being small does not affect its existence. The only permanent property belonging to the institution is an annuity of 92 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* bequeathed by a lady, chargeable on the lands of Rockwood, in the county of Galway, and vested in the governors. None of the poorer classes subscribe.

The deputy treasurer collects the funds and keeps them; he also holds in his hands the lease of the premises. From 4 *l.* to 5 *l.* are given to the housekeeper to meet any incidental expenses, for which no security is required.

The following is a detailed account of the receipts and expenditure for the year ending 5th January 1834:

Dr.				Cr.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To balance due on last account	51	11	1½	By pensions	380	6	½
Rent and rent charges	92	6	2	„ Wine and malt liquors	31	16	2
Annual subscriptions	37	16	—	„ Medicines	106	5	10½
Parliamentary grant, deducting				„ Fuel	42	4	—
pells and poundage	89	1	10	„ Soap and Candles	9	11	1
Grand jury presentments	553	16	11	„ Repairs, furniture & bedding	12	3	9
Petty sessions' fines	67	9	8	„ New articles of furniture	16	17	8½
Glass sold, &c.	2	10	6	„ Rent and insurance	16	13	8
Packages returned Messrs. Boileau				„ Salaries	223	9	2
and George	3	12	6	„ Contingencies	82	7	5½
Balance due to treasurer	23	10	2½				
	£. 921	14	11		£. 921	14	11

The subjoined table exhibits the comparative amount of outlay for the three last with former years, and shows the number of intern patients in the same period.

YEARS.	Number of Intern Patients.	EXPENSE.	
		£. s. d.	
1831 - - -	492	964 11 4½	Average expense of each patient - - £1. 17 10.
1832 - - -	443	838 11 3	
1833 - - -	503	921 14 11	
Total - - -	1,438	2,724 17 6½	
1823 - - -	288	649 5 7	Average expense of each patient - - - £2. 10 10
1824 - - -	310	802 11 4	
1825 (not found) -			
1826 - - -	313	864 19 -	
Total - - -	911	2,316 15 11	

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Connaught.
Co. Roscommon.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq. M.D.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Hence there is a saving of 13 s. effected upon each patient on comparing the present with the former cost. This difference is only to be accounted for by the contracts having been publicly advertised, and in consequence the expenses considerably lessened, and every economy being practised in the institution.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Col. BAGOT, J.P.—Rev. Mr. BOURN.—H. CASSIDY, esq.—Rev. WILLIAM COX.— — — — — DISNEY, esq.—WILLIAM DUNN, esq.—THOMAS MANGAN, esq.—PONSONBY MOORE, esq. J.P.—DOMINICK O'REILY, esq., J.P.—The Medical Attendant.—The Steward and Registrar.—The Matron.

THE Kildare Infirmary as its name implies, is intended to afford hospital accommodation to the poorer classes of the population of the entire county, which according to the enumeration of the year 1831 contained rather more than 108,000 inhabitants. The county does not possess any second institution of a similar character, but there are several dispensaries for providing external assistance, of which the following are within six miles of the town of Kildare, and in the directions indicated, namely, Rathangan, five miles to the north; Newbridge, four miles to the east; Monastereven, five miles to the west. These and other like charities are considered to be amply sufficient for the wants of those for whom they have been designed. The witnesses refer more particularly to the establishment at present under consideration, and they state that no instance has occurred where an application for admission has been refused when made under the proper conditions as to recommendation. It has, however, occasionally happened that a delay of one or two days has arisen in the reception of a patient, but whenever a case of an urgent nature has presented itself, it has been taken in under any circumstances, and temporary accommodation has been prepared until a vacancy has been made in the regular way. Judging from the number of beds which were occupied at the time of their visit, the Assistant Commissioners were disposed to think that the hospital was fully adequate to the necessities of the surrounding district attached to it, so far as regards diseases of a non-contagious character, but as its regulations forbid the admission of patients labouring under fever, the formation of an hospital for the treatment of such cases is loudly called for.

The situation which has been selected for the Kildare Infirmary, has the advantage of being open to a free circulation of air, and of admitting good sewerage. The building, which is three stories in height, and constructed of stone, stands upon about an acre of ground and has very commodious out-buildings attached to it. It contains altogether ten rooms, of which five are appropriated to the use of the surgeon and of the attendants, consisting of the housekeeper and nurses. The remainder are arranged as wards, each 16 feet by 14 feet, and containing together 32 beds. There is also a bath and a waiting-room for patients. The premises are the property of the county, being held rent free under a lease of lives renewable for ever.

The medical duties of the Infirmary are performed exclusively by the resident surgeon, who was appointed to the situation in the year 1818 at a meeting of the governors. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and received his education in midwifery at Edinburgh. Previous to his connexion with the present institution he had been surgeon to the County of Kildare Militia. However, he does not any longer hold any second appointment, but is permitted to engage in private practice. He is bound to go round the wards every day at half-past nine o'clock, and he acts in the joint capacity of surgeon and physician. He is assisted in the dispensation of medicines by his apprentice, who has been engaged in professional studies for a period of three years and a half, and is sufficiently qualified to act in the absence of his master. In case the latter should have occasion to leave his post he would, subject to the sanction of the governors, be allowed to provide a substitute, but this, it is stated, he has never been obliged to do. As to the security possessed by the public for regularity in the discharge of his duties, it is observed by the witnesses, that the poor are well aware of their being able to obtain redress for any harshness or neglect shown to them, by laying their complaints in the hands of any of the subscribers to the charity, who would take measures for their being investigated by the committee. This has been done on more than one occasion, but the Assistant Commissioners were assured that the surgeon was nevertheless in the enjoyment of the general confidence of the poor.

The surgeon receives a salary of 89 l. 1 s. 10 d. from Government, to which the county makes an annual addition of 92 l. 6 s. 1 1/2 d., making a total of 181 l. 7 s. 11 1/2 d. per annum. He receives nothing towards the maintenance of a horse, but is entitled to an allowance for turf and candles. The apartments which he occupies in the institution have been furnished at his own expense. Whatever discretion the managers of dispensaries may have it in their power to exercise in the payments granted to their medical officers, there is no chance that the surgeon of the County Infirmary can ever receive a higher rate of remuneration than is deemed by the grand jury to be commensurate with his services. That body presents for his salary, and has entire control over its amount.

The choice of the medical attendant is placed altogether in the hands of the governors, without being liable to any interference on the part of the grand jury; their choice is no further restricted than that they are obliged to select an individual who has obtained the letters testimonial of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. On the occurrence of the last

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq.

County Infirmary.

Pharmacy.

last vacancy, an advertisement inviting candidates to come forward was inserted in the newspapers, but it was not successful in causing competition, as no one appeared except the gentleman who was appointed. It is stated that no allowance would be granted to the surgeon in case he should think proper to resign his situation. There has been no mortality among the medical men who have at different times been attached to the institution. The neighbourhood of Kildare does not contain many persons of wealth, at least not in sufficient numbers to support a medical man independent of the Infirmary. In point of fact no practitioners are established nearer than at Rathangan, and at Naas; and there is reason to suppose that none of them would be willing to attend upon the poor gratuitously.

The pharmacy was found by the Assistant Commissioners to be arranged with considerable neatness, and to contain a good stock of all necessary implements and pharmaceutical apparatus. The supply of medicine was of the best quality, and included all the more delicate preparations, such as quinine and morphia. They had been purchased under the sanction of the committee from the Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin, who are quite unconnected with the charity. It was stated the annual cost of medicine, as paid for by the treasurer, had averaged about 50*l.* during the last three years. The medicines are placed under the care of the surgeon, or, during the absence of that officer, under that of his apprentice, and no part of them is permitted to be sold. As the surgeon does not practice as an apothecary he does not retain any medicines for his private patients. There are not any surgical instruments provided by the establishment for the medical attendant, who is, in consequence, obliged to have recourse to his private stock, which is fortunately sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The patients are freely supplied with leeches, when circumstances render their application advisable; some attention is also paid to the diffusion of vaccination, and all persons who apply for the performance of the operation obtain it gratuitously. The number, however, of those who seek it is small, and as they are very irregular in their attendance they do not admit of the stock of matter being constantly kept up. At the same time the confidence of the public is said to be increasing in the efficacy of the practice; and the surgeon states that he looks upon it, if not, as wholly preventive of small-pock, at least as having the tendency to mitigate the intensity of its symptoms. The latter disease has been comparatively rare during the last few years in the district around Kildare, and the surgeon, though not prevented from so doing, has never been in the habit of inoculating with variolous matter.

The medical attendant keeps a register in which are entered the names of all patients, together with the date of their admission. The period of their discharge is also mentioned, as well as the number of deaths which take place. As for those who may happen to be refused admittance, the reasons for such refusals are always assigned on the back of the recommendation which the applicant has presented. At the termination of each year the grand jury are furnished with a statement of the extent to which the institution has granted relief. At the period of the Assistant Commissioners' visit there were 16 patients in the house, and it was stated that about 30 persons, on an average, received advice and medicine each day, as extern patients. No operation of any importance had taken place during the previous three years, nor had any lying-in women been attended during that time.

No persons are admitted as intern patients unless they have obtained the recommendation of a subscriber; but those poor persons who only seek for extern aid are freely prescribed for, without any restriction. The condition attached to admission is not, however, productive of any obstacle, as each subscriber is entitled to issue an unlimited number of orders in his own name, which can, without much difficulty, be procured even by those who are unknown to the subscribers. The servants of subscribers frequently take advantage of the benefits of the charity; but there is no reason to suppose that any individuals besides those whose circumstances really entitle them to gratuitous assistance, are ever relieved by it.

It has been already intimated that the poor receive advice and medicine at this institution; but as this is a county establishment, intended chiefly for the treatment of the sick in hospital, the medical attendant is not required to visit patients at their own houses. Professional aid would be granted on application at any hour of the day or night, as well as immediate assistance rendered in case of accidents.

All kinds of nourishment, such as circumstances may render necessary, are freely supplied to the patients in the house, under the superintendence of the surgeon and at the cost of the institution; there is no charity in the neighbourhood to afford its aid in this particular.

In cases of severe accident a deviation is made from the general rule of admitting no intern patients without a recommendation. When once a patient has entered, he is not permitted to leave the bounds of the institution so long as he remains under treatment, but his friends are at liberty to visit him once a week, subject to certain printed regulations which have been framed for the purpose of insuring order and good conduct in the establishment. When the patients have become convalescent they are sometimes called upon to assist in cleaning the wards. Lunatics are not admitted under any circumstances, nor would cholera patients be admitted. That disease did not appear in the institution.

Chaplains have never been attached to the Infirmary, but the clergy of all religious persuasions are considered to have a right of visiting in the hospital at all times, and more especially in cases which threaten danger to life, the members of their respective churches who may be confined in the house, so that a patient has every facility in seeing his clergyman if he expresses a wish to that effect. The several officers of the establishment were interrogated by the Assistant Commissioners as to whether any improper interference had ever taken place with the doctrinal opinions of the patients, either on the part of laity or of clergy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Kildare.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq.

County Infirmary.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
Medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

County Infirmary,
and Dispensary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

clergy. They replied that nothing of the kind had ever occurred, and that it would not be tolerated. It was also stated that neither theological nor controversial tracts had been ever circulated in the wards.

The diet of the patients is arranged in conformity with a printed schedule, which was submitted to the inspection of the Assistant Commissioners, who were informed that several extra comforts were afforded when required.

The institution does not supply its inmates with clothing.

The principal direction is constituted of about 14 governors, who all enjoy similar privileges. They hold meetings on fixed days, at which three members constitute a quorum, those attending in general not exceeding that number. Minutes are kept of the proceedings of these meetings, and votes are never taken by proxy.

The details of management are confided to a managing committee, who meet whenever there is occasion for their authority. There is no board of superintendence, nor have any visiting governors been appointed, although they are always at liberty to inspect the working of the establishment.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer. He was appointed by the governors, without any reference to the authority of the grand jury. He receives no remuneration for his services, nor is he required to give any security, being expected to submit his accounts every year to the governors as well as to the grand jury. The mode of electing the treasurer is by open voting, and the witnesses consider it to be the most desirable way. There has been no ground for suspecting that religious prejudices have had any share in the selection of the present officer, who is a Roman catholic.

The attendants in the service of the charity are—the steward, salary 40*l.* per annum; the housekeeper, 20*l.* per annum; a porter, 13*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per annum; two nurses, at 15*l.* 15*s.* each per annum. These all reside in the house, with the exception of the steward. The housekeeper is allowed her board. Their appointment rests with the governors at large, by whom alone they can be discharged. They are paid by the treasurer.

Every thing required for the consumption of the institution is procured by contract, and the Assistant Commissioners were assured that although it sometimes happened that a governor became a contracting party, yet every thing was supplied at the very lowest rate.

Every year a report is presented to the governors and to the grand jury relative to the number of persons who have been relieved, and the expenses which have been incurred. Up to 1824 these reports were annually printed, but the Assistant Commissioners were unable to procure a copy of a later date than that year. The witnesses expressed an opinion strongly in favour of the formation of permanent boards of health for circumscribed districts. They stated that a large number of persons belonging to the upper and middle classes of society in this neighbourhood could be found, who would willingly co-operate in the duties of such an establishment, and who would be every way qualified to take a part in an investigation into the actual condition of the poor.

The income of the infirmary is made up of subscriptions, donations, fines, and a presentment granted by the county. Some of the subscribers contribute to the extent of 20 guineas a year, and none give less than three guineas. However, the existence of the charity is quite independent of any precarious mode of support, inasmuch as it must be upheld by the county. The gross annual income during the last three years has been as follows:—

1831.	1832.	1833.
£665 11 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	£856 19 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>	£654 6 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>

The funds are paid into the hands of the treasurer, with whom alone any property is allowed to remain.

No bill can be paid until it has been examined by the committee. By their order payments are made through the steward. The expenditure in—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 was	-	-	-
1832 -	-	-	-
1833 -	-	-	-
	708	18	0½
	747	13	3½
	654	6	9½

The accounts of the establishment are balanced every year, and are laid before the subscribers and the grand jury.

The instruction afforded by the present institution is limited to the education of the apprentice of the surgeon, who is permitted to assist his master.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dr. GILLICHEN.—ALEXANDER SHEKLETON, Esq.;—and The Medical Attendant.

THE present institution is at the same time an infirmary and a dispensary. In the latter capacity it is considered by the witnesses to be fully adequate to supplying external relief to the poor of the district for which it is intended, but as an hospital it has been found to form a source of medical assistance altogether deficient. It has been necessary to refuse not less than 90 applications for admission, and, under such circumstances, the two medical gentlemen who were present at the examination gave their opinion that small district hospitals

hospitals should be opened in different parts of the county, and that each should be arranged for the reception as well of surgical as of medical cases. The Louth Infirmary, as its name implies, is intended for the whole county in which it is situated; but there are some other medical charities in its neighbourhood; namely, the Ballymacscanlan Dispensary to the north, the Forkhill Dispensary to the north-west, the Castle Bellingham Dispensary to the south, and the Louth Dispensary to the west. A nobleman who resides in the neighbourhood has also formed a private establishment for affording advice and medicine to his own tenantry.

The house is built of stone, two stories in height, and stands upon an area of 50 feet by 45. No record has been kept of the expenses incurred in the construction. The surgery is about 15 feet by 14, in good repair, well kept and furnished, but the remainder of the building is old. The furniture for the house department is good. The number of beds for patients is 17, in two male and one female wards. They are at present occupied by 12 male patients and five females. These wards are as well ventilated as the construction of a house not originally intended for an hospital will admit, and they contain sleeping places for the porter and the nurse. One sitting room and one bed room are appropriated to the use of the matron; there is also a waiting-room for extern patients. Although the greater part of the town of Dundalk labours under the disadvantage of a low situation, the hospital is placed in a comparatively favourable position, yet without elevation, and with no particular shelter. There is a small garden of about the same area as the house. There are also the usual out-offices occupied for the purposes of the institution, and which have been recently erected at the expense of its own funds. The entire premises are held under the Earl of Roden at an annual rent of 2 s. 6 d. per acre, and by a tenure which precludes inconvenience from change of owners. The county of Louth is at present engaged in the construction of a new hospital upon an extensive scale, intended to contain 20 male and 12 female patients, with every necessary accommodation for house-surgeon, matron and servants, together with baths. The site has been judiciously selected, and the building is in rapid progress towards completion. It is thought that it will be ready for the objects of its design in the month of August 1835; and its cost is estimated at 3,000 l., which it is hoped to defray from the savings of the present establishment, and from the contributions of private individuals.

The surgeon of the Infirmary is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a graduate of the Edinburgh University. His education in midwifery was received in Dublin, and he is now engaged in the practice of all the branches of the medical profession. He resides at a short distance from the hospital, to which he was appointed in the year 1832. For the six years previous to that year he had been medical superintendent of the Killucan Dispensary; at present he holds no second appointment. He is obliged to attend at the hospital daily between the hours of 10 and 12, and from the visitors' report book, as well as from the personal observation of the Assistant Commissioners, he appears to have discharged the duties of his office with great zeal and ability. He has never had recourse to the aid of a substitute, but he would be permitted to do so in case of circumstances requiring his temporary absence, by making timely application to the official authorities. There is but one other medical officer, namely, the apothecary. This gentleman is a member of the Apothecaries' Company in Dublin, and his duties are confined to the compounding and seeing administered the remedies which have been prescribed by the surgeon. His hours of attendance at the institution correspond with those of the last-named officer, and he is liable to be dismissed by the governors assembled as a board, if any charge of gross irregularity or neglect be established against him. It is understood by the poor that they are authorized to prefer their complaints to this board, and this privilege they exercise with perfect security.

The salary of the surgeon is 89 l. 1 s. 8 d.; that of the apothecary 44 l. per annum. The former is paid from the government grant, the latter from the general fund of the institution. There are no additional allowances of any description to either officer, and as has been before intimated, there is no accommodation provided for them in the hospital. The amount of their emoluments cannot be said to depend altogether on the discretion of the governors. The charity is not entitled to demand more than 600 l. annually, and, in point of fact, it has never been customary to apply for more than 500 l. a year, so that, there is not much room for extravagance in the emoluments secured to the officers.

The right of appointing the surgeon is vested in the governors, and the conditions for voting are regulated by the provisions of the Act of Parliament. The grand jury is not possessed of any control on the point. The electors are limited in their choice to members or licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; but there is no restriction as to age. Whenever a vacancy has occurred notice of the intention to fill it has been inserted in the public journals, and there has in general been very considerable competition for the situation. At the last election of surgeon there were seven candidates. Notwithstanding that the numerous residents in independent circumstances, who are to be found in the town and neighbourhood of Dundalk, are amply sufficient to maintain a medical man without the aid of a salary from a public institution, there is but one practitioner in the district qualified to be elected to the Louth Infirmary. With respect to superannuations among the officers of that establishment no rule has hitherto been laid down, but it is stated that none of them would be considered entitled to a retiring allowance in case of resignation.

The pharmacy was visited by the Assistant Commissioners, and it was found to be in the best condition, and to have been very carefully kept. The list of medicines included

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

County Infirmary,
and Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary,
and Dispensary.

every thing that could be desired in general practice, and the drugs appeared to be of excellent quality. They had been procured, through the medium of the governors, from the house of Boileau and George, druggists, in Dublin. The expense during each of the three previous years had been as follows:

Year ending January 5th, 1832	£	s.	d.
Ditto 1833	29	18	7
Ditto 1834	27	18	7
	54	14	2

Messrs. Borleau and George are governors of the institution, and it may not be unnecessary to state, that invariably throughout Ireland, the firm which supplies drugs to a medical charity is a subscriber to the funds of the same. The medicines are placed under the charge of the two medical officers. The surgeon is not engaged in business as an apothecary, but the apothecary has an establishment in the town, in which, however, the medicines are kept totally unconnected with those of the Infirmary. The pharmaceutical apparatus consists of some cast-iron pots. There is a moderate stock of surgical instruments belonging to the hospital. They are occasionally used for other purposes than those, strictly speaking, of the charity, and are also sometimes used in private practice, but this may be done without any injury to the institution. Leeches are ordered as wanted from an apothecary; but the medical attendant prefers the application of cupping-glasses.

There are no regulations respecting the diffusion of vaccination. However, the surgeon has been in the habit of vaccinating gratuitously all who applied for it; he has the privilege of procuring vaccine matter from the Cow-pock Institution, in Dublin. Small-pock has not been a disease of much frequency of late years; and it is stated, that the confidence of the public in the preservative efficacy of vaccination, which was never great, has latterly shown some tendency to decrease. Inoculation with variolous matter is not prohibited by any definite bye-laws, but it has never been practiced by the medical attendant.

Patients' Registration.

A register is kept by the surgeon of all the cases which are treated by him in connexion with the Infirmary. The following abstract of the register for the year ending January 5th, 1834, will show the amount of relief granted in that time. It does not include the extern patients, who were treated at the dispensary attached to the Infirmary, and who were supplied with advice and medicine. Their number in the same period amounted to 4,098:

Designation of Diseases.	Remaining at the Close of 1832.	Admitted during 1833.	Total treated during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at the Close of 1833.	Rate of Mortality 1 in
Continued fever - - -							
Intermittent ditto - - -							
Diarrhœa and dysentery - - -		1	1	1			
Chronic cases - - -		77	77	74	3		
Capital operations - - -	13	5	5	5			
Wounds and ulcers - - -		71	71	67	4		
Fractures and dislocations - - -		21	21	21			
Total - - -	13	175	175	168	7	16	25

Who entitled to Relief.

A summary of the register is also periodically submitted to the grand jury. At the time that the Assistant Commissioners visited the Infirmary the number of patients in the house was 17. On the same day the number relieved at the dispensary amounted to 31.

Every person applying for assistance must have provided himself with the recommendation of a governor; and by a bye-law it is provided that each governor shall only be entitled to recommend two patients for external relief on each dispensary day. However, this rule is not attended to with much strictness, and, as before said, the condition which is enforced, is that of having a ticket, to which a single signature gives the requisite validity. An exception is made with reference to persons suffering from accidents, and to other urgent cases. Such are unconditionally relieved at all hours. The servants of subscribers are not exempted from the rule requiring a recommendation. There have been a few instances in which individuals not in need of gratuitous aid have, nevertheless, contrived to avail themselves of the benefits of the charity. None of the subscribers belong to the poorer classes.

Extern Patients.

With reference more particularly to the extern patients, they are, as has been already stated, received at the dispensary on certain fixed days, when they are provided with advice and medicine; but no poor are attended at their own dwellings. This is the less necessary, inasmuch as all accidents are taken into the hospital without delay. Midwifery cases are not attended, except when they present themselves in the wards of the house. The females of the poorer classes are attended during their confinement by midwives, who, as a body, are said to be possessed of little skill, and to be the not unfrequent causes of injury to those who are placed in their hands.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir. D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Cortie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary,
and Dispensary.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing Com-
mittee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Extern Patients.

Articles of food are supplied to the intern patients alone. For the extern there is no source in the neighbourhood whence such things are in any mode to be obtained.

The bearer of a subscriber's recommendation is entitled to admission into the Hospital, provided that there be a vacancy, and that the surgeon consider him a proper object. The intern patients are occasionally allowed to leave the house, and their friends are permitted to visit them twice a week, between the hours of 12 and 2; but although, sometimes, when in a state of convalescence, required to assist the servants of the establishment in their duties, they are never called upon to do any work for the benefit of individuals connected with the charity. There are no chaplains, but the clergy of all religious denominations are considered to have a right of free access to the inmates at all hours, so that the sick can avail themselves of their services whenever they express a wish to that effect. It does not appear that improper interference has ever taken place with regard to the religious opinions of the patients. The Infirmary was not opened to persons labouring under cholera, during the prevalence of that epidemic.

The allowance of food to the patients is regulated by a fixed diet table, calculated according to their several states. Any extra comforts which may be recommended by the surgeon are also freely allowed.

Each patient is supplied with an hospital shirt on his entrance into the house. It is to be regretted that no arrangements have been made for storing and purifying the clothes which the sick bring with them.

The general management is in the hands of the governors, and is in no degree controlled by any of the officers. The governors attend to the interests of the institution with much assiduity, and are very regular in their quarterly meetings, at which five of their number constitute a quorum. They are all possessed of equal privileges as to voting, in which proxies are only taken from ladies. Minutes are always kept of the proceedings of the quarterly meetings, of which one was held on the day that the Assistant Commissioners happened to be at the charity. It was attended by nine gentlemen, including the treasurer.

No managing committee has ever been appointed, but the governors can at all times enter and inspect the details of the establishment, and there is a report-book kept for them in which to enter their remarks.

All officers are elected by the subscribers at large. The appointment of the treasurer, who also acts as secretary and collector, is permanent, and is made by open voting, and without reference to sectarian distinctions. The treasurer is allowed 13*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* annually for managing the accounts, and they are transmitted by him to the Imprest Office in Dublin after he has sworn to them on being inspected by the governors. He has not entered into any security, nor has he ever been called on to do so.

The attendants are four in number, namely, a porter, a matron and two nurses. They all reside in the house, and, with the exception of the matron, are provided with board. Their wages are paid to them at the quarterly meetings, and are as follows, viz.,

	£.	s.	d.	
Matron - - - - -	50	-	-	per annum.
Porter - - - - -	12	12	-	"
First Nurse - - - - -	8	8	-	"
Second Nurse - - - - -	7	7	-	"

All these servants are appointed by the governors, and may also be discharged by them. No deaths have occurred among the attendants.

The several articles required for the internal consumption of the hospital are supplied by contract, and it has sometimes happened that governors have been the contracting parties. With respect to the property belonging to the charity, it has never been usual to lend any portion of it, but the governors have the power of doing so if they think proper.

The reports are made in conformity with the Act of Parliament, but they have not in general been printed.

The charity possesses a capital of about 3,600*l.*, principally vested in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. government securities, and affording a yearly return of 130*l.* The principal part of its income, however, is derived from grants annually allowed by the county and by the Government, and from the annual contributions and donations of private individuals. Some of the subscriptions are for 20*l.*, and the lowest is for 3*l.* 3*s.* The three former sources of income are those upon which the existence of the institution more especially depends. The following abstracts of the general accounts will show the gross annual income and expenditure for the years 1831, 1832, 1833. They are taken from the statement which is annually prepared by the treasurer, and which is, as has been already mentioned, audited by the governors assembled in board, and afterwards forwarded to the official authorities in Dublin. No payment can be made except through the treasurer, who always keeps a small balance in hand to meet contingencies.

1831.

RECEIPTS:				EXPENDITURE:			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
County grant - - - - -	461	10	9	Salaries - - - - -	199	15	1
Government grant - - - - -	89	1	10	Provisions - - - - -	92	3	11
Fines at petty sessions - - - - -	71	11	-	Medicines - - - - -	67	16	1
Interest on funds - - - - -	77	-	3	Coals and soap, &c. - - - - -	24	18	-
Subscriptions and donations - - - - -	195	6	-	Contingencies - - - - -	102	16	4
	£.894	9	10		£.487	9	5

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Drogheda
Infirmary and
Dispensary.

kept with much regularity, and some of the more important ones are instructively recorded in detail. On the day that the institution was visited by the Assistant Commissioners, the wards contained but six patients, all of them labouring under ulcers. It was, however, stated that, including 12 who remained in hospital on the 5th of January 1833, there had been admitted in the year subsequent to that date a total of 98 patients, of which number were—

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Remained in hospital January 5th 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							<u>98</u>

During the same period the number of applicants, fit objects for the institution, who were nevertheless refused admittance from want of room, was not less than 50. Febrile affections are represented to constitute the most ordinary diseases of the district, but they have not presented themselves in an epidemic form since the year 1832. Smallpox has latterly manifested itself to a considerable extent among the poorer classes of the population, owing in great measure to the reprehensible conduct of some of the medical practitioners residing in the town of Drogheda, who have been in the habit of inoculating with variolous matter. They have been the cause of a great mortality, and the Assistant Commissioners were witnesses to five cases of inoculated smallpox, which were presented in one day at the dispensary. Vaccination is there performed gratuitously, but it has been found to afford but a doubtful security, and the confidence of the public in its efficacy is on the decline.

Patients seeking for medical relief must be provided with the recommendation of a governor, but the medical attendant is authorized to use his discretion in determining whether the applicant be a fit object for participation in the benefits of the charity or not.

The dispensary has been set on foot for the assistance of patients not requiring to be taken into the hospital. Besides those who are provided with advice and medicine at the institution on the public days, those of the sick poor who may be incapacitated from presenting themselves there are entitled to call for the attendance of the surgeon at their own dwellings, provided they be situated within a radius of one mile and a half. No charge for horse hire is ever made for such visits.

The intern patients are provided with every necessary during the course of their treatment except clothes. Their own clothes are, on their admission, sent back to their families in order to be washed.

Their diet is regulated according to a schedule, which contains two rates, namely, full diet and low diet. Those who are placed on full diet are allowed half a pound of boiled beef, without bone, on Sundays and Thursdays. Low diet consists, daily, of half a pound of bread, two quarts of new milk and one quart of buttermilk.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors, who at present are only five in number, of whom one, namely, the clergyman of the parish, acts in virtue of his office. A general meeting takes place every year, which is usually attended by a majority of the body, and of which the proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for the purpose, which was exhibited to the Assistant Commissioners.

There is also a managing committee, of which the meetings are appointed to be held quarterly, and are in general attended by a sufficient number for the transaction of business.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer.

One of the attendants, namely, the porter, is employed to act as collector. To this duty he was appointed by the medical attendant, and he receives 5*l.* per annum for his trouble. The other servants are, a matron and a nurse. The former, who is paid 21*l.* a year, was also appointed by the surgeon at the recommendation of the governors. She is provided with lodging, and with coals and candles. The nurse's wages are 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and in addition she is entitled to the full diet of the hospital.

The nature of the several sources of income on which the charity is dependent for its support, is best shown by the following table of receipts for the year ending January 5, 1834. It is necessary to premise that there are two classes of subscribers, and that no contributions are received lower than one guinea. Those who give the latter sum annually, or any thing less than 3*l.* 3*s.*, are only entitled to recommend patients for external relief at the dispensary. The other class, who give 3*l.* 3*s.* and upwards, may demand assistance for an unlimited number of patients, both in the hospital and as extern.

INCOME:							£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	7	-
County presentment	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	6	1 ³ / ₄
Interest on stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	1	6
Fines from sessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	6
Parliamentary grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	6	1 ³ / ₄
Corporation - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
							<u>£.389</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3 ¹/₂</u>

The funds of the institution lie until wanted with the treasurer.

0.5.

Y Y 4

EXPENDITURE

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.
Clothing.

Diet.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.
Attendants.

Funds and Accounts.

Custody.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.		EXPENDITURE for the Year ending January 5, 1834 :												
		£. s. d.												
Leinster. County Louth. Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D. Drogheda Infirmiary and Dispensary.	Surgeon's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	6	1 ³ / ₄
	" " as apothecary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	12	8 ³ / ₄
	Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
	Fund for the hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
	Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-
	Medicines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	6	4 ¹ / ₂
	Collector's fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
	Servant's wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	-
	Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	3 ¹ / ₂
	Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	2
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Expenditure.		£.381 13 8 ¹/₂												

Accounts.

Three years' rent remain unpaid, and the treasurer is in advance 51 l. 12 s. 9 d. leaving the institution in debt 111 l. 1 s. 3 d., to meet which, application has been made for an increase of the usual presentment. All disbursements are made by the treasurer to the order of the governors.

County Meath.

The accounts are audited once a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting. It appears, from an account kept during the last month, that the average daily expense of each patient has been exactly 8 ¹/₂ d.

County Infirmiary.

Population.

* THIS institution was established in the year 1754 by the county, the population of which, according to the census taken in 1831, was 177,023. The situation of the house is dry and airy, and the space immediately around and belonging to it is in extent about a quarter of an acre, which is laid out as a grass plot. The building stands nearly north and south. There are seven wards capable of containing 40 beds. The actual number of beds in the hospital was 26. Besides the sick wards there are two rooms for the dispensary, and two more for the porter. The nurse sleeps in one of the wards, there being no room particularly intended for her. There is no other similar institution within the county.

Building.

The house is built of stone, and is three stories high, with 20 windows in front, five of which are blind. The exact expense of the building could not be ascertained. The ground on which it stands is elevated, and near to the river Boyne. In consequence of the hospital being old and very inconveniently constructed, its state, in point of repair, cleanliness, &c., is by no means good. The drainage requires much improvement, and the ventilation of the wards should be more free.

Medical Officers.

The medical officer, who principally attends this institution, is a graduate of the university of Glasgow, and licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Dublin. He is 40 years of age and attached to the hospital eight years. The apothecary is a member of the Company of Apothecaries in Dublin, who acts also as secretary, at an additional salary of 12 l. 18 s. 8 d. per annum. He is provided with apartments in the hospital, and has fuel and candles allowed. The physician has an additional salary of 92 l. 4 s. 6 d. as chief medical superintendent of the dispensary attached to the hospital, making a total salary of 184 l. 12 s. He is a governor *ex officio*. The dispensary patients are not visited at their dwellings. The physician attends seven times a week at 10 o'clock, and prescriptions are dispensed to out-patients every day by the apothecary. Medical duties are never permanently performed by proxy, whether paid or unpaid. There is no visiting apothecary.

Election.

The treasurer was elected by the governors. He is permanent, but receives no payment. Both the physician and the apothecary were also elected by the governors. When a medical officer resigns he cannot influence the election of his successor. The election of physician is not restricted to graduates of particular universities, but that of surgeons is, to licentiates of the College of Surgeons of Dublin, and that of apothecaries, to licentiates of the Company of Apothecaries of the same city. When the last vacancy for surgeon occurred, which was in 1826, there were two candidates, and the like number for that which occurred in 1816. The number of individuals able to pay for medical advice in this district is sufficient to induce well educated practitioners to settle amongst them. The number of medical gentlemen residing in what may be called the neighbourhood of the infirmiary has not been ascertained.

Pharmacy.

The surgery, with the bottles and drawers, &c., are not very nicely kept; and the Assistant Commissioner regrets much that he cannot compliment the apothecary upon the cleanliness or good order of his pharmacy. None of the persons who supply any of the articles of medicine, &c., are members of the committee. The amount of the druggist's bill, from January 1833 to December 1833, was 54 l.

Patients' Registration.

A register of diseases, with the termination of cases, appears to be regularly kept, and all the more important cases are instructively recorded in detail. The number of sick now in the house is 25; viz.—

Acute

* Names of the persons who attended the Examination not stated.

Acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Chronic	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Capital operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fractures, wounds, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							25

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.
Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.

County Infirmary.

The chronic cases were as follows:—Abscess, six; dropsy, four; hepatitis, two; rheumatism, five; inflammations, seven. The operations performed were,—amputations, seven; hydrocele, (radical cure,) four; aneurism one; extirpation of lower jaw from articulation, one; extirpation of eye, one; for varix and ulcer, six; cataracts, three; polypus uteri, one; amputation of penis, one; removal of floating cartilages from knee joint, one; extirpation of hemorrhoids, two; paracentesis, three; removal of diseased testis, one; fistula lachrymalis, one.

GENERAL RETURN of DISEASES treated at the Meath Infirmary, during the year ending
1st January 1834.

Designation of Disease.	Remaining at the close of 1832.	Admitted during 1833.	Total treated during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained at the close of 1833.	Rate of Mortality.
Chronic cases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital operations	4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fractures	1	-	22	-	1	1	-
Wounds	3	-	52	-	2	2	-
Ulcers and abscesses	2	-	33	-	-	-	-
Diseased joints	2	-	4	-	-	1	-
Sibbens	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Herpes	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Psoriasis	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	2	-	11	-	-	-	-
Burns	1	-	7	-	-	2	-
Inflammations	1	-	16	-	1	2	-
Poisons	1	-	4	-	-	1	-
Hemorrhoids	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
Carcinoma	-	-	3	-	2	1	-
Retention of urine	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Phthisis	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
Paralysis	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Gangrene	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia	-	-	5	-	-	1	-
Cataracts	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Polypus uteri	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hydatids uterus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis	-	-	5	-	-	2	-
Fistula lachrymalis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Necrosis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hydrocele	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Rheumatism	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Paraphymosis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Obstipation	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dropsy	-	-	5	-	1	1	-
Burns and scalds	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Hernia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chorea	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	23	241	229	209	9	23	About 4 per cent.

Those who are able to purchase medicines are not supplied from the charity, though they may be subscribers. In the course of the year there was a very considerable number of applicants, fit objects for the institution, refused admittance from want of room. Each annual subscriber of three guineas may recommend in-patients, besides an unlimited number of out-patients. Subscribers of one guinea may recommend to the dispensary only. Patients may be recommended for admission by governors only, except in cases of accident. Out-patients are received at the hospital dispensary, but none are visited at their own dwellings. At the time of the inspection there were 100 who occasionally received medical assistance, at the hospital dispensary. The same out-patient is never mentioned twice in the book, unless he appears with a new disease. The medical officers are paid for their attendance when called in to the family of a subscriber; but they receive no gratuity from charity patients, directly or indirectly. Vaccination is always performed gratuitously, and is found to be a good security against smallpox, which disease has been frequent during the last two years, owing chiefly to the practice of illicit inoculation by unlicensed practitioners. The public have strong confidence in vaccination.

Who entitled to
Relief.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.

County Infirmary.

Attendants.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Observations.

Articles of diet are never furnished to the out-patients from the funds of the charity. The matron buys the provisions.

	Price in the market.
Ox-beef at 4d. per lb.	4 pence.
Mutton 6d. „	6 „
New milk 7d. per gallon	3 „ per quart.

Tenders are received for milk only. The present contractors were appointed by the governors, and are paid by the treasurer. The daily expense for the maintenance of each patient has averaged during the last week 6½d. There are no charitable funds collected in the parish for the issuing of clothing, fuel, or nourishment to the helpless poor, upon which the dispensary surgeon may give an order or recommendation.

Lunatics are sent to the District Asylum in Dublin.

The general management of the establishment is under the direction of the governors. There is no managing committee.

There are general meetings of the governors four times every year, which are usually attended by one-third of that body; and the minutes of their proceedings are regularly registered in a book kept for that purpose. The directors and visitors, *ex officio*, are, the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of Meath, and the rector of the parish. The qualifications necessary to give the right of voting at the election of medical officers are defined by the Act of Parliament. Religious belief does not form a ground of objection to a candidate of any class.

The porter of the hospital is paid 16l. 2s. per annum, besides board and lodging. The matron or housekeeper 40l., with lodging and fuel. They are appointed by the governors, and are under the immediate orders of the governors and surgeon. The other attendants are, one nurse, at 10l.; one laundress, at 6l.; one maid, 6l.; and one carrier, 4l. 4s. per annum, paid by the deputy treasurer, and may be discharged by him. Their general conduct during the last year has been very good. One, the nurse, has served six years in the hospital, with a good character.

Reports of the progress of the charity are drawn up, and printed every year.

The amount of income for the year ending 24th June 1834, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions	15	15	—
One life governor	21	—	—
County presentment	553	16	11½
Parliamentary grant	89	1	10
Annual bequest	9	4	7

The number of annual subscribers for the year was five at three guineas each, and one life governor at twenty guineas. The lowest rate of annual subscription accepted 1l. 1s. There are no medical charities in this barony which do not receive annual grants from the county rates.

The funds of the charity are lodged with the treasurer.

The amount of salaries for the year ending 24th June 1834, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Physicians' salary	92	7	6
Apothecary's	40	—	—

All disbursements are made by the Rev. Mr. Egan, for the honourable Archdeacon Packenham.

The accounts are audited four times a year, and a report submitted to the governors in full meeting, called for that purpose.

There is no medical instruction given at present. Courses of clinical lectures were given by the physician for three years, but are now discontinued. They were attended by ten pupils, each of whom paid 6l. 6s. per annum. The money thus received was the private emolument of the physician. There is one pupil now admitted to attend the practice, from whom no payment is received. Practitioners established in the neighbourhood are permitted to witness capital operations, and to see remarkable cases, when they occur. *Post-mortem* examinations are sometimes made.

There does not at present prevail any particular disease in this district.

The circumstances which appear to exercise the greatest influence on the sanitary condition of the inhabitants, are, poverty and the use of ardent spirits. The ordinary food of the poorer classes of this district is potatoes. Their clothing is but poor, and the state of their dwellings, in point of cleanliness, comfort and ventilation, is not good. Their bedding in general is nothing but loose straw. The wages of a field labourer per diem, without food, is 8d. through the year.

The use of ardent spirits is excessive.

The soil is very good, and the country is healthy.

This hospital is old and inconveniently divided. The ceilings are low, the wards small, and not well ventilated. Most of the bedsteads, as well as the bed coverings, are old, dirty looking, and worn out. The drainage requires great amendment. The floors are deeply sanded; and, in short, the whole interior does not look neat, owing, no doubt, to the age of the building.

There

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

Queen's County.

County Infirmary.

Medical Officers.

Patients.

Diet.

Clothes.

Funds and
Accounts.

Observations.

There is a private ladies' subscription society in this town, on a small scale, for the relief of the poor; perhaps 40*l.* per annum: much good is said to be done by this society.

The physician seems to devote great labour and attention to his duties, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of the whole of the resident gentry of the county. His dispensary patients are very numerous; there were crowds of them at the door.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.

THERE is but one medical officer attached to the Queen's County Infirmary, who is at the same time physician and apothecary to the institution, which is remarkable for the very superior tone of professional care devoted to the sick. Two of the surgeon's apprentices perform the duties of apothecary together, and each of the apprentices in turn, when of a certain standing, acts as physician's clerk, and writes at full length the prescriptions of the day, dictated, and afterwards revised, by the physician. Each of the apprentices is also charged with a certain number of patients, and every patient is in charge of some pupil who attends to and records his case. There is one pupil always on guard, who does not leave the hospital.

In addition to the patients who are taken into the house, extern relief is also granted to a very considerable extent: 7,690 out-patients were prescribed for and provided with medicine during the course of the year 1833, and the medical attendant has been accustomed to receive into the hospital whatever individuals from that number he deems most deserving of such assistance. He is at liberty to act thus without any ticket of recommendation being granted. Two hundred and fifty-eight applications for admission into the hospital are stated to have been refused owing to the want of funds. A record is always kept of such refusals. Sick persons are permitted to avail themselves of the advantages of the Infirmary, and to become inmates of it, on the principle of a *maison de sant *, by paying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a week, according to their circumstances. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit there were two persons of this class in the house, namely, one with a fractured thigh, and one labouring under amaurosis. The difference of price is said to make no difference as to food or lodging. The total number of beds occupied by the sick is 38, but 42 beds are at present standing, and ready for the occupation of patients.

There is no dietary nor diet-roll hung up in any of the wards, nor is there any source from which the patient can learn the quantity or the quality of the food to which he is entitled. There has been but little attention paid to the regulation of the patients' diet, the allowance of which is rather arbitrary than fixed, and left too much in the hands of the purveyor and matron. The former of these officers has been seriously indisposed for some time. It is, however, but just to add, that the surgeon has no interest whatever, direct or indirect, in any thing consumed in the hospital.

The patients are clothed in hospital dresses, consisting of a grey cloth jacket, with thick, warm, cotton-cloth trowsers, and list slippers. This gives them a clean and agreeable appearance. The articles of clothing are manufactured at the gaol, and procured at a very economical price indeed. There would appear, however, to be rather a scarcity of bed-clothes, the number of blankets in the house being, for patients 42 pairs, for the servants five pairs, and for the pupil on guard two pairs.

The total receipts on account of the Infirmary, during the last three years, were as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending June, 24, 1831	-	-	-
1832	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-

The principal sources of income do not vary much from year to year. In 1833 the debtor side of the governor's account with the institution stood thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
To balance in favour of the public, 24th June, 1832	-	-	-
Received county grants at Lent and Summer assizes	-	-	-
Annual subscriptions during the period	-	-	-
Donations from Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart., for Election, 1832	-	-	-
Gosling money at Spring assizes	-	-	-
With and from patients	-	-	-
Individuals 6 <i>s.</i> ; Poor boxes 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	-	-	-

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Medicine sold to Cholera Hospital, &c. &c.	13	13	9
Trusses 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> ; packages returned 19 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	2	6	4
For glass measures 13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; vaccine forfeit 4 <i>s.</i>	0	17	5

(continued.)

* A sum of about 350*l.* appears as being brought forward on each year's account in favour of the public.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster. Queen's County.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D. County Infirmary.

Expenditure.

Medical and Surgical Instruction.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq.

County Infirmary.

Population and Extent of Country.

Medical Officer.

Lead 13s. 11d.; caps 8d.; delft. 3d.						
Charles Maddox, arrears of rent due						
Fines levied by Dr. Jacob on his servants	-	-	-	1	0	0
On servants of the institution				0	7	6
Treasurer of the county for presentments granted						
Fines levied by magistrates at petty sessions, from June 25th, 1832, to June 24th, 1833, both days included						
Total charge						
In the year ending June 24, 1831, were expended						
Ditto 1832, ditto						
Ditto 1833, ditto						

The expenditure is given at full length in the statement of accounts annually printed. The following is an abstract for the year 1833-4.

* Provisions	-	-	-	373	17	9
Medicines	-	-	-	169	13	7
Wine and whiskey	-	-	-	20	5	9
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	21	12	9
Sundries for medical purposes	-	-	-	17	11	1
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	283	11	6
Furniture and repairs	-	-	-	32	18	-
Fuel, soap and candles	-	-	-	98	15	8
Sundries, as calico, flannel, &c.	-	-	-	24	9	7
Rent	-	-	-	31	12	-
Stationery and stamps	-	-	-	7	6	-
Contingencies	-	-	-	8	2	2

Total discharge	-	-	-	1	096	15	10
Balance in favour of public, June 24, 1833	-	-	-	204	18	11	1
	-	-	-	1	301	14	10

This hospital is very remarkable for the high grade and striking importance of the medical instruction which it is made to afford under the direction of the attending surgeon. It is the only county infirmary in which the Assistant Commissioners have met with any organized system of education; and certainly the arrangements which have been here made reflect the highest credit on their author, and must tend to produce sound practical surgeons and physicians. It is much to be lamented that more extensive advantage is not taken of the educational facilities provided by the provincial hospitals throughout Ireland, by admitting a greater number, both of pupils and professors. For however zealous and scientific one man may be, it is the division of labour which multiplies produce, as well in the moral as in the physical world. In the Queen's County Infirmary there are nine pupils, all indented apprentices of the surgeon, and who have the appearance of being well educated, gentleman-like young men. Mention has been already made of the manner in which they participate in the medical superintendence of the patients. Their number is not limited, and they have access to the practice of the gaol and of the District Lunatic Asylum, of both of which the medical attendant of the present institution is also physician. Two subjects have been dissected in the anatomical theatre or dead-house of the Infirmary, under the provisions of the late Anatomy Bill.

There is no other medical charity within a considerable distance of the town, in which the Wicklow County Hospital is situated. The nearest are at Newtownmountkennedy and at Rathdrum, both of which places are about nine miles off. The medical superintendent of the County Infirmary is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is at present in his 36th year, and was appointed to the situation in April 1832. He is engaged in private practice, and is required to visit the intern patients of the hospital daily, and to prescribe

* Bread, potatoes and milk are contracted for, the contract prices for the six months ending October 20, 1834, were as follows:—						
Bread	-	-	-	-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.
Potatoes (half cups, half lumpers)	-	-	-	-	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone.
Milk	-	-	-	-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Irish quart.

† Names of the persons who attended the examination not stated.

prescribe for applicants for external relief on three days in every week. These portions of his duty are occasionally performed by a substitute, (who is a licentiate of the Dublin College of Surgeons,) whenever professional engagements render his temporary absence unavoidable.

The Assistant Commissioners found the medicine that had been provided for the purposes of the charity to be of the best quality. It had been purchased from the Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin, and the average annual cost for the previous three years was stated to have been under 40*l*.

A very accurate register has been kept of the number of patients to whom assistance has been granted, together with memoranda of the result of the mode of treatment adopted in each case. From an examination of the register it would appear that the most usual diseases have been bowel complaints, inflammations, abscesses, ulcers and hernia. Of the latter some have been operated upon with success. There have also been some cases of amputation. The gross number of patients admitted during the year, amounts, upon an average, to 120.

Strictly speaking, no persons are entitled to relief except they have provided themselves with a ticket of recommendation from a governor, but this condition is not very rigidly enforced, and all persons who apply are attended to. This refers more particularly to extern patients, but it is stated that cases of accident are always taken into the hospital without delay. Attendance is not given by the medical attendant to the poor at their dwellings, except as a voluntary act of humanity on his part, neither is he liable to be called upon to visit lying-in women, a want the more sensibly felt as the nearest visiting dispensary is at least eight miles distant. As to the degree of attention paid to the intern patients, it is remarked by the surgeon that "certain forms of acute disease require to be seen by the medical attendant at least once and often two or three times in the day. It is only in disorders of a chronic character, that occasional attendance can be really of any use." No arrangements exist in the hospital for the reception of lunatics. The surgeon is accustomed to refer all such patients to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin, and he states that he usually experiences considerable difficulty in procuring their admission into that institution. Long delays occur on every application, and some lunatics have remained in the county gaol for several years, although the lunatic asylum referred to has been since some years constructed into a district establishment.

The general management of the Infirmary is vested in the governors at large. Of these some have acquired their privileges, by having given a "life donation" of 20 guineas, and others by being annual subscribers of three guineas. Those who contribute two guineas annually (amongst whom is the apothecary of the establishment) are not entitled to participate in the direction of the charity, and are only allowed to recommend persons for relief. The governors assemble to the number of five or six on the second Friday in every month, and transact all the business of the charity; three form a quorum, and it is considered that these meetings render unnecessary the appointment of a managing committee. There are not any visiting governors expressly chosen, but some of the number who reside in the town or in its immediate neighbourhood are in the habit of inspecting from time to time, the condition of the hospital and of its inmates.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, who acts without any remuneration, and has not given any security. He was appointed by the subscribers according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, but his election has not been renewed.

The sources of income on which the charity principally depends, are, the county presentment, the annual contributions of the subscribers, and donations. It receives usually a small sum from fines imposed by the magistrates, and it has also hitherto enjoyed the interest of some money which was vested in government security, but which is at present diverted to the construction of a new hospital.

The gross income during each of the last three years was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831.	520	18	9
1832.	661	16	1
1833.	700	13	5½

* THE Clare County Infirmary is situated in the town of Ennis, and is intended to afford medical aid to the population of the entire county. The Assistant Commissioners had abundant reason to pronounce it one of the best administered and best regulated hospitals, with which they had become acquainted in Ireland, both in point of financial economy, and in matters purely medical.

The wards, more especially the male wards, were in the very highest state of order, cleanliness and general wholesomeness of arrangement. The patients enjoyed an advantage, which is far from being general elsewhere; namely, a spacious well ventilated day-room allotted to each story, in which the convalescents are permitted to sit or walk about after the morning visit. These day-rooms also serve as operating theatres whenever capital operations are to be performed.

This

* Names of the persons who attended the Examination not stated.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster.

County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by Cnsack Roney, esq.

County Infirmary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

General Management.

Funds and Accounts.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Population and Extent of Country.

Medical Officer.
Building, &c.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Munster.
County Clare.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Rules.

This hospital has been regenerated by the late change in its medical officers from a state of sad confusion, inefficiency and neglect. The large accession of funds, which the election brought, has been most wisely and creditably expended upon the premises. Monopoly and abuse have been banished, and the institution is no longer a close borough, maintained at the public expense for the benefit of one to the prejudice of the poor. The medical staff at present consists of two joint surgeons.

In addition to their salaries as surgeons of the Infirmary each of them receives an allowance of 50*l.* per annum, in consideration of their attendance at the dispensary.

The cost of medicines is included in the general charge for those articles; the average of which for the two years of 1832 and 1833 was 126*l.* The materials for making ointments and tinctures (which are prepared by the apothecary, with the exception of mercurial ointment) are presumed to be included.

The name of a patient is never entered on the register more than once in the course of the year, and yet 4,452 names appear on that book for the year 1833. The entire number of beds in the hospital is 60, of which four are for the nurses; but the average number of patients seldom falls below 58. This number was found in the wards on the day on which this evidence was furnished to the Assistant Commissioners. They were all individually examined, and not one was found to be an object which could be deemed improper for the institution, or who had been unnecessarily detained in the house. They were all interesting and curable cases, and bore the appearance of improvement under the judicious care of the medical attendants.

Extern patients are seen and prescribed for at the pharmacy, on stated days, which are painted in large letters over the entrance-door of the hospital.

The care of the intern patients is divided between the two surgeons, who share likewise the emoluments between them. This arrangement has the effect not only of protecting the charity from falling again into abuse, but also of giving an additional practical surgeon to the neighbourhood, and an additional advocate to the just claims of the poor. Whenever a necessity is supposed to exist for an operation of any importance, the medical practitioners of the town and surrounding country are invited to attend at the hospital. The more experienced of these gentlemen are always consulted, when the case admits of deliberation, as to the expediency of the proceeding.

The following is a copy of the dietary.—

LOW DIET.

Breakfast.—Four ounces of meal; one quart of milk.

Dinner.—Four ounces of meal; one quart of milk.

FULL DIET.

Breakfast.—Six ounces of meal, for stirabout; one pint of milk.

Dinner.—One pound of bread, or two pounds and three-quarters of potatoes; one quart of milk.

All other allowances, as tea, sugar, coffee, bread, &c., for breakfast, or meat for dinner, are to be put down as extras; also, meal for poultices.

Bread to be substituted for stirabout or potatoes, when such are found to disagree with the patient.

Much praise is due to the public spirited and charitable authorities of Ennis for the admirable state of efficiency to which they have brought all their institutions with which the lower orders are more particularly connected.

No person can be admitted a patient, except in cases of urgency or accident, without a ticket from a governor specifying his name.

No incurable shall be admitted, or when discovered to be incurable, shall be immediately discharged.

When there is not sufficient room for all the persons applying for admission the preference will be given—

1st. To the most sickly and distressed objects.

2d. To those who have longest applied for admission.

3d. To those who have come the greatest distance.

4th. To those sent by governors who have before sent the fewest number of patients.

No person shall be admitted a patient who is able to pay for subsistence and medical attendance.

The house to be thoroughly cleaned every day; the windows to be opened every fine day.

All fires and candles to be extinguished by nine o'clock at night in the wards.

No person, a stranger excepted, shall be admitted, unless coming on matters of business, without an order from the surgeon or a governor, and when admitted not suffered to remain more than ten minutes.

The servants will be responsible for their conduct and for the goods and furniture belonging to the house. Their taking any fees or presents from any patient or visitor will subject them to immediate dismissal.

Any patient going out of the infirmary, without leave from the surgeon or a governor, shall be discharged.

Any patient smoking, dirtying the floor or walls, shall be discharged.

Any patient guilty of swearing, blasphemy, drinking, gaming or filthy conversation, disobedience or impudence to the officers of the house shall be immediately discharged.

All

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Reports.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Stores.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts

Expenditure.

All patients are to assist in cleaning the yards or bringing turf and water for the house, if the surgeon thinks them capable of doing so.

Every patient to be up and dressed at eight o'clock in the morning in summer, and nine in winter, except from illness they are unable to do so.

No patients allowed to go into or lie on their beds in the day time without leave from the surgeon or nurse.

There is as yet some room for improvement in the construction of the diet table, and more economy could, no doubt, be introduced in the maintenance of each patient, as may be judged from the underneath averages.

One patient costs for diet per day	£.	s.	d.
" " " week	-	-	4 1 1/2
" " " year	-	-	2 10 3

In this calculation is included the consumption of meat, wine and groceries, which items are kept under the head of extras.

Cost of diet for one patient, not including extras—

Per day	£.	s.	d.
" week	-	-	4 1 1/2
" year	-	-	2 10 3

Cost of supporting one patient, including all expenses, except "extras"—

Per day	£.	s.	d.
" week	-	-	10 7 1/2
" year	-	-	6 10 10 1/2

Cost of supporting one patient, including extras,—

Per day	£.	s.	d.
" week	-	-	11 1 1/2
" year	-	-	6 6 10 14 7

It is deserving of remark, that eight quarts or a pottle of milk for the Infirmary cost 1s. 1d., whilst the same quantity for the House of Industry, under the same roof, costs only 11d.

The ordinary income of the institution is shown by an abstract from the treasurer's accounts for the year ending January 5th 1833.

Balance in favour of public, 5 January 1832	£.	s.	d.
Balance of a previous presentment	-	-	57 16 11
Presentment of the Spring assizes 1832	-	-	153 16 11
Parliamentary grant for the year 1832	-	-	553 16 11
Subscriptions for the year 1832	-	-	92 6 1 1/2
Fines levied at petty sessions	-	-	103 19 -
	-	-	54 6 3
	£.	1,016	2 1 1/2

The net income of the year ending January 5th 1834 was	£.	s.	d.
" " " " 1831	-	-	3,367 8 11*
" " " " 1831	-	-	904 10 - 3/4

The several items of expenditure in the year ending January 5th 1834, were—

Provisions,—meal, milk, bread, salt	£.	s.	d.
Spirits, wine and malt liquors	-	-	274 10 11 1/2
Medicines	-	-	5 -
Firing, soap and candles	-	-	129 2 10 1/2
Bedding and new furniture	-	-	23 15 - 1/2
Building and repairs	-	-	12 16 4 1/2
Rent	-	-	28 11 2 1/2
Salaries and wages	-	-	8 8 -
Contingencies	-	-	206 8 - 3/4
	-	-	5 - 10 1/2
	£.	688	18 4 1/2

† The expenditure in the following year was	£.	s.	d.
" " " " previous year was	-	-	2,569 4 5
	-	-	699 10 4 1/2

* The large surplus of this year's income over that of other years, arose from the contributions of 126 life governors and six annual governors, which were received previous to an election of medical officers.
† Of this 1,644l. 18s. 3d. were expended on new buildings and repairs of old. The unusual cost was defrayed by the unusual income of the preceding year, to which mention has been already made.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Munster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of District.Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. BALDWIN, protestant curate.—J. BARRY, esq. secretary.—HENRY BRADDLE, esq. J. P.—
Mr. ROBERT CLAY, J. P.—Rev. Mr. COLLINS, roman catholic priest.—R. DELACOUR, esq., J. P.—
WILLIAM FRANKS, esq., J. P.—Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, protestant rector.—C. D. O. JEPHSON, esq.,
M. P.—Colonel LONGFIELD, J. P.—W. MADDEN, esq.—ADAM NEWMAN, esq., J. P.—Rev. Mr.
STOWEL.—The two Medical Attendants attached to the Institution.

THE County of Cork Infirmary is situate in the town of Mallow, and is the only institution for the treatment of surgical cases in the county, which is the largest in Ireland, and includes a population of 800,000. Some parts of the county for which it is intended are 60 miles off, where of course its benefits are never felt, nor do they extend half so far. It seldom occurs that patients are to be met with in it who have come from a greater distance than 15 or 20 miles, a circumstance clearly pointing out how totally inadequate must be the means of affording relief possessed by any one infirmary, when the extent of the county is taken into account. The gentlemen present were of opinion that at least three such institutions were required; they represented as the fittest localities for these establishments, the city of Cork for the eastern portion of the county, and Skibbereen, or somewhere in its direction, for the south-western; and they agreed in stating the institution under consideration to be most eligibly placed for the northern and north-west division. It was quite necessary, however, that it should be enlarged, upwards of 100 cases having been refused admittance in one year for want of room, as appears from a list kept by the medical officer; and it frequently occurs that patients who are convalescent and quite unfit to leave the hospital, are yet of necessity discharged to make room for bad accidents or other urgent cases.

The house, which is three stories high and built of stone in a substantial manner, possesses a commodious room for the dispensing of medicines, besides a large waiting-room. There are five wards, each 23 feet by 18, and ten feet in height, containing 25 beds, which, with the other furniture of the house, are in very good order; five additional beds could with ease be introduced, if the state of the funds would permit. One room is given to the matron, which is also used as a board-room. The matron has also a bed-room, a kitchen and a coal-store; there is further a store-room and a room used for dissections. The house is rather nearer to the town than could be desired, and the numerous surrounding buildings permit but an imperfect circulation of air. There are baths attached to the institution. The building, with a small yard in front and a garden in the rear, is held rent free under a lease of three lives renewable for ever, with a pepper-corn fine.

There are two surgeons attached, one as senior and consulting physician, and the other as surgeon in ordinary. The latter was appointed to act as surgeon to the infirmary at a meeting convened by the secretary in August 1833. He is at present 28 years of age, and previous to his appointment he had acted for three years as assistant to his father, with whom he continues to reside in the town, not far distant from the institution. He attends on every day in the week, except Sunday, at one o'clock, and in his absence the duty would be performed by the senior physician. He has a considerable share of private practice, and he received his education in midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. The apothecary, is the only other medical officer, and as he also resides in the town there is ample security that there would always be some qualified person on the spot in cases of sudden emergency. All medicines are administered to the patients by the matron or under her inspection, and the governors possess every necessary control over all the above-mentioned officers.

The Act of Parliament fixes the salary of the surgeon at 80*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the apothecary has 50*l.* per annum, and neither gentleman receives any other allowance from the funds of the charity.

When a vacancy in the list of officers occurs, notice is generally given in the newspapers of the intent to hold an election, at which all governors are entitled to vote. The age of the candidates does not form a subject of inquiry; but the Act of Parliament strictly requires that each candidate for the situation of surgeon should be either a member or licentiate of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, and that the candidate apothecaries should be masters of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. It was not considered necessary, after the last election, at which there were but two candidates, that the grand jury should receive notice of what had been done. There are at Mallow and the surrounding country a considerable number of resident persons of independent means, and many medical men have in consequence been induced to settle in the town; but it is not thought that any of them would gratuitously undertake the charge of the infirmary, and, in point of fact, none besides the surgeons possess the legal qualification. The witnesses were unanimous in the expression of their approbation of the manner in which both the physicians have always discharged their duties; and though complaints against them have been laid before the committee on the part of the poor, who are quite ready to speak of their grievances, they have always been found, on investigation, to be groundless.

A good supply of all necessary medicines, including the recent French preparations, was found in the medicine room, where a spirit of great neatness prevailed. They are always under the care of the apothecary, and are never used but for the purposes of the charity. This latter remark may be also applied to a very sufficient stock of apparatus for preparing infusions, &c., and to a number of useful surgical instruments. Until lately, the prescriptions of the attending physician were sent to be made up by an apothecary in the town, a system found

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary
and Dispensary.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

All

found to be very expensive, the sum disbursed in 1831 for drugs being 165*l.*, in 1832, 159*l.* in 1832, 152*l.* A change, however, has taken place recently. An apothecary has been engaged, and whatever is required is procured from druggists in Cork. The cost of medicine for the last year was under 40*l.* Leeches are always applied when judged expedient. The apothecary is supplied with vaccine matter from the institution, with which he gratuitously inoculates all applicants, and though none of the medical officers are prevented from inoculating with smallpock, their opinion on the subject prevents their so doing.

The physician keeps a register in which he enters the diseases for which patients have been admitted, the terminations of such diseases, and the instances in which admission to the hospital has been refused. He has been in the habit of lodging a copy of this register with the grand jury, and he has also furnished the Assistant Commissioners with a copy, extending to the last eight years. At the time of the Assistant Commissioners' visit there were 25 beds occupied, and about 25 extern patients were in regular attendance. In the course of the last three years, though there were many minor operations, there were but four capital, which were attended with success. The infirmary affords no relief to lying-in women.

The recommendation of a governor entitles any person to admission; yet but few instances offer where this recommendation is made use of by persons capable of paying for relief, within which class are not counted the servants of subscribers or others, who are always freely admitted. Subscribers never participate in any manner in the benefits of the charity, but they are not limited in the number of poor persons whom they may recommend, to all of which class the institution readily affords every necessary relief, never in any case refusing admission to accidents which require immediate succour, and for this latter purpose it possesses an adequate store of splints, bandages, &c.

Extern patients are daily prescribed for at the surgeon's house between the hours of 10 and 11, and the committee require that the apothecary shall visit in the town whatever sick persons the physicians may deem in want of such attention; but this is seldom done, as the surgical cases chiefly, if not entirely, come under their care. It constantly occurs that the surgeon's aid is called for during the night. The midwives of this district, by whom the women of the lower class are mostly attended, appear to be possessed of more skill than is generally to be met with in that description of persons in this part of the county. It has been before stated that vaccination is gratuitously performed, and it is gratifying to be enabled to add, that the confidence of the public in that operation is deservedly on the increase, as it is found, if not altogether preventive of, still to be a most efficient check, to the virulence of small pock, which is rather on the decline in this district of late years.

Wine and every other article of nourishment for the sick is afforded by the institution, and entrusted to the disposal of the matron.

The friends of patients are allowed to see them on every day except Sundays and fair days, but the patients themselves are not permitted to leave the charity, except with the express leave of the surgeon, and a set of rules is hung up in each ward for the maintenance of order. No work is required from any of the patients, except that they shall, when convalescent, occasionally assist in the cleaning of the house. No lunatics are admitted to the infirmary, and when such cases present themselves they are sent to the Lunatic Asylum in Cork. Although no chaplain is attached no difficulties are ever placed in the way of any religious minister whom a patient may wish to see; the clergyman whom he may wish to see is sent for, and no other is ever permitted to interfere in any manner.

There is a systematic dietary.

No clothes are provided for the patients, but those they may bring with them are carefully attended to and cleansed.

The general management is in the hands of about 28 governors, and from it are strictly excluded all paid officers. Minutes are kept of their fixed annual meetings which are usually attended by from five to nine, and at which the personal votes alone of the governors are taken; five constitute a quorum.

There is also a managing committee who appoint a sub-committee of three, who meet weekly to arrange the affairs of the establishment, subject to the control of a board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury. An account is kept of their proceedings. The governors are in the habit of visiting from time to time.

There are no non-medical paid officers. The treasurer, and the secretary, have retained their places since their first appointment, at a meeting of the governors by open voting, a mode of proceeding to which all the witnesses seemed partial. A copy of the bye-laws which regulate this and other meetings was submitted to the Assistant Commissioners, and no religious prejudice appears ever to have interfered. Though the treasurer does not give the required security, he, as well as the other unpaid officers, are considered accountable to the committee as well as to the grand jury, neither of which bodies have ever had reason to complain of their conduct in any particular.

The matron who resides in the house, and is appointed by the governors, who have alone the power of discharging her, receives 52*l.* per annum with coals and candles; for this sum she provides nurses and other necessary servants.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

All articles of food are procured by public contracts, which are renewed monthly or annually under the direction of the sub-committee, who see that they are faithfully applied to the purposes of the institution alone, and a considerable saving is effected by the practice.

The general laws of the institution appeared to the witnesses in every way worthy of approval, and on enquiry no one could offer any suggestions for their alteration.

A report is annually made to the subscribers and to the grand jury, detailing every particular relating to the admission, cure, discharge, &c., of the patients. In general this report is not printed.

The amount of annual subscriptions for the last three years was —

	£.	s.	d.
1831	137	3	—
1832	97	13	8
1833	88	19	6

None of the witnesses offered any explanation of the very considerable falling off in this source of supply during the last two years. Subscriptions seldom are received from the poorer classes, and although they were entirely to cease the institution would yet be upheld by the county. It possesses no property of any kind, and whatever annual or other contributions it receives are given without any improper stipulation.

The funds are collected by a person who receives 4*l.* 4*s.* for so doing, and who immediately lodges them in the bank of Delacour & Co. to the credit of the institution whence it is drawn when required by the secretary, who, assisted by the treasurer and medical attendants, examines every bill before it is given for payment to the matron, whose correctness is secured by oath. The expenditure for the last three years is stated as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	640	14	7
1832	554	19	9
1833	606	—	4

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

The accounts are made up monthly, and at the end of the year they are laid before the subscribers, and a copy is sent to the grand jury.

Instruction afforded.

No instruction is given at this infirmary, nor do any pupils attend its practice. The only dissections which take place are those which are made at the desire of the coroner, and such as are authorized by the consent of the friends of the deceased.

Boards of Health.

In the report furnished of the Fever Hospital, all the necessary information will be found with respect to the powers and nature of the board of health, and the hygienic measures which it is thought proper to adopt.

Persons who attended the Examination.

City of Cork.

North Charitable
Infirmary
and Dispensary.

JAMES CLARKE, esq.—W. CUMMINGS, esq.—WILLIAM FAGAN, esq.—Rev. JOHN FORSYTH, protestant curate.—Rev. Mr. HALLAN, Rev. Mr. M'CLOUD, roman catholic clergymen of the parish.—R. HOWE, esq.—JAMES LANE, esq.—Rev. D. QUARRY, rector.—The four Medical Attendants of the Institution.—The Apothecary and Stewards.

Population and
Extent of Country.

The North Infirmary of the city of Cork, (incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1744) was erected in the year 1720. It is situated in a part of the city chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes, and in the immediate vicinity of several distilleries, tan-yards and other manufactories. The site is elevated and salubrious, but the approaches to it are bad, and the Infirmary is surrounded on all sides by dwellings of the lowest description, abounding in filth and the worst nuisances. As to the extent to which it affords medical assistance to the poor, it is stated by the witnesses, that no limitation whatsoever exists with respect to the district from which patients are admitted. They are received from all places and from the shipping in the river. The number of medical charities in Cork and its immediate vicinity is very considerable; they may be arranged into those which are designed for intern patients, and into those which merely dispense advice and medicine. Of the first kind are the South Infirmary, the House of Recovery, the Fever Hospital, the Hospital of the House of Industry, the Lying-in Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum; of the second kind, the following institutions occur in different directions within six miles of the city, namely, the Cork General Dispensary, and those of Blackrock, Douglas Glanmire, Strand Road, Blarney, Ballinhassig, Whitechurch and Dunbolloge. These several establishments, occupying distinct localities (the Cork General Dispensary being nearly in the centre of all) are considered

dered amply sufficient for the wants of the labouring and indigent classes, and one of the witnesses goes so far as to say that they are needlessly or injudiciously multiplied, at least within the precincts of the city. It is, however, stated, that in general the amount of intern accommodation is by no means too great, but it is expected that, with reference to the institution at present under consideration, this defect will be remedied by the new hospital which has been commenced. The old Infirmary is about to be taken down and a large new building is in progress of completion on an ample space of ground in the vicinity. In this new hospital there are two wards 48 feet by 23 feet, capable of containing 20 beds each ward; and four wards, respectively 36 feet by 22 feet, intended to contain eight beds each, making a total of 72 beds. The lower part of the building is to be appropriated to the dispensary department, and is spacious and well arranged. In this building there are all the essential capabilities for forming a useful and efficient hospital, but, as mentioned before, the insulation is extremely imperfect, and the space between the external walls and the adjacent hovels is only 18 feet. The supply of furniture in the present infirmary consists of 40 iron bedsteads of the cheapest kind, sacks for straw bedding, sheets and blankets long in use, and never very good, and some earthenware. The whole stock of the institution seems to be very nearly worn out. Neither garden nor airing grounds are attached to the Infirmary, as the space on which the new erection is going forward was formerly devoted to those uses. The ground was held in fee by the establishment, but the patients never derived any advantage from it, the produce being, according to the evidence of some of the witnesses, always appropriated to the use of the apothecary and his family.

Two physicians and two surgeons, an apothecary and an assistant apothecary, compose the staff of the institution. The four medical gentlemen are doctors in medicine of the Edinburgh University, and have been connected with the charity for periods varying from 11 to four years. The nominal apothecary is a member of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin, and has held the situation for a period of about 42 years; the assistant apothecary, although returned as in the receipt of a salary of 37*l.* a year, and provided with apartments in the house, does not possess any professional qualifications whatsoever. He is merely the apprentice of the apothecary, and, on referring to the books of the institution, there is no record to be found of his having been appointed or elected either by the governors or trustees; he however resides in the house, the apothecary having ceased to occupy any apartments since the breaking out of the cholera in the year 1832, when the entire premises were cleared out, and devoted to the reception of patients labouring under that disease. The other medical officers derive their appointments from the trustees, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and with one exception, they do not hold any second appointment to other charities; the gentleman excepted is physician to the Lying-in Hospital, but does not receive any remuneration for his services in that capacity. One of the medical officers is obliged to attend at the dispensary on each day in the week, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, and this duty they perform in succession, having made an arrangement, whereby the place of him whose turn it may be to attend and who may have occasion to absent himself, is supplied by one or other of his colleagues. From the circumstance of the assistant apothecary residing in the house, and being obliged at all times to send for one of the medical gentlemen when any circumstance calls for their aid, there is sufficient security for relief being quickly granted in all cases of emergency. The trustees also possess authority over the several officers, and have it in their power to control them in the regular discharge of their respective duties. The administration of medicine to the patients is entirely confided to the two senior nurses.

The two physicians and the senior surgeon receive 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* each per annum. The apothecary receives 52*l.* 10*s.* yearly, and for the assistant apothecary is charged a salary of 27*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The junior surgeon receives no remuneration for his services. The assistant apothecary is provided with an apartment in the house, but he does not draw any allowance for maintenance. The amount of payment awarded to the several officers rests entirely at the discretion of the trustees.

It has been already intimated that the election of the medical officers rests in the hands of the trustees. It is, however, stated that whenever a vacancy occurs proper means for insuring competition for the situation, by advertisements inserted in the newspapers, are always adopted. The number of candidates who present themselves is usually very considerable, but on the last occasion not more than three (including the successful one) contested the election. The qualifications which were required were, (without any limitation as to age,) for the physicians, a degree from some university, for the surgeons, a diploma from some one of the colleges of surgeons, and for the apothecary, the diploma of the Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin. It is further stated that there are several qualified practitioners residing in the city, who would be very willing to undertake the medical service of the charity without any prospect of remuneration. Neither superannuation nor retiring pensions are ever granted. No instance of mortality has occurred among the medical officers for a period of several years. The Assistant Commissioners inquired as to the means possessed by the poor for obtaining redress in case of their being treated with harshness or neglect by either the physicians or surgeons. They were informed, that the class in question were well aware that any complaints laid by them before the trustees would meet with immediate attention. It was, at the same time, observed that no complaint had ever been preferred.

The apothecary's shop was found to contain an adequate supply of good medicines, including the generality of the recently adopted preparations; the arrangements, however,

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
City of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M. D.

North Charitable
Infirmary
and Dispensary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Munster.
City of Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.North Charitable
Infirmary
and Dispensary,

Diet.

General Manage-
mentPatients' Regis-
tration.Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

of the shop were very far from what should characterize a similar place; they were slovenly, and evinced a total want of cleanliness and neatness. The pharmaceutical apparatus (which was of the best kind), as well as the medicines, were under the joint care of the apothecary and of his apprentice, or the assistant apothecary as he was called; the former person is the proprietor of an extensive apothecary's and druggist's shop in the city of Cork, and up to a very recent period he appears to have been permitted to supply the establishment, not only with medicine but with every other article required for its internal consumption, at his own discretion; he has been, in fact, not only the apothecary of the infirmary, but also the steward of the infirmary, the secretary of the infirmary, and, as far as could be learned, the board of the infirmary; as to the prices at which he has been accustomed to furnish medicine to the charity, it deserves to be mentioned that his account for the year which has just expired is much lower than those of previous years, notwithstanding that the number of patients relieved has very considerably increased. This discrepancy was, however, rendered intelligible to the Assistant Commissioners, when they learned, that in consequence of the South Infirmary, in another part of the city, having obtained a contract for medicine on reasonable terms, an arrangement was effected, whereby the individual referred to became bound to provide all the medicines necessary for the institution at present under consideration, at the same rates as those paid by the South Infirmary. Before this alteration the cost of medicine seems to have been very disproportionately high. It is stated that leeches are freely applied to those patients for whom the medical officers represent them to be expedient, and that they are supplied *gratuitously* by the apothecary. Nothing has been done for the diffusion of cow-pock in connexion with the present institution. Several of the witnesses, however, bear testimony to the advantages derived from the practice of vaccination among the poor, and it was observed by the clergymen and medical men who attended as witnesses, that "very generally, when the insertion of vaccine matter did not altogether confer an immunity from small-pox, it tended to mitigate the symptoms of that disease in a very remarkable manner." The medical officers represented themselves as decidedly adverse to the inoculation with variolous matter.

The registration of patients extends to no other particulars than the nature of the disease for which they have been admitted, and the name of the medical officer who happened to be in attendance at the date of admission. No entry is made of the cases in which admission is refused; it merely remains open to the subscriber whose recommendation has been declined, to write for an explanation of the motives to such refusal. At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit there were but 13 patients in the house, but it was stated that the number of those who daily attended for advice and medicine at the dispensary connected with the Infirmary did not fall much short of 100.

Medical relief is extended to all persons who apply as extern patients at the dispensary, but none are entitled to admission into the wards except those who have provided themselves with a proper recommendation. This condition is not calculated to restrict the utility of the institution in any sensible degree, because the subscribers and other privileged persons may issue as many recommendatory orders as they think proper, and frequently do so even in favour of strangers. There are many instances in which the servants of subscribers, and even domestics of the upper class, such as housekeepers and butlers, have been received into the house as intern patients, but the witnesses state that in general no other persons find admission than those whose circumstances of known distress may be considered as giving them a just claim to participation in the benefits of the charity by obtaining gratuitous relief.

With reference to extern patients more particularly, they are prescribed for and supplied with proper remedies by one or other of the attending physicians, on every day in the week except Sunday, between the hours of 11 and 12. Several of the sick poor are also attended at their own houses, and receive medical assistance whenever they require it. Fractures and other accidents are also frequently attended to out of doors, and treated by means of bandages and splints belonging to the charity. The physicians remark on the absolute necessity of daily attention to those labouring under acute diseases, and they observe that it can only be dispensed with where the disorder partakes of a chronic nature. The Infirmary does not provide any assistance for the poor lying-in women of its neighbourhood. They are consequently reduced to rely on midwives, who, by the united testimony of all the witnesses examined, are grossly ignorant of the duties which they undertake; they are not unfrequently the cause of much suffering and of positive injury to both mother and child.

It has been mentioned that the procuring admission as an intern patient is contingent on the possession of a recommendation. This rule is never departed from but in cases of sudden accident and of emergency. After admission, except under peculiar circumstances, a patient is not allowed to leave the institution so long as he continues under medical treatment; during that period he is never called upon to perform any work, except to render some trifling assistance in preserving cleanliness throughout the house; his friends are permitted to visit him upon obtaining permission to that effect, either from the attending physician or from the apothecary. There are no chaplains attached to the North Infirmary, but clergymen of all sects are considered to be in possession of a right to visit the members of their respective communions whenever the latter express a wish to see them, or to participate in the rites of their church. The several clergymen who were present at this examination coincide in stating, that "no illiberal or sectarian interference has ever occurred, whether

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
City of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack-Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

North Charitable
Infirmary
and Dispensary.

Diet.

General Manage-
ment.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

whether on the part of clergy or laity, with the patients in the wards, and they further add, that neither controversial nor theological tracts have ever been circulated among them. During the prevalence of cholera in the city the disease obtained a footing in this establishment, which after a time became restricted solely to the relief of those who were attacked by the epidemic. Restored, as it is at present, to its original purposes, it does not contain any ward for the reception of lunatics; such cases, whenever they present themselves, are sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where an order bearing the signatures of two magistrates, and which is easily procured, secures immediate admission for the patient.

The diet of the intern patients is represented by the witnesses as being deficient neither in quantity nor quality. It was stated to be usually regulated at the discretion of the physicians and surgeons, but owing to the absence of a systematic dietary (without which no hospital can possibly be well conducted) those gentlemen have to point out expressly what each separate patient shall receive as food on every day in the week. An antiquated form of diet was discovered to exist for the regulation of such matters, but it has long ceased to be made use of; and when it is considered by whom the several articles of the patients' food are supplied, the inferences to be drawn are too obvious to need mention. Wine is occasionally ordered for the sick, and this as well as *every thing else*, is supplied by the apothecary.

The patients make use of their own clothing while in the house. Such portions of it as they do not immediately require are placed aside, and resumed on their departure.

The general management of the North Cork Infirmary exhibits an almost incredible instance of culpable neglect and indifference on the part of the trustees. By referring to the book of proceedings the Assistant Commissioners ascertained that for the last 40 years there had scarcely been one regular meeting of the governors, although the Act of Parliament under which the institution is incorporated, requires that a succession of trustees, duly elected by the governors, should be kept up. The remissness of the governing body has placed the entire control of the establishment in the hands of the apothecary, who states, in his own justification, and with reference to the manner in which the annual meetings are observed by the governors, that, at the last yearly assembly, he was requested by the only two gentlemen who were present, to take upon himself the re-appointment as trustees, of the two persons who had acted as such in the preceding year. He has further been permitted to make his own son-in-law one of the trustees, a step of which the illegality is exposed to little or no doubt. The duty of attending the monthly meetings has been equally neglected. The number of governors attending them has seldom exceeded two or three, notwithstanding that the Act of Parliament declares that a quorum shall not consist of less than five members. The general effects of a want of proper authority are sufficiently manifest in the actual condition of the establishment, but the medical gentlemen mention as an instance of the evils resulting from the supineness of the trustees, that an opportunity which recently offered of purchasing, at an advantageous price, a lot of tenements which are in front of, and immediately adjoining the new hospital, and which would have secured a convenient approach to it, was allowed to pass by; as there was no meeting of the trustees, nothing could be done; the houses have since been put in a state of repair, and their value has been enhanced three-fold.

Subsequent to receiving the evidence contained in the foregoing statement the Assistant Commissioners learned that a meeting of the trustees of the North Cork Infirmary was to be held on a certain day. On that day, accordingly, they visited the establishment for the fourth time; after waiting for above an hour the son-in-law of the apothecary made his appearance; but with the exception of him, the meeting passed unattended by any trustee, and in this particular it might fairly be considered as a specimen of the generality of such assemblies. The abandonment of the interests of the Infirmary is the more remarkable from the great number, viz., 74, of those who constitute the principal direction. This number consists of the subscribers and several gentlemen who, in virtue of their office, as the rector of the parish, or on other grounds, have been endowed with a vote in all elections by Act of Parliament. On the first Monday in May they are directed to assemble for the purpose of selecting trustees, and enacting bye-laws, but this injunction has been altogether overlooked. There has been no regularity in issuing summons, (an advertisement to the effect has been merely inserted in the newspapers by the steward); and though the proceedings of the two or three individuals who attended the meetings have been in some measure registered, yet the mention of their names has been carefully avoided. In one contested election of a physician, voting by proxy was allowed.

The trustees are supposed to constitute the managing committee for the regulation of the details of the charity, but, with the exception of occasional visits from the rector of the parish (who is a parliamentary trustee), they act independent of control, as the board of superintendence appointed by the grand jury has never exercised its functions.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer. He acts without any salary, and has never been required to give any security notwithstanding the very considerable sums of money which appear to have been in his hands. Neither can it be said that he is accountable to the trustees for the discharge of his office, inasmuch as they have seldom met for the dispatch of business. For the last few years the amount of annual subscriptions has been gradually diminishing, a circumstance apparently attributable to the withdrawal of the confidence of the public from the administration of the charity, which has been viewed as a

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Munster.
City of Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.North Charitable
Infirmary
and Dispensary.

family concern carried on for the benefit of an individual. At the present moment the number of subscribers resident in Cork scarcely exceeds the number of trustees appointed by the Act of Parliament, and the greater portion of them would seem to be personal friends of an individual, and actuated by a common wish to advance his exclusive interests. In the year 1829 a sum of about 3,300*l.* was collected for the purpose of replacing the old and inconvenient hospital by a new and better arranged structure. About 600*l.* was forthwith expended in procuring an Act of Parliament for incorporating the institution with the Cork South Infirmary, but the enactment was prepared with so much negligence that the intention could not be carried into effect, and the money was lost to the funds of the charity. Various sums of money belonging to the charity have at different times been lent to individuals for their uses; and, at the date of this evidence, a chancery suit was in progress respecting a bill filed against the trustees to obtain possession of a property mortgaged to them for a sum of money which they had lent to one of their own body. It is presumed that the expenses of litigation must, under any circumstances, fall heavily on the funds of the institution, but should the decision be unfavourable the establishment will be reduced almost to a state of insolvency, the trustees having entered into an engagement for completing the new hospital to an extent far exceeding the means actually at their disposal. This is not the only instance of trafficking in the funds of the Infirmary which has been reported to the Assistant Commissioners. It has come to light that another person has obtained possession of a sum of money belonging to the charity for the use of which he has not been charged with any interest for several years, whilst in endeavouring to recover it lately, an expense of some hundred pounds has been incurred. Again, in the year 1832 a legacy of 500*l.* was left to the institution, which the treasurer received directions to deposit in the savings bank. This he has neglected to do, and the money has remained in his own hands without bearing any interest, and without any security having been given for its safe custody, notwithstanding that he has been repeatedly applied to, either to lodge or fund the sum in question.

The preceding are a few of the many abuses connected with the funds of this ill managed charity. Matters have gone so far, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether, when the new hospital is ready for the reception of patients it can be opened to admit them.

	£.	s.	d.
The income is reduced to the government grant of	-	-	44
To grand jury presentment	-	-	230
Subscriptions, donations, &c. about	-	-	80
Making a total of	-	-	354

This sum would be barely adequate for the maintenance of the dispensary department, and is quite insufficient to clear off the present engagements, to defray legal expenses, and to purchase the necessary outfit. Whatever officers it may be deemed expedient to retain it is certain, that, under any circumstances, they ought to be placed on a very different footing from what they have been hitherto. The whole system should be remodelled, or better, a total change should be accomplished. The correctness with which the duties of the physicians and surgeons have been discharged forms the only exception to the corrupt disorder which pervades every branch of the establishment, and before it can henceforward be rendered either extensively available or useful to the poor it will be indispensable that the Act of Parliament, which has been so signally inoperative in the prevention of the worst abuses, be altogether cast aside.

Attendants.

The following list shows the number of hired attendants and their wages.

	£.	s.	d.	
Housekeeper or matron at	-	-	15	per annum.
Doorkeeper	-	-	6	ditto
Nurses	-	-	12	ditto
Two kitchen-maids, each at	-	-	4	ditto
One assistant kitchen-maid, at	-	-	3	ditto

All these reside in the house, and with the exception of the housekeeper are allowed 3*s.* 3*d.* a week for board wages. The housekeeper receives 4*s.* 4*d.* They are hired, discharged and paid by the apothecary. It will at once be perceived that the catalogue of servants far exceeds what can be required for the purposes of the establishment. On making a minute examination the Assistant Commissioners ascertained that the female who acts as a washerwoman (and who must cost the charity on an average about 40*l.* or 50*l.* per annum) had never discharged any duty whatever for the charity during a period of at least 20 years. She has been solely and entirely occupied in the service of the apothecary, and has washed exclusively for his family, every thing required for their use being sent from his private residence in the town, to be done up at the hospital by this servant, who is paid and provided with all necessaries out of the funds of the charity, for which she was never allowed to perform any work. This statement is derived not only from the books of the institution, but from the

the testimony of the woman in question, and of the housekeeper. Charges also occur of two other servants, who do not appear to have been ever employed by the charity, or if they have been in the house, to have been engaged in its service.

Every article of consumption is supplied by the apothecary (in his capacity of steward) at his *own prices*, and independent of any *fixed contract*. On examining his private books it was found that there was a very considerable difference in the average annual cost of many ordinary articles, whose charges ought to have been nearly constant, owing to the absence of variation in the number of patients. The sums alleged to have been expended on coals, soap and candles, appear from several items, of most unreasonable magnitude, which can only be explained by recollecting what has been already adduced respecting the family and servants of an officer having had their washing done at the expense of the charity.

The affairs of the charity are carried on arbitrarily, without reference to any code of rules.

The last official report was published in the year 1826. In the year 1832 a report was presented to the trustees, by the physicians and surgeons, recommending the appointment of a monthly committee, who, in conjunction with the trustees, should provide for the internal management and economy of the hospital, and urging the necessity of establishing a regular dietary, whereby a daily check would be afforded on the consumption and cost of provisions. It was also recommended that the supply of all articles should be by contract, open to public competition. These judicious suggestions passed unadopted, in consequence of an under influence which prevailed with the trustees. The recommendations were referred to a committee, who have never reported on them, and the course of things has remained unaltered.

The principal heads of income have been already enumerated; namely, Government grant, grand jury presentment, and subscriptions. The latter at one time yielded a very considerable annual amount, but they have been latterly decreasing, and are received exclusively from the wealthier classes. It is unnecessary to add to the account which has been already given of the fixed property of the institution, further than that the two plots of ground upon which the new and old hospitals stand are held in fee by the treasurer, into whose hands all the receipts of the charity pass.

With respect to expenditure and accounts, the Assistant Commissioners profess themselves unable to understand the balance sheet which was handed to them by the treasurer. At the monthly meeting of trustees, which they attended, no partial account whatsoever had been prepared to lay before them. The system of account keeping is slovenly and negligent in an extreme degree; and it is a matter of astonishment, if not of suspicion, that a clear, explicit and satisfactory statement of the expenditure of public money should never at any time have been demanded by those who were appointed trustees to the charity for the express purpose of being watchful guardians of the public purse. The heaviest charges, frequently exceeding 50*l.*, and occasionally amounting to 100*l.*, have been entered on the books under the very vague and general head of "Sundries." Many bills which should have been settled yearly, have remained unpaid from year to year, so that at last their accumulation has become enormous; as, for instance, one payment for printing amounting to 31*l.*

The North Cork Infirmary is unattended by medical pupils. It affords no kind of instruction to students, and though the practitioners of the city are admitted to any operation that may take place, yet it is only in case of a coroner's inquest, or by special permission of the friends of the deceased, that recourse is had to examinations "*post mortem*."

In taking a general survey of the establishment of which the details have been set forth, the Assistant Commissioners cannot avoid repeating that, it requires to be thoroughly renovated in every department, and that measures must be promptly taken if it be desired to prolong even its existence. Its income is small, and is still diminishing; it is loaded with debt, involved in litigation, and the remnant of its property is most insecurely placed. On this latter point it may be allowed to remark that, the lending of several sums of money by the treasurer, have not been acts of the corporation, but merely of an individual, and that many of the debts and costs at present charged to the funds of the charity are properly the debts of the treasurer, for which his private property may fairly be considered accountable. Previous to their departure from Cork the Assistant Commissioners were supplied with the "balance sheet" of the accounts, which showed that the sum of money before alluded to as having been retained by the treasurer after he had received repeated orders to deposit it in the savings' bank, was still in the hands of that officer. The document also sets forth two sums of money as having been lent by a former treasurer without any directions so to do from the board of trustees. One of the sums, amounting to 646*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, was lent to a brewer in the city of Cork, a trader, and exposed to all the contingencies of trade. The other amounted originally to 369*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, but the interest which has been allowed to accumulate on it, viz., 409*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* already exceeds the original debt. Much expense has been incurred in the endeavour to recover both these sums; but the recovery of the latter debt can never be effected, as no bond can more than double its original amount by interest. One part of the funded property of the institution is at present vested in the names of only two trustees, instead of being lodged to the credit of the corporation. Both of the trustees are old, and in the event of either of them dying, the other acquires a complete control over the money; as, unless the surviving trustee of funded property thinks proper to declare the trust, it becomes solely vested in him.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Munster.
City of Cork.

North Charitable
Infirmary
and Dispensary.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.

Expenditure and
Accounts.

Medical and
Surgical Instruc-
tion.

COUNTY

INFIRMARIES.

Munster.

City of Cork.

Examinations taken by

Cusack Roney, esq.

W. P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

South Infirmary.

Population and

Extent of Country.

Persons who attended the Examination.

ROGER ADAMS, esq.—C. BULL, esq.—JOSHUA BULL, esq.—THOMAS BULKLEY, esq.—WILLIAM CRAWFURD, esq.—JAMES DRURY, esq.—THOMAS HARVEY, esq.—Rev. Mr. MATTHEW.—Rev. Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, protestant curate.—Rev. Mr. O'CONNER, catholic curate.—JOHN SWETE, esq.—Rev. Mr. TUTHILL.—the two Physicians.—The two Surgeons.

THE South Infirmary is intended to relieve the medical wants of the labouring population in the city and the district immediately surrounding it, a population calculated to amount to nearly 200,000 souls. Its benefits are by no means, however, confined within these limits, as patients from all parts of the county are frequently admitted, and there is at present in one of the wards a patient from the county of Waterford. There are several other medical charities included in, and within a few miles of the city of Cork, of which a list is subjoined, namely—

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| The North Cork Infirmary. | Lying-in Hospital. |
| The Cork General Dispensary. | Douglas Dispensary. |
| The Hospital of the House of Industry. | Black Rock Ditto. |
| The Fever Hospital. | Glanmire Ditto. |
| | Glanmire Road Ditto. |

Notwithstanding these numerous institutions, the witnesses concur in stating that the wants of the sick poor are very inadequately provided for, and, with respect to the hospital at present under consideration, it is asserted that nearly three-fourths of the entire number of applicants for admission are obliged to be refused, merely from want of room. The Roman catholic Clergyman of the parish observes, that “he is frequently obliged, owing to the want of accommodation in the hospital, to pass sick persons as paupers into the House of Industry, that they may there obtain some kind of medical assistance,” and he adds that he meets with many individuals, who being unwilling to avail themselves of such an expedient, or to assume the character of absolute paupers, prefer returning to their homes, without having received any relief, where many of them have subsequently died.

Building, Furniture

and Grounds.

The hospital is situated on high ground, enjoying the advantages of a pure air, and affording a good supply of water, whilst at the same time it is provided with excellent sewerage, and is sheltered on all sides from cold and inclement winds. It is constructed of stone, and is three stories in height. It contains a large and well regulated apartment appropriated to the dispensing of medicines, and there are two rooms used for the reception of patients whilst waiting for relief, one for males, the other for females. The wards are eight in number, all of a good size and well ventilated, but at present only seven of them are open. The eighth is undergoing repairs which will soon be concluded. However, the state of the funds of the charity is such, that much doubt is expressed, whether it can, when ready, be again devoted to its original purpose. Taken together, the wards could, with every attention to convenience, easily accommodate sixty patients. The institution contains baths, and possesses about a quarter of an acre of ground, which is laid out as a garden. The furniture is old but good, and the entire premises seemed to be in a condition of tolerable repair. They are held by a lease for ever, and are occupied exclusively by the officers of the establishment and patients, the ground floor being assigned to the former.

Medical Officers.

The medical officers consist of two physicians, a surgeon and a consulting surgeon. The latter gentleman, who is nearly 80 years of age, was educated at Rheims; the other surgeon is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and both the physicians are doctors in medicine of the University of Edinburgh. None of them reside at the hospital, and they are all engaged in private practice more or less extensively, one of the physicians being also the medical attendant of the Lying-in Hospital of the city of Cork. One or other of them, in turn, attends at the institution on every day in the week, and they are accustomed to act for each other during any temporary absence. Previous to a more prolonged absence they are obliged to obtain the sanction of the trustees to their duties being performed by substitute. The apothecary is a resident officer, and either he or his apprentice is expected to be at all times on the spot, that in case of accidents or other emergencies immediate assistance may be had. The medicines are dispensed by the apothecary, and administered to the patients by the nurses. All the officers are subject to the strict control of the trustees, who are authorized to investigate any complaints which may be made against them for harshness or neglect of duty towards the patients. The poor in general are represented to be well aware of this mode of obtaining redress, and it is stated that they have in some instances resorted to it. However no medical officer would be retained in his situation if he were known to have forfeited their confidence and good will.

Payment.

The several medical attendants render their services without any remuneration. The apothecary alone is paid a salary amounting to 70*l.* a year, and is provided with apartments in the house, without being entitled to any further allowance.

Election.

All appointments are made by the trustees, in whom the provisions of the Act of Parliament vest large powers for the management of all the departments of the institution. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the medical department, an advertisement inviting competition is usually

usually inserted in the newspapers, and a selection is made from the several candidates who may happen to present themselves, without any reference to the grand jury or other superior authority. The trustees who attended this examination are of opinion that any external control is not wanting, as the number of qualified persons who are constantly on the watch to obtain any appointment when vacant is very great; and as all candidates are required to be possessed of adequate qualifications, such as that of the degree of M. D. for the medical attendants, and of the diploma of master of Apothecaries' Hall for the apothecary. The number of medical men who are anxious to yield their services gratuitously is very great; and there has been no remarkable mortality among those who have been connected with the charity.

The apothecary's shop was remarkably neat, and appeared to be very well arranged for its purposes. It contained all the medicines which are resorted to in ordinary practice, besides many of the more delicate preparations, such as quinine and morphia. They were stated to be solely for the use of the institution; were under the charge of the apothecary, or, in his absence, of his two apprentices. He practises in private as a surgeon, but does not supply medicine. An apothecary and druggist, in the city of Cork, furnishes the drugs that are required, and his account is paid by an order of the treasurer. His accounts for the last three years have been as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
1831	153	6	1
1832	149	8	6
1833	147	-	-

There is a good stock of pharmaceutical apparatus, but as the hospital does not possess any surgical instruments the surgeons are obliged to make use of their own. Leeches are occasionally applied when ordered by the medical officers, but only to the intern patients. No provision has been made for the diffusion of vaccination, notwithstanding that the confidence of the public in the utility of the practice remains unshaken, and that the medical officers profess their opinions to be strongly in favour, if not of its preservative, at least of its mitigative qualities. The smallpox has ceased to be frequent of late years, and inoculation with variolous matter is discouraged at the infirmary, though no express resolution of the trustees has been passed in condemnation of it.

The resident apothecary keeps a tolerably accurate account of the number of patients, and of the most important circumstances connected with each; a copy of it is annually presented to the grand jury, and another to the commissioners of impressed accounts. No mention is, however, made of those persons who are refused admittance, and it is stated in explanation that their numbers are too great. The Assistant Commissioners did not obtain a return of the amount of relief granted in the present year, but the following table, extracted from the printed statement of the affairs of the charity for the year ending January 5th 1832, will exhibit to what extent the institution was made available during that period.

Patients,—medical and surgical. Thirty-two beds.

Description.	Cured.	Relieved.	Left the House without Leave.	Died.	In the House January 5th 1832.	Total.
In-Patients:						
Medical	37	34	-	17	7	95
Surgical	145	61	8	5	25	244
Total	182	95	8	22	32	339
Out-Patients:						
Medical, cured or relieved	-	-	-	-	3,335	
Surgical, - - ditto	-	-	-	-	6,669	
					10,004	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	10,343	

Each applicant for admission into the hospital must be possessed of a recommendation; and this condition is never dispensed with except in cases of accident. The signature of one subscriber is sufficient to each order; and a person who subscribes 10 guineas a year can always command a bed for the accommodation of any proper case. There is no limitation to the number of orders which each subscriber is entitled to issue, and it is thought that the necessity of obtaining them, while it has prevented the benefits of the charity being abused by persons not standing in need of gratuitous assistance, has at the same time not thrown any obstacle in the way of proper objects.

Who entitled to Relief.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Leinster. Queen's County.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

South Infirmary and Dispensary.

Pharmacy.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.	A dispensary is attached to the hospital, at which extern patients receive advice and medicine, but none are visited at their dwellings. They are however provided with splints and bandages, and immediate aid is rendered when accidents occur. Lying-in women are not attended, nor could any information be obtained as to the degree of skill possessed by the midwives, to whose services the females of the poorer classes are obliged to have recourse. The Assistant Commissioners examined the prescription-book, and had reason to be satisfied with the character of the remedies which appeared to have been adopted. It was stated that no other prescriptions were compounded than those of the medical attendants attached to the institution.
Munster. City of Cork.	
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W. P. Borrett, esq., &c.	
South Infirmary, and Dispensary.	The number of those who seek admission is far greater than can possibly be received. After a patient has been admitted he is not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the establishment, without special leave, until his final departure; but he is never at any time required to perform any work. His friends are permitted to visit him daily between the hours of 11 and 3, during which interval the orderly conduct of all is secured by regulations, which especially forbid the introduction of spirituous liquors or other improper articles. There is no lunatic ward, cases of lunacy being always sent to the Lunatic Asylum. No case of cholera occurred in the hospital during the prevalence of that epidemic in Cork. There is not any chaplain attached to the hospital, but clergymen of all religious persuasions are considered to possess a right of visiting those patients who express a wish to avail themselves of their religious services. It was also stated by the several gentlemen and officers of the charity that no sectarian interference has ever taken place with the opinions of the patients, and that controversial tracts have never been circulated among them.
Intern Patients.	
Diet.	The diet of the patients is arranged each day in conformity with a schedule which points the rations to be allowed to those who may be on "full, middle and low diet," at breakfast, dinner and supper. Whatever extras may be required are also given, when a special order to the effect is made.
Clothing.	The patients are obliged to make use of their own clothing while in the hospital; and it is to be regretted that no attention is paid to the cleansing or purifying them before their departure from the hospital.
General Management.	The general management of the infirmary is vested in 18 Parliamentary trustees, and in 15 others who are annually elected from among the subscribers. A general meeting is held every year on the first Wednesday in July, at which all governors are alike privileged to attend; usually, however, not more than 12 persons assemble, although voting by proxy is not allowed. No fixed number is required to constitute a quorum; but the proceedings are always registered, and none of the medical officers have for many years been permitted to take any part in them.
Officers not medical.	The trustees discharge the duties of a managing committee, and for that purpose they assemble once in every month, and their proceedings are always committed to writing. The grand jury have appointed a board of superintendence, but there is no instance of their having acted. There are not any visiting governors.
Attendants.	The non-medical officers, namely, the treasurer and collector, are annually appointed by the trustees, who give their votes openly, and, it was stated, without any reference to religious distinctions. The collector receives 6 <i>d.</i> in the pound on the gross amount of subscriptions, which he obtains; but the treasurer acts without any direct remuneration, and is not required to enter into any security for the funds which may happen to be in his possession. This is a defect which, it will be readily admitted, is incompatible with good management in any institution; but certain circumstances have rendered it peculiarly liable to objections in the one under consideration. At the date of this examination the funds of the charity were deposited in the savings bank, but merely to the credit of the treasurer. A still less defensible disposition, however, of its property existed under the management of the late treasurer; although for some time a resident of Dublin, he continued to retain the entire management of the funds, and his accounts set forth the sale of some government stock to meet the engagements of the establishment, which, nevertheless, appear to have been in reality discharged by bills passed in his own name; and, again, certain sums were charged which it appeared were not paid at the time indicated. These facts are sufficient to show that the uncontrolled position in which treasurers of charitable institutions stand should be altered; but the Assistant Commissioners beg also to remark that the supineness of the trustees has not a little contributed to this reprehensible management.
	The following list was given of servants and attendants, and their respective wages:—
	One matron, at £. s. d. 40 — — per annum.
	Two chief nurses, at 16 <i>l.</i> each — — 32 — —
	Two assistant nurses, at 10 <i>l.</i> each — — 20 — —
	Kitchen maid — — 4 — —
	One porter — — 8 — —
	All reside in the house, and, with the exception of the matron, are provided with diet.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
City of Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

South Infirmary,
and Dispensary.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

General Manage-
ment.

County Kerry.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Medical Officer.

Attendants.

Every thing of any importance is procured by contract from individuals unconnected with the charity. The prices appeared reasonable, and an efficient check appeared to be kept over all articles furnished. The matron and the apothecary are in the habit of procuring sundry miscellaneous matters not exceeding in value about 1*l.* 10*s.* a month.

The regulations for the conduct of those connected with the establishment are useful and judicious, and calculated to secure its efficiency.

A report is drawn out quarterly of the expenditure of the infirmary and of the number of patients who have been relieved. They are laid before the annual meeting; but they are not regularly printed owing to the low state of the funds.

The fixed property of the institution is limited to the ground upon which the adjoining House of Industry and Lunatic Asylum are built. For the former a ground rent of 22*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* is paid; for the latter a ground rent of 11*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* With these exceptions, the receipts consist of subscriptions, donations, legacies, grand jury grants and sundries, such as fines, &c. The subscriptions are all derived from the richer classes; but the sources of income taken together are very inadequate to the demands for relief, and the defect has been further increased by the total withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant, which was appropriated more especially to the expenses of the lock-ward.

It has been already stated that the funds of the charity are at present deposited in the savings bank. No part of them is ever allowed to remain in the hands of any officer, except the treasurer.

The expenditure is controlled by the trustees, through whom alone payments are made.

The accounts are made up annually and published; copies are then sent to the grand jury.

Students are permitted to attend the practice of the medical attendants after their names have been submitted to the consideration of the trustees. For this privilege they are charged eight guineas a year, and they can also avail themselves of the lectures on medicine and surgery delivered by the physicians and surgeons. Dissections, however, are not carried on, except in cases of coroners' inquests, or when special leave has been obtained from the friends of the deceased.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rowland Blennerhassett, esq.—Rev. Mr. Hurley, protestant clergyman.—Augustus Goulding, esq.—Rev. Dr. McEniry.—The Medical Attendant.—The Apothecary.

The County Infirmary, as its name implies, is intended to afford medical assistance to the poor of the entire county of Kerry. It is situated in the town of Tralee, which also contains two other charitable institutions for the relief of the sick, namely, the Tralee Dispensary and the Tralee Fever Hospital. There is also a dispensary at Ardfert, but at a distance of five miles. The infirmary is considered by the witnesses to be perfectly adequate to its object, and there has not been an instance of the refusing an application for aid during the last three years.

The house is two stories in height and built of stone. It stands in an inclosure of about half an acre, on an elevated position, but is at the same time well sheltered from cold winds and enjoys a southern exposure. It is well supplied with water, but is extremely deficient in sewers. The interior of the building contains an ample hall, used as a waiting-room for patients, nine well-ventilated wards containing 23 beds, but which could be easily made to hold 30, and three apartments appropriated to the attendants. There are baths in the house, but the furniture throughout is of a very indifferent description and rather out of repair. The premises are held by the county, on a lease for ever, subject to a yearly rent of 47*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The medical attendant of the infirmary acts as surgeon and physician. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and is a graduate of the Edinburgh University. He is engaged in private practice and is also physician to the county gaol at a salary of 73*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per annum. He was appointed in the year 1820 and resides within a short distance of the hospital, which he is obliged to attend daily. It is understood, however, that if illness or an urgent professional engagement should prevent his performing this duty, he is authorized to avail himself of the services of one of the medical practitioners of the town, being a member or licentiate of the Dublin College of Surgeons. This he has never had occasion to do. An apothecary is also engaged, whose ordinary duties are limited to compounding and dispensing the remedies that have been prescribed by the surgeon. Although the latter officer does not, as has been mentioned, reside in the hospital, yet the vicinity of his residence renders unlikely any inconvenience resulting from the want of professional aid in cases of emergency. The medicines are administered to the patients by the nurses.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Munster.
County Kerry.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registra-
tion.

The payments made to the two medical officers are regulated by Act of Parliament. The surgeon has a salary of 89*l.* per annum; the apothecary receives only 21*l.* Neither of them is entitled to any further allowance.

The right of appointing the medical officers is vested in the governors of the charity. The candidates are not limited as to age, but it is necessary that they should belong to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Whenever a vacancy occurs it is endeavoured to secure an extensive competition by inserting advertisements in the Dublin and provincial newspapers, inviting properly qualified persons to come forward. The voting at the election (which is quite uncontrolled by the grand jury) is liable to the legal conditions. The town of Tralee contains three medical men possessed of the required qualifications, but none of them would be willing to undertake the charge of the infirmary without remuneration. The conduct of the medical officers, so far as regards punctuality in the discharge of their duties, is subject to the authority of the governors, before whom the poor are authorized to bring any complaint which they may have to make of harshness or neglect shown towards them. It is but right to add, that the present surgeon is allowed to possess the full confidence of that portion of the population for whose service he is more particularly retained.

The apothecary's department was found to be conducted with much neatness and regularity. There was an ample stock of medicine of the best quality, and none of the more recently introduced preparations were deficient. They had been procured by the treasurer from the Messrs Harrington, druggists, in Cork. The pharmaceutical apparatus was very complete. A good many surgical instruments had also been procured, such as trepanning and amputating instruments, stomach-pump, catheters and trocars, &c., and whenever any are wanted they are procured. The surgeon is allowed to make use of them in his private practice, but he has seldom occasion to do so. Leeches are very freely adopted in the practice of the infirmary. They are supplied by the apothecary at the rate of one shilling for each, and their cost usually amounts to about 25*l.* in the course of the year. Vaccination is not practised at the infirmary, as there are no applicants for the performance of it. It is, however, stated, that generally the confidence of the public is increasing in its utility, and the medical attendant observes that "although it certainly cannot be considered as a positive specific against small-pock, it certainly has the effect of mitigating any subsequent attack of that disease. Small-pock has not been frequent of late years in the neighbourhood of Tralee; the surgeon is not prevented from inoculating with the matter of it, but he has not been in the habit of so doing.

A very accurate register of all the particulars connected with the patients is kept by the surgeon, who enters the nature of their diseases and the termination thereof at the proper times. The following abstract refers to the amount of medical assistance granted in connection with the infirmary during the last three years:

Total number of intern patients during the years 1831, 1832, 1833 - - 783

Of which were capital and severe operations - - - - -	46
Minor operations - - - - -	108
Simple fracture of the limbs - - - - -	74
Compound and comminuted ditto - - - - -	12
Simple and compound dislocation - - - - -	11
Skull, simple fracture of - - - - -	9
Depressed and compound ditto - - - - -	8
Brain, concussion of - - - - -	3
Wounds on the head without fracture - - - - -	13
Extensive and severe wounds - - - - -	70
Cataract and other diseases of the eye - - - - -	69
Died; cases in which capital operations were resorted to - - - - -	4

At the time that the Assistant Commissioners received the present evidence the number of patients in the house was 24.

Persons seeking admission into the hospital must be provided with the recommendation of a governor. This rule is only relaxed in cases of accident, which are always taken in without delay. This is not, however, productive of much difficulty to any class of patients, inasmuch as each subscriber is entitled to issue as many recommendatory tickets as he thinks proper, and to each ticket his own signature is alone sufficient; care is at the same time taken that the benefits of the charity shall only be extended to those whose circumstances really place them in need of gratuitous assistance.

Extern Patients.

An important part of the duty of the surgeon consists in attending to the extern patients who come to the institution for advice and medicine, with which they are provided without distinction as to whence they come. Many cases of accident are treated in this manner without its being necessary to take them into the hospital, and the patients are freely supplied with whatever bandages and splints may be necessary. The surgeon is not liable to be called on to visit any class of patients at their own dwellings. Nevertheless he gives it

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Munster, County Kerry,

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary, and Dispensary.

Intern Patients.

it as his opinion that daily attendance on the sick is absolutely indispensable in cases of an acute nature, and that it is only where the disease partakes of a chronic character, that a less amount of attention can be productive of benefit.

Articles of food, though so frequently capable of being substituted with advantage for medicine, are not attainable by the sick poor, so long as they remain in their own dwellings, from any institution in Tralee or the vicinity.

Mention has been already made of the circumstances which entitle a patient to admission into the infirmary. After admission he is not allowed to pass beyond the bounds of the institution until his treatment has been concluded, and his friends are not allowed to visit him except under the control of the medical attendant. It is to be regretted that no regulations have been prepared for ensuring the orderly conduct of the intern patients; they are never required to perform any kind of manual labour. There are no chaplains attached to the institution, but the clergy of all religious denominations are considered to possess a right of free ingress to the wards at all times, so that the sick have it in their power to avail themselves of the religious services of their respective pastors whenever they feel disposed. This liberty, conceded with the best intentions to the clergy, has not been unattended with some inconvenience. A preacher of the methodist connexion has taken advantage of it to inculcate his peculiar tenets on the sick, who have been forced to prefer complaints on the subject. The interference has ceased during the last twelve months, and it is but right to add that it was not countenanced by any persons connected with the establishment. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera the house remained perfectly free from the disease. No arrangements have been made for the accommodation of lunatics. When patients of that description occur they are placed in a temporary depôt in the town, where they remain until they can be admitted into the District Lunatic Asylum at Limerick.

The diet of the patients is regulated according to a fixed money rate, varying with the condition as to health. To those who are placed on *full diet* 5½ *d.* per diem is allowed, to be laid out on bread 4 *d.*, milk 1½ *d.* *Middle diet* consists of fourpence-worth of milk and twopence-worth of bread. *Low diet* is composed of sixpence-worth of milk, any thing extra which may be required is also given without difficulty.

Diet.

The general management of the affairs of the charity is vested in nine governors, of whom two act "*ex officio*," namely, the bishop of the diocese, and the rector of the parish. In point of fact, however, the direction of the institution has been left very much in the hands of the surgeon, as there has not been a meeting of the governors since the year 1823, nor is there any fixed period appointed for their assembling. As governors, they are all possessed of similar privileges, and whenever they have met minutes have been kept of their proceedings. Voting by proxy was never permitted.

General Management.

There is neither a managing committee, nor any visiting governors. The grand jury have never appointed a board of superintendence.

Managing Committee.

The non-medical officers were elected by the governors, and by open voting without reference to religious distinctions. They are two in number, namely, the secretary and the treasurer. Both act without remuneration, and the latter has not been required to enter into any security. He is, however, bound to present his accounts periodically to the grand jury, and to transmit them to the Imprest Office in Dublin.

Officers not medical.

The right of appointing the attendants is exercised by the board, treasurer or medical attendant. At present there are four servants in the receipt of wages from the treasurer, namely, the matron, one nurse-tender, one servant woman and one porter; they are all supplied with lodging, with the exception of the porter.

Attendants.

The matron receives 30 guineas per annum.

	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
The nurse-tender	8	—	—	per annum, and	4	7
The servant	5	15	4	"	4	6½
The porter	9	4	7	"	7	—

There have not occurred any deaths among them.

The medical attendant is in the habit of purchasing all the articles of internal consumption. In this he is subject to the control of the treasurer, who is in the habit of examining all his vouchers, in order to see that the prices given correspond with the market prices of the day.

Stores.

No rules or regulations whatever exist for the conduct of the establishment.

Rules.

Twice in the year a report is prepared upon the general affairs. One of them accompanies the impressed account. The witnesses coincide in speaking of the utility to which a permanent board of health might be applied if it were made to consist of the clergy, medical men, gentry and middle class of farmers. They state that the district around Tralee contains a considerable number of active and intelligent individuals who would cheerfully co-operate in any investigation having for its object the becoming acquainted with the wants and actual condition of the poorer classes of the population.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.
Munster.
County Kerry.

The principal source of income is the grand jury presentment, increased materially by the fines levied at the petty sessions. There is but one life governor whose subscription was received previous to the last assizes. There are no annual subscribers. The following sums were received from the county during the last three years :—

		£.	s.	d.
Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq.	1831	400	—	—
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.	1832	450	—	—
County Infirmary.	1833	500	—	—

Expenditure.

The funds remain in the hands of the treasurer until required to meet the current expenditure.

The entire of the expenditure is conducted by the treasurer, through whose hands all payments are made. The gross sums expended in the spring and summer six months of the under-mentioned years were—

	1831	1832	1833
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Spring	192 3 4	314 — ½	197 4 5
Summer	311 13 3½	358 17 11½	230 18 10½

Accounts.
County Limerick.
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
County Infirmary.

The accounts are periodically submitted to the inspection of the grand jury.

* OWING to certain circumstances over which they had no command the Assistant Commissioners were not able to devote that degree of attention to the medical charities of Limerick which it would, under other circumstances, have been their duty to do. Nevertheless, they obtained a knowledge of several particulars relating to those establishments which had not a little novelty. For instance, in the County Infirmary, up to 1832, there had been two physicians, three surgeons, one apothecary, the effort being progressive on the part of the public to correct the monstrous abuse of permitting one man to monopolize all the skill and fame resulting from the whole public practice of a large county and a populous city. It would appear that this charity had been gradually falling into a state of neglect and mismanagement for a considerable time. It had lost its supporters and subscribers. Even its purely medical concerns had ceased to be looked after with that conscientious attention which society had a right to expect from the profession.

From the information received by the Assistant Commissioners they had reason to conclude that the institution, as it now exists, has been considerably improved; it is certainly to all appearances in a most creditable state at present, and this improvement is owing in a great measure, if not exclusively, to the activity and zeal of the medical members of the committee. It is, however, necessary to observe, that as matters now stand the whole management of the affairs of the charity seems to be thrown into the hands of two or three of the medical officers and their brothers or immediate connexions, who are also of the committee. The crying wants of the county and of the city of Limerick have far outgrown, in the way of hospital accommodation, the capabilities of the infirmary, if they were ever commensurate. There are now about 30 patients in the house, 20 males and 10 females; but there is room for 30 more beds, whilst the applications for admission are quite overpowering. The patient (Hussey) noted for admission on the 28th of August, has but just arrived at the top of the list of candidates. He comes in on the day subsequent to the date of this account (November 6th). Yet, as stated in one of the reports, not all who ought to be provided with hospital accommodation, nor nearly all, apply for admission, knowing the almost interminable time that those who do apply may have to wait before being received. When, in addition to this melancholy fact, it is stated that typhus fever and all diseases reputed to be contagious are utterly inadmissible, and that a small hospital of 30 beds is the only general hospital for a population of 233,500, besides one-fourth of 65,000, (the number of inhabitants in the city,) how pitiable must be the state of destitution of the sick poor of that community! The rules adopted for the management of this charity, in the month of August of the current year, appear to have been wisely constructed in most instances; but it is rather remarkable that there is nothing said as to an airing ground for convalescents, although the hospital is built on a considerable area. There is in fact no spot for the patients to walk in, all the space not occupied by building being, as is always the case, turned to the private use of the resident officers, who in the present establishment are—

- 1st. The apothecary, with his wife and family.
- 2d. The matron, mother of the apothecary.

There is a garden and two walled courts or yards, one of the latter occupied by rabbits, the other by fowls. The very unfavourable influence which the residence of married officers within

* Names of the persons who attended the Examination not stated.

within the walls of medical charities never fails to exercise upon their management, cannot too strongly be noticed nor too rigorously watched, if the source itself of the evil cannot be removed. The following subscribers. There are no annual subscribers. —

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Munster.
County Limerick.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

County and City of
Limerick.

Barrington's
Hospital and City of
Limerick Infirmary.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Accounts.

County Limerick.

Examinations taken by

Sir D. Barry, M.D.

J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Pharmacy.

Intern Patients.

Managing
Committee.

Funds and
Accounts.

* This institution is the only medical and surgical hospital for the city of Limerick, with the exception of one-fourth of the County Infirmary, to which the inhabitants of the city have access.

The ground on which the establishment stands, and the extensive commodious stone building of which the hospital consists, were presented by Sir Joseph Barrington and his sons to the city of Limerick, and the whole was erected into the Corporation of the City of Limerick Infirmary, by Act of Parliament, in 1830. The Assistant Commissioners were informed, at the period of their visit, that some members of the same family were about purchasing several tenements contiguous to the hospital, for the purpose of enlarging its accommodation and having a free space around it.

Every thing within the house is in excellent order, whilst the building is admirably constructed for comfort, security and most healthful ventilation. There is an operating theatre lighted from the roof.

There are at present two physicians and three surgeons attached to this hospital, all serving without salaries.

This hospital, compared with the other city and county hospitals which the Assistant Commissioners have seen, presents some very peculiar and most important features relating to its medical officers.

1. The class and number of medical officers to be appointed to the hospital are left by the Act of Parliament to the discretion of the committee, who are authorized "to elect such and so many physicians and surgeons for the said hospital as they may think proper."

2. The medical officers are to continue in office but five years from the date of their election.

3. "Such physicians and surgeons, nevertheless, to attend and serve at the said hospital without fee, salary or reward, unless the committee shall be unable to procure the attendance of efficient physicians and surgeons upon those terms."

4. "All such elections shall be from the members or licentiates of one of the royal colleges of physicians, or of chartered universities, or one of the royal colleges of surgeons."

Here there is an Act of Parliament striking at the very root of medical monopoly in hospitals, and throwing open the advantages which these institutions offer to the profession at large when the candidates are properly educated.

The prescriptions are made up and dispensed at the Limerick Dispensary.

Tuesday is the admission day for intern patients. There are from 20 to 30 applicants refused every week, not so much, however, from want of room as that of means, for there is space for 60 beds, although at the time of the Assistant Commissioners' visit to the institution there were but 30 patients in the house. Cases of accident are never refused admission.

The following is an abstract of the Report for the eight months ending 1st June 1834—

Remaining in hospital on 1st October 1833, medical and surgical cases -	26
Admitted from that period to 1st June 1834 -	336
Intern patients -	362
Discharged cured -	236
Very much relieved -	69
Died -	25
Incurable -	3
Remaining under treatment -	29
	362

In addition to the above numbers admitted into hospital, patients have daily received advice in the surgery, and have had their wounds dressed. Of this class there were relieved as externs 12,245.

The committee of the corporation of this charity hold meetings every 15 days. The medical officers are not members.

The grand jury of this city granted 200*l.* last assizes in aid of the charity, and the same sum is expected to be obtained half yearly.

The very unfavourable influence which the residence of married officers within

* Names of the persons who attended the Examination not stated.

† 11 Geo. IV. Sess. 1830.

right is the dining-room for convalescents and an excellent bath-room, containing warm, cold, vapour and medicated baths. On the first floor, to the right, is the board-room, to the left, the porter's room, housekeeper's room and bed-room. On the second floor, to the right, is a long ward for male patients, containing 10 beds, and on the left-hand side are two small rooms, one of which is used as an operating-room. Underneath the front are cellars for coals. In a yard to the rear are a wash-house and drying-house, store-room for potatoes and a loft for hay; also a cow-house for five cows. There is also a small garden for convalescents. The usual uniformity in the details of county infirmaries is interrupted by some particulars in the history of the present one, which appear deserving of notice. There are some fields near the town, the property of the Marquis of Hertford, which are actually hired and occupied by the establishment as a small dairy farm. Five milch cows are kept, which afford an abundant supply of milk to the patients and servants, besides a considerable quantity of fresh butter for sale, the proceeds of which are handed over by the matron to the treasurer. The milk prepared for the patients was tasted by the Assistant Commissioners and appeared to be of an excellent quality. The matron, who has held her situation somewhat more than three years, has during that period fattened 17 pigs, three of which remain still undisposed of, on the produce of the dairy and of the garden, and on the garbage of the house. The sale of these animals produced a handsome addition to the funds. Nothing can be imagined in more perfect order and neatness than her department of the establishment.

The principal medical officer has been attached to the institution since the year 1794; previous to which time he had been surgeon to the Warwickshire militia. He is an M. D. of the Edinburgh University, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He is engaged in private practice, and resides close to the hospital. His periods of duty are 11 o'clock daily for intern patients, and twice a week for extern patients. He holds no other appointment, and is obliged to demand leave when he has occasion to be absent. He has recently obtained the concurrence of the committee in appointing as his assistant a gentleman who is possessed of the same qualifications as himself, and to whom he makes an allowance of 50 l. per annum. The apothecary does not reside in the hospital owing to want of proper accommodation, but his house is close at hand, and he is accustomed to sit up all night after any accident or operation of importance has occurred. He is possessed of a surgeon's diploma.

The salary of the surgeon consists of 89 l. 1 s. 10 d. from Government, to which the county makes an addition of 92 l. 6 s. 2 d.; total 181 l. 8 s. The apothecary receives 29 l. 13 s. 10 d. per annum. Neither is allowed for house-rent or other expenses.

Both of the medical officers are elected by the governors, that is, by those who contribute three guineas a year, or give a life donation of 20 guineas to the funds of the charity. There has not been an election of surgeon since the year 1794; and at present there is but one practitioner in Lisburn qualified to fill the situation.

The arrangements of the apothecary's shop were good, except that the fittings were very old. The medicines included everything required in practice, and were good in their kind. The surgeon is at liberty to procure whatever he thinks necessary; and the bills are discharged by the treasurer, on its being certified by the former that the articles have been received. The gross expenditure for medicine in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1832 was	-	-	129 18 8 ¹ / ₂
1833	-	-	47 3 10 ¹ / ₂
1834	-	-	146 15 1 ¹ / ₂

The shop is furnished with the usual pharmaceutical apparatus, and contains no drugs except those which belong to the institution. The stock of surgical instruments is altogether inadequate to the wants of the charity, and the medical men are in consequence obliged to have recourse to their own. No rules have been established with respect to the practice of vaccination, but it has been the habit to vaccinate gratuitously all persons making application. The results, as to the efficacy of the operation, have been very favourable, and the public place much confidence in its utility. Small-pock has ceased to be frequent; the medical men declare themselves averse from using variolous matter for inoculation.

The registration of the intern patients is conducted with much accuracy; it distinguishes the name, residence and date of admission, together with the nature of the disease of each patient, and the date of his final discharge. The name of the recommending governor is also given. A statement of the numbers who have been treated is annually laid before the grand jury, and the following abstract will show the entire amount of relief granted during each of the last three years.

Patients treated in the year ending	Interns.	Externs.
	—	—
January 5th 1832	339	1,356
1833	292	1,624
1834	234	1,596

On the day that the Assistant Commissioner visited the hospital it did not contain more than 36 patients; but it was explained that this occurred not from want of room, but from the inadequacy of the funds to maintain a larger number. The register of the out-patients is a document kept separately from the other. It is accurate as to the numbers treated, but cannot be relied on as supplying information relative to the termination of diseases. With respect to the instances in which applications for relief have been refused, it is necessary to remark that the statement applies solely to intern patients.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Ulster.
County Antrim.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

County Infirmary.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.Managing Com-
mittee.Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

No person is entitled to demand relief unless he have provided himself with the recommendation of a subscriber. This condition is not productive of any obstacle, as, although the governors are limited in the number of tickets which they may issue, yet the number is abundantly sufficient for the district, and no person is likely to be unable to procure one; on the contrary, there is some ground for supposing that not a few individuals contrive to participate in the benefits of the charity whose circumstances by no means give them a just claim to gratuitous relief.

The aid afforded to extern patients does not go beyond the supplying them with advice and medicine. At Lisburn, as at other towns containing county infirmaries, there is little or no attendance on the sick poor at their own homes. Lying-in cases are never attended. The women of the poorer classes are obliged to avail themselves of the assistance of midwives, through whom, and through practitioners of an inferior grade, a great deal of mischief has frequently occurred.

The general conditions for obtaining admission are the same as those exacted from applicants for external aid, but it is attended with much more difficulty owing to the want of room. The friends of the intern patients are admitted to visit them on Sundays and Tuesdays; and they are sometimes allowed to go out on obtaining express permission to do so. They are never required to engage in any manual labour beyond the rendering occasional assistance to the nurses and others in the domestic services of the establishment. Chaplains are not attached to the institution; but it has been the custom to circulate controversial tracts through the wards, and extracts from the bible, pasted on boards, are hung up in different places. It is, however, stated that the clergy of all persuasions are at liberty to visit the inmates whenever they please; and it is also said that neither clergy or laity have exercised any improper interference with the patients during their periods of stay in the hospital. The cases of lunacy which present themselves are always sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Belfast. No instance of cholera occurred in the house during the prevalence of that epidemic.

The following written table regulates the diet:—"Beef and broth on Sundays and Thursdays; milk the rest of the week; stirabout and milk for breakfast and supper every day, except ordered otherwise by the surgeon." Any thing extra which the circumstances of a patient may render necessary or advisable is given, when prescribed by the medical attendant.

The hospital does not supply clothing, nor are there any arrangements for purifying the clothes of the patients.

The general management, from which the medical and salaried officers are altogether excluded rests in the hands of the governors, who hold a meeting every quarter, at which five constitute a quorum, and voting by proxy is not allowed. Minutes are always kept of the proceedings.

A managing committee was formerly selected, but of the members who were appointed only one, a clergyman, continues to devote any attention to the affairs of the charity. This gentleman is accustomed with the knowledge of the governors, to go through the wards every week, and to note his observations in a book kept for the purpose.

The non-medical officers are the treasurer and his clerk. The former receives no remuneration for his services, but the latter is allowed 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. No collector has ever been appointed, and great irregularity prevails in the collection of subscriptions. It sometimes happens that two and three years remain unpaid by the same individual. The non-medical officers are elected by a system of open voting, and without reference to sectarian distinctions. The duties of auditors are performed by the governors at their quarterly meetings, when they examine and settle the accounts.

The housekeeper, who is provided with board and lodging, receives 22*l.* per annum. Four female servants receive each 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and 10*d.* per week, besides a loaf of bread costing ninepence. One porter receives 9*l.* 9*s.* per annum, and is allowed one pair of shoes.

In the present year no other article has been contracted for excepting beef, which is supplied at 5*d.* per pound.

A report is prepared at the termination of the year relating to the general affairs of the establishment, and the extent to which it has been the means of affording medical relief to the labouring classes. It has not been usual to print these reports, but copies of them are always submitted to the inspection of the members of the grand jury. There are but few obstacles to the becoming acquainted with the wants of the poor in this district, which contains a considerable number of individuals both able and willing to take a part in a minute investigation into their real condition.

The only fixed source of income which the charity possesses, is the interest on 300*l.* Irish, vested in the 3½ per cents. There is also an annuity of 20*l.* Irish, but the payment of it has been recently contested. Its main dependence is on the grants annually presented by the grand jury, on a sum allowed by the government, (which goes to meet the salary of the surgeon), and on the subscriptions and donations of private individuals; a considerable sum is also annually derived from the profit remaining after the sale and consumption of the animals kept by the matron, and to which reference has been already made. A table is given of the several sources of income in the year ending January 5th 1832.

Balance

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hands	84	5	9½
County Presentment	461	10	10
Marquis of Hertford's annual donation	46	3	1
Rev. James Agar, as governor for life	21	-	-
Annual subscriptions	25	4	-
Annual Parliamentary grant	89	10	9
Donation from Glasgow Apothecaries' Company	1	11	-
Fines inflicted at petty sessions	39	13	11
Two years' interest on 300 l. Irish, new 4 per cents.	22	1	-
Cows, pigs, butter, manure, sold	34	17	7
	£825	17	11½

	£.	s.	d.
The gross income of 1832 was	641	2	9½
" " 1833	808	13	10

The funds remain in the hands of the treasurer until wanted. The title deeds are kept by the housekeeper. Neither of these persons have been required to enter into security. Custody.

The following is the debtor side of the accounts for the year ending January 5th 1832 : Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
For provisions	247	17	6½
Cattle and provender	103	3	9
Coals	27	-	-
Soap and candles	12	16	9
Rent	2	13	11
Medicines	129	18	8½
Wine and spirits	7	3	11½
Furniture and repairs	50	14	-
Wages and allowances	181	12	2
Contingencies	27	6	2
Balance in hands, January 5, 1832	35	11	3
	£825	17	11

The total expenditure for the years ending January 5th was in

	£.	s.	d.
1833	641	2	9½
1834	808	13	10

The accounts of income and expenditure are made up quarterly for the governors, half-yearly for the grand jury, and at the termination of the year for the Imprest Office in Dublin. Accounts.

Two students are at present in attendance on the practice of the surgeon, who is in the habit of delivering clinical observations for their instruction. Examinations of the bodies of the patients who die in the hospital are seldom omitted, and hitherto but little opposition has been experienced from the surviving friends. Medical Instruction.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. Dr. BLACKER.—Rev. JAMES JONES.—Rev. CORNELIUS LYNE, curate of Grange.—Rev. COXLY MANGAN, curate of Armagh.—The Medical Attendant.—The Apothecary and Register. County Armagh. County Infirmary.

THIS infirmary is intended for the whole county of Armagh, but there are several other medical institutions within a radius of six miles round the town in which it is situated ; viz., the Armagh Fever and Cholera Hospitals, and the Dispensaries of Keady, Markethill, watertown, Loughgall, Richhill and Benburb. These several charities are neither too numerous, nor ineligibly placed as regards population, and it is thought by the gentlemen present that no one medical man can be expected to extend adequate attention to a greater distance than six miles. It is also suggested that some accommodation for cases of fever and accident should be attached to all county dispensaries. The infirmary at present under consideration has connected with it a branch for the supplying of external relief, but the surgeon has not been accustomed to visit the sick at their own homes, and this deficiency has at length made itself so sensibly felt, that a dispensary to supply the want has been set on foot by a number of the inhabitants residing in the country parts of the parish of Armagh. Population and Extent of Country.

The hospital is a well and strongly constructed erection, of three stories in height, including the basement. It is held from Mr. Whalley at an annual rent of 10l. 3s. ; but no information could be obtained as to the title deeds. On the basement story are, for the infirmary, a kitchen, housekeeper's pantry, potato and meal store, matron's sitting-room, washhouse and scullery ; for the surgeon, butler's pantry, two other pantries, kitchen and scullery. On the first floor, for infirmary, a female ward for 12 beds, a new ward empty from defect of funds, but capable of containing six or eight beds, and a surgery ; for the surgeon, study, drawing- Building, Furniture and Grounds.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

drawing-room and board-room. On the second floor are, for infirmary, men's ward containing 13 beds, a second men's ward containing eight beds, nurse's room, and matron's sleeping room; for the surgeon, five bed-rooms and a garret containing two rooms. The out-buildings for the use of the charity consist of a dead house, barn and straw-house, coal-house and shed for carts; for the use of the surgeon, there are a turf-house, old and new, stables, cowhouse and piggeries. With respect to the land belonging to the establishment, there is a kitchen garden for the purposes of the hospital, and a walled garden, and upwards of three acres of land devoted to the use of the surgeon. At the date of this evidence there were but 32 patients in the house, 20 males and 12 females, and with the exception of seven, they were all found in bed at the hour of one in the afternoon. The wards (three only occupied) were clean, lofty and well ventilated, and every thing looked neat and orderly, nevertheless it cannot be denied that it would have been better to have placed some of the patients in the wards on the ground floor, which is allowed to remain unoccupied. The surgeon's apartments (including the board-room which he also uses) occupy five-twelfths of the whole house, and the land has been entirely surrendered to his benefit by an express resolution of the board, "so long as he shall hold the same in his own hands."

Notwithstanding the elevated situation of the hospital and the loftiness of its wards, it has been twice severely infested with malignant erysipelas, viz., in 1823 and again in 1826, which, after destroying in the latter year all whom it attacked, could only be arrested by the total evacuation of the building, and the burning of the bedding and clothes.

The medical attendant is a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a doctor of medicine. He is likewise in possession of a certificate entitling him to practice midwifery. He has been attached to the charity since the year 1827, previous to which time he had been surgeon to the County of Leitrim Infirmary. He is engaged in private practice. As to his duties, it is a rule that he shall not be absent for more than four days at a time without informing the governors, but at the same time, it is stated that he is always in attendance, and that his duty has never been performed by proxy. The apothecary, by whom the medicines are dispensed, is a licentiate of the Dublin Apothecaries' Hall, and a licentiate of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in the same city. He is also a member of the London College of Surgeons.

The surgeon receives an allowance of 89*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* from the Government, and is paid an annual sum of 50*l.* from the general funds of the charity, in consideration of his attendance on out patients. The apothecary receives 30*l.* Irish, and is further allowed 20*l.* of the same currency for discharging the duties of registrar. The amount of payments to both officers is completely within the control of the grand jury, who have it in their power at any time to diminish their ordinary grant.

The right of appointing the medical officers belongs to the governors, subject to the possession of certain qualifications on the part of the candidates for the offices, and the giving due notice in the public journals of the intention to proceed to an appointment. Although there are eight or ten medical men resident in the town of Armagh, which affords abundant scope for the obtaining an independence, without the support of a salary from a public institution, yet none of them are legally entitled to fill the situations in question.

The dispensing room is neatly and conveniently contrived, and contains a good supply of excellent medicine, including many of the more delicate preparations. They are all exclusively designed for the uses of the establishment, as the surgeon does not practice as an apothecary. Boileau & George, of Dublin, supply all the drugs that are required, and their accounts are paid by the treasurer. The cost of medicines for the three last years was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1832	78	16	2 1/2
1833	104	7	9
1834	85	19	3

There is a stock of surgical instruments, which are represented by the surgeon to be sufficient, and of which a list was furnished to the Assistant Commissioners. These instruments are occasionally used in private practice, but, with the exception of the stomach-pump, none of them are ever lent. Leeches are sometimes adopted in the practice of the infirmary, and they are purchased in small quantities, as required. Arrangements have been established for the facilitating vaccination, and the surgeon is bound to vaccinate all applicants. He states that his experience is in favour of the utility of the practice, and the public reposes much confidence in its preservative efficacy. Small-pock has become frequent during the last three years, but the surgeon declares strongly against inoculation with variolous matter.

The registration of intern and extern patients is conducted separately. - With respect to the former class, it embraces the number admitted, the date of admission, the names and age of each patient, and the name of the recommender; together with the name of the proprietor from whose estate the sick person comes. It also gives the nature of the diseases treated, the numbers cured, relieved, and of deaths; also the number of days which each patient remains in hospital, and the date of discharge. The register of extern patients is confined to the date on which treatment commences, name of the recommending governor, and the number which he had previously recommended. Each patient brings with him a ticket, which is filed, and on which are stated his age and disease. These tickets are laid on the table at the annual meeting. The following table shows the number who received medical assistance in those years:—

1832

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D., J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Diet.

Election.

Pharmacy.

General Management.

Managing Committee.

Officers not medical.

Attendants.

Patients' Registration.

Stores.

	INTERNS.	EXTERNS.
1832	388	2,657
1833	438	2,289
1834	482	2,682

On the day that the Assistant Commissioners visited the hospital it contained, as already intimated, 32 intern patients.

Each subscriber has the privilege of issuing an unlimited number of tickets entitling the bearer to receive relief at the hospital, subject to the opinion of the medical attendant whether it be a proper case for admission. Although the condition of being provided with a recommendation is never dispensed with, it has not been found sufficient to prevent many persons from obtaining assistance in advice and medicine who are by no means in circumstances to render them fit objects for the benefits of the charity.

The aid afforded to extern patients is limited to what they receive at the dispensary, as none of the sick poor are visited at their dwellings. Tuesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of eleven and twelve, are the periods for prescribing for the poor at the dispensary, and no prescriptions are there compounded except those of the attending medical man. The lying-in women of the labouring classes are principally attended by midwives, who are said to possess but little skill, and to be the cause of frequent mischief.

It seldom happens that there is much difficulty in obtaining admission, after which patients are not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the institution until their final discharge. Their friends are permitted to visit them on Thursdays, and when danger is present a friend or relation is sometimes requested to remain altogether in the house. No kind of labour is demanded from the interns at any time, further than cleaning the wards and rendering assistance to the nurses. Chaplains have not been formally attached to the establishment, but it is considered that the clergy of all sects have a right of free approach to the patients of their respective creeds. It is also stated by the witnesses that there has never been any instance of improper interference with the religious opinions of the inmates, but they add that controversial tracts have been circulated in the wards; and that the curate of Armagh has been in the habit of attending on one day in each week for the purpose of reading prayers in the open wards. The house does not contain a ward for the reception of lunatics, nor did any case of cholera occur in it during the existence of that distemper.

Two very remarkable circumstances appeared in the course of an examination into the diet-rolls and provision accounts of the hospital; 1st. The very striking excess of the low diets over the full diets (the only other variety allowed by the dietary adopted in the institution), as compared with the diet-rolls of the early part of 1832; 2d. The large and increasing portion which milk has formed from that period to the present, both of full and low diets, but particularly of the latter. The new milk is paid for from the funds of the Infirmary at the rate of 2d. per Irish quart. The same article is supplied to the Armagh Fever Hospital for 1½d. per quart. The medical attendant of the Infirmary supplies all the milk required, and receives the amount from the treasurer through the hands of the matron, giving his receipt as a voucher for that disbursement. He is in fact the contractor for that article. However liberally and honourably this contract for milk may be discharged, and it is not meant to convey any insinuation to the contrary, still the principle of the transaction is highly objectionable, coupled as it is with some circumstances peculiar to the case. Such are the following: he, the medical attendant, framed the dietary of the hospital, and proposed it for adoption to the governors, by whom, accordingly, it was adopted in the year 1831; he orders and regulates all extra allowances of milk to the patients; he holds in his possession, and cultivates for his own profit, all the land belonging to the Infirmary. It is, in short, his interest to augment the consumption of an article of diet, which he alone can order to be given to the sick, and in any quantity he may choose to sanction. This is a position in which the chief medical officer of a public charity never ought to have been permitted to place himself.

The general management of the affairs of the charity is conducted by the governors at their general meetings, which have been held once during each of the last three years. At these assemblies five constitute a quorum, and all governors enjoy a similar right of voting. Minutes have been always kept of the business transacted. A very large share of the principal direction has been allowed to pass into the hands of the treasurer.

There is a managing committee constituted of all the governors who happen to reside within the boundaries of the old corporation, but it never discharges any duties.

The only non-medical officer is the gentleman who acts as treasurer, and takes care of the funds. He has not been called on to enter into any security.

The following is the list of the attendants, and their cost to the charity:—

Matron	£. 31 10	+ per annum, coals, candles and apartments.
Porter	18 9 3	per annum, coals and dwelling-house.
Cook	5 5	per annum.
Male nurse	5 5	— and extra guinea for good conduct, and diet, coals, candles and apartment.
Female nurse	same	allowance.
Assistant ditto	4 4	— diet, coals, candles and lodging.

The diet allowed to the above servants is always entered on the weekly diet-roll.

The only articles contracted for are—beef, at 4d. per lb.; bread, 1½d. per lb.; milk, (sweet) 2d. per quart; buttermilk, ½d. per quart; potatoes, 1s. 9d. per cwt.

The connexion of the medical attendant with the contract for milk has been already mentioned

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Reports.

mentioned. The Assistant Commissioners were also informed by the porter that the brother of the surgeon was the person who had contracted for the supply of potatoes, which he gave at the same price as they were supplied to the gaol.

The annual reports of the Infirmary exhibit some remarkable facts. It appears that, although the annual county grants have risen during the last three years from 400*l.* for 1831 to 500*l.* for 1833, and the annual subscriptions from 92*l.* to 131*l.*, and although during the same period 183*l.* have been expended upon building and repairs, 86*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* upon new articles of furniture and repairs of old, yet one large ward has been suffered to remain unoccupied from want of furniture. The building erected in 1831 and 1832, there is reason to believe, was not directly connected with the accommodation of the patients, though it cost 154*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* and left the institution in debt 170*l.* for which interest has been paid to the amount of 55*l.* "Contingent expenses," also, it will be seen, form a very large item, being 59*l.* in 1831, and 122*l.* in 1834. The average expense of one patient, for one day, for provisions alone is 5½*d.* and a fraction, or 5 ⁹⁸¹⁸/₁₃₅₁₅*d.* The average expense of one patient for one day, including salaries, medicine, fuel, provisions, &c., is 1*s.* 3 ⁵¹⁶⁵/₁₃₅₁₅*d.* But taking the number of patients treated in this hospital during the year 1833 to be 514, as returned, and the number of diets issued during the same time, 13,515, as also returned, it will appear that each patient consumed 26 ¹⁵¹/₅₁₄ diets, and cost each 2 ¹⁰/₂₅₇*l.*, no deduction being made from the total expenditure of the funds of the Infirmary for that year, viz., 1,048*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.**

If the average number of patients treated in the infirmary during the last three years, (viz., 486) and the average expenditure from the funds for the same time (1,047*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*) be taken, the expense of each patient will be found to have reached the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.* ½*d.* It may be observed, that some of the items charged under the head of contingencies, are certainly higher than strict hospital economy would authorize.

The fixed property of the charity is limited to 1,000*l.* bank stock, which yields a variable interest of about 69*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The other sources of income are best shown by a copy of the treasurer's receipts for the year 1831 :

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Dividend on 1,000 <i>l.</i> bank stock	-	-	77 10 10
Annual subscriptions for the year 1832	-	-	92 8 -
Arrears of ditto for the year 1831	-	-	15 15 -
Parliamentary grant	-	-	89 1 10
Grand jury presentments	-	-	400 -
Donation from Bishop Sterne's charity	-	-	92 6 2
Ditto Boileau and George	-	-	2 2 -
Amount of fines from petty sessions	-	-	87 15 6
Ditto trusses sold	-	-	3 10 6
Fine paid through H. Barton, Esq.	-	-	5 - -
Life subscription from Miss M'Gough	-	-	21 - -
Entry omitted last year	-	-	- 10 -
Balance against the institution	-	-	170 2 4½
	£.	1,057	2 2½

	£.	s.	d.
The total receipts in 1832 amounted to	-	-	1,038 1 1
Ditto ditto 1833 "	-	-	1,048 1 1

Collection and
Custody.
Expenditure.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and are allowed to remain in his hands until wanted. The debenture of the bank stock is in the possession of the agent to the primate. The following abstract of expenditure for the year 1832 shows the principal heads of outlay.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due last settlement	-	-	170 2 4½
Provisions, exclusive of wine, &c.	-	-	315 17 2
Wine, spirits and malt liquors	-	-	4 14 5
Medicines	-	-	99 12 5
Fuel, soap, candles, &c.	-	-	77 16 1½
New furniture	-	-	17 4 2
Repairs on building	-	-	36 8 6
Rent, half year	-	-	5 1 6
Taxes	-	-	6 7 5½
Salaries	-	-	254 8 8
Contingent expenses	-	-	50 18 2½
	£.	1,034	11 1

	£.	s.	d.
The total expenditure in the year 1831 was	-	-	1,057 2 2½
Ditto ditto 1833 "	-	-	1,048 1 1

Accounts.

All bills are examined by the treasurer from time to time, and are annually submitted to the inspection of the governors. The treasurer's books are subject to be periodically called for by the grand jury.

* The expense of the medicine given to the out-patient, calculated at one-half of the charge for medicine for the year, or 42*l.* 10*s.* ought perhaps to be deducted from the general expenditure in making this calculation.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Bishop of Kilmore.—Major BURROWS.—WILLIAM BURROWS, esq.—W. H. KREUSE, esq.—
GEORGE L'ESTRANGE, esq.—SAMUEL MOORE, esq.—Rev. Mr. ROBERTS.—The Medical
Attendant.

THE Cavan Infirmary is the only asylum for general diseases not contagious within the county of that name. It is intended more especially for the reception of acute disorders, and patients labouring under accidents or surgical diseases have always a preference. There are several other medical charities within six miles of the present, such as the Cavan Fever Hospital and Dispensary and the Stradone, Crosdoney and Ballymaght Dispensaries. These latter charities, from the exclusive nature with respect to disease of this institution, were much demanded; in the opinion however of the Bishop of Kilmore, they are too numerous in the county. There is no example known of a dispensary being placed in a locality not containing any population. There is also a private dispensary at Farnham; but the moral agent of Lord Farnham refused to permit the Assistant Commissioners to inspect it. The want of local or district hospitals has made itself severely felt on several occasions, and the gentlemen present express a desire that such could be introduced more generally. It is thought that a district of three or four miles' radius is as much as one medical man can be expected to attend to, that is if it be designed that he shall visit the sick at their own dwellings, with a rural population located as that of the county Cavan.

The hospital is three stories in height, and is capable of containing with ease 34 beds; that number is now actually accommodated in the wards, namely, 24 males and 10 females. The ceilings of some of the wards are too low, and though there is a thorough ventilation when the windows are open, the volume of air is at other times too small. It is to be regretted that the sewerage is not good. There is no garden. There is no other out-office than a turf-house in good repair. Notwithstanding certain disadvantages, nothing can exceed the cleanliness and order in which the whole house is kept. Hospital gangrene showed itself in two small wards in the centre of the building in the year 1829; but these have been since enlarged, and an addition has been made to the building, which, when completed, will afford accommodation to 16 beds, and will bring the total number of beds to 50.

The surgeon is the sole medical officer attached to the charity; he is a Doctor of Medicine and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He is also possessed of the diploma of licentiate apothecary. He was appointed to the situation in the year 1816 and resides close to the institution. In addition to his private practice he is also surgeon to the gaol. The duties of the infirmary require his attendance in the wards every morning at eight o'clock, and he has never availed himself of the assistance of a substitute. Medicines are made up and dispensed by him alone.

He receives a salary from Government of 92*l.* a year for his services at the infirmary and is allowed a like sum for his attendance on the sick of the gaol by the grand jury, who have it in their power to diminish their usual presentment if they disapprove of the scale of allowances. There has been no occasion to exercise this control in the present case, but instances in which it has been done have been heard of in distant counties.

The election of the surgeon is the privilege of the governors, and it is not in any degree subject to the interference of the grand jury. Certain testimonials are required from all the candidates, (of whom there were 15 on the last occasion,) and advertisements are usually inserted in the newspapers for the purpose of inviting competition.

The room in which the medicines are kept is properly and neatly arranged; the drawers and bottles are in good order, and there is a very adequate supply, not only of the ordinary medicines, but also of several of the more delicate preparations. It is all designed for the exclusive use of the patients, as the surgeon does not supply medicines to his private patients. There are some surgical instruments belonging to the charity, and they are, in the opinion of the surgeon, sufficient. They are sometimes lent and, are occasionally used in private practice. Medicines are procured from the house of Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin, by the medical attendant, but they are paid for by the registrar. Their cost during each of the last three years was as follows,—

	£.	s.	d.
1832 - - - - -	32	1	7 ¹ / ₂
1833 - - - - -	47	2	9
1834 - - - - -	46	14	4

In the same years the number of patients admitted were—

1832 - - - - -	337
1833 - - - - -	362
1834 - - - - -	331

So that the average expense per head, per annum, for medicine alone has been 3*s.* 7 ¹/₂*d.*

The number of beds occupied has been on an average 31, giving the expense of medicine per bed to be 1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Leeches are never made use of in the hospital, and it is the opinion of the medical attendant that their adoption is not productive of much benefit. No arrangements have been made for the diffusion of vaccination, but it has been the custom to provide vaccine matter for the surgeons of the surrounding districts. The surgeon of the infirmary speaks favourably of the utility of the operation, but he says that the confidence of the poor in its efficacy has begun to waver. Small-pock has appeared but

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.
Ulster.
County Cavan.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq, M.D.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officer.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.Ulster.
County Cavan.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

General
Management.Officers not
medical.

seldom of late years, but inoculation is not altogether discouraged, as the medical attendant professes himself an advocate of testing with small-pock virus.

In the register which is kept of the patients by the surgeon several headings occur, such as—Name of Recommender, Name and Disease of Patient, Date of his Admission and of his Discharge, and Miscellaneous Remarks. An abstract from it, containing the results of the mode of practice adopted, is sent periodically to the grand jury.

An open committee (at which the surgeon attends) is held every Tuesday for the purpose of deciding on the claims of those who seek to be received into the house. All applicants are obliged to be provided with a ticket of recommendation, except in cases of emergency, which are admitted at all times and without any conditions.

This hospital does not serve the purposes of a dispensary. Extern patients do, however, attend the pharmacy in considerable numbers, but they consist of those who had been recently recommended for admission as interns, and who have either been pronounced unfit objects, or who cannot be received from want of room. No medicine is given to these externs, the funds not being considered sufficiently ample to afford that relief; but the surgeon prescribes for all who have been recommended by governors, or operates in case of necessity. It is doubtless a great error that an institution so admirably managed should not be enabled to do all the good it might so easily effect, and thus save the county the expense of a dispensary which it has been deemed expedient to establish almost next door. As to the defect of not supplying attendance to lying-in women of the poorer classes, it is fortunately not so sensibly felt in this district as in some others, as the midwives are usually women possessed of some skill in their business, and their practice is rarely marked by culpable injuries.

Owing to want of accommodation, there is frequently no little difficulty in obtaining admission as an intern patient. There are printed regulations suspended in the wards for the conduct of those who are received, and they are not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the institution, except by special permission. They are never called upon to engage in any labour unless their state of health permit it and they be willing to yield it. The female convalescents are sometimes asked to assist in mending shirts and in cleaning the wards. Chaplains are not attached to the charity, but the clergy of all religious persuasions are entitled to visit the wards whenever they think proper. At the same time, and although until lately theological and controversial tracts have been circulated to some extent, there has not, it is stated, been any instance of improper interference with the opinions of the sick, either on the part of the laity or of the clergy. No ward is set apart for the treatment of lunatics. The cases of lunacy which occur are sent to Armagh. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera the hospital was fortunate enough to remain entirely free from the disease.

It is the opinion of the Bishop of Kilmore, that wards should be provided for persons in moderate circumstances, who should pay a certain sum.

ORDINARY OR FULL DIET.

Breakfast.—One pint of new milk, six ounces of meal, four ounces of bread.

Dinner.—(A.) Meat days four in the week.—One quart of soup,* three pounds and a half of potatoes.

Dinner.—(B.) Vegetable days, three in the week.—One pint and a half of new milk, three pounds and a half of potatoes.

LOW DIET.

One quart of flummery, one pint and a half of sweet milk, one pint and a half of butter-milk.

The very strictest economy prevails in every thing connected with the supply of food to the patients. Solid meat forms no part of the ordinary diet of the patients, but the surgeon has the power of ordering a few ounces as extra food whenever he thinks such an addition to be absolutely necessary. The exclusion of flesh-meat from the ordinary diet of sick persons, who in their most perfect state of health, and under the severest labour, seldom or never taste animal food, is founded upon just physiological reasonings, the correctness of which has been most fully proved by practical experience on a very extensive scale indeed in all the county gaols in Ireland. In all those prisons which have been examined by the Assistant Commissioners, the health of the prisoners has been very remarkably good. In many instances it was stated that the health of individuals had improved considerably after admission. Yet flesh meat never forms an item of the prisoner's support, under any circumstances, excepting very rare cases of disease, in which it may have been expressly prescribed by the surgeon.

The general management of affairs is vested in the governors, of whom the Bishop of Kilmore is one in virtue of his office. No salaried officer (with the exception of the registrar) is in the principal direction. The general governors meet every Tuesday, and the weekly committees are attended by two or three, of whom the bishop is always one. The business of this committee is to inspect the house and its concerns, as to cleanliness, economy and regularity. They decide, under the advice of the surgeon, upon the claims of the applicants for admission, and regularly enter their proceedings, and report, signed by the chairman, in a minute book-kept for that especial purpose.

The curate of the parish of Cavan, who acts as registrar, secretary and treasurer is the only non-medical officer. He receives for his services a salary of 20*l.* per annum.

The

* The soup is made from four ounces of meat, thickened with peas and meal, for each person.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Cavan.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

The attendants are—

	£.	s.	d.	
1 Matron at	30	13	9	per annum.
1 Porter	16	—	—	"
1 Upper nurse	14	—	—	"
1 Under nurse	2	—	—	"
1 Cook	6	—	—	"

The following list shows the prices at which those articles, for which contracts have been taken, are supplied :—

	s.	d.	
Turf	—	6	a box.
Bread	—	2	per lb.
Straw	—	10	per cwt.
Milk, sweet	—	1 3/4	per quart.
Milk, butter	—	— 3/4	per quart.
Potatoes	—	2 1/2	per stons.
Oatmeal	12	6	per cwt.
Candles, dipped	5	9	per doz. lb.
Meat	—	3 3/4	per lb., raw with bone.

This list refers to the year ending January 5, 1835.

The results furnished by an accurate examination of the accounts of the institution convinced the Assistant Commissioners that nothing was wanting in the zeal of the officers and governors for its interest and prosperity. In the year ending January 5th, 1834, 355 patients has been treated, lodged and supported in the charity, for an outlay of 790 l. 18 s. 9 1/2 d. But as 200 l. of that sum was expended in the erection of the new building, the sum actually expended on the 355 including salaries, medicines and every other charge was 590 l. 18 s. 9 1/2 d. The number of diets or days' support issued to these patients was 11,402, viz.; full diets 5,194; low diets, 6,208; 11,402. The average daily number of diets, therefore, or, in other words, the average number of beds occupied each day throughout the year was 31, which gives an expense of one shilling and one half-penny per bed per diem, or about 19 l. 1 s 3 d. per annum for each bed constantly occupied. The average number of diets issued to each individual was 32, which corresponds to the average number of days, which each patient was kept in the hospital. The cost of each patient was therefore 1 l. 12 s. 3 1/2 d.

The charity is possessed of 22 government debentures yielding an interest of 71 l. 1 s. 5 d., and also of 727 l. 13 s. 10 d., of which the interest is 25 l. 9 s. 8 d. These two investments form the only two sources of fixed income. The following were the total receipts in the year ending January 5th, 1834 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary county presentment	500	—	—
Extra	100	—	—
Interest on 22 debentures	71	1	5
Interest on 727 l. 13 s. 10 d.	25	9	8
Surgeon's salary for one year	92	6	1 1/2
Rent of surgeon's house	50	—	—
W. H. Kram's subscription	3	3	—
Fines from sessions	34	8	—
	£.876	8	2 1/2

Some portion of the funds usually remains in the hands of the county treasurer, and some also in those of the treasurer of the charity.

The principal heads of expenditure in the year ending January 5th, 1834, were as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Provisions	187	10	4 1/2
Fuel	48	12	11
Medicines, trusses, &c.	78	14	4 1/2
Furniture and repairs	221	1	6 1/2
Incidental expenses	44	—	11 1/2
Salaries	210	19	9 1/2
	£.790	19	11 1/2

The accounts are made up and arranged at the termination of the year, and are sent to the Imprest office, London.

The instruction afforded by the practice of the hospital is limited to the clinical observations which the medical attendant delivers to two private pupils. Post-mortem examinations are made only when leave can be obtained from the friends of the deceased, and this is procured but seldom, and with much difficulty.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

Accounts.

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN HASTINGS, esq.—ALEXANDER MILLAR, esq., chief magistrate of the town.—AINSWORTH, PILSON, esq.—The Medical Attendant.

THE Down Infirmary is intended to receive patients from all parts of the county of the same name. The Downpatrick Fever Hospital adjoins it, being situated in the same inclosure, but, with that exception, no medical charity is to be found within a radius of six miles; and it is stated by the medical attendant that there is a great deficiency of dispensaries in several parts of the county: he instances Portaferry and Ballyhinch. He (the medical attendant) was formerly attached to the Warrenpoint Dispensary, but the duties of the situation were so laborious, that he at length gave it up. He is disposed to give it as his opinion that no single medical officer should be called upon to undertake the charge of a district extending beyond a diameter of six miles; and he is joined by the other witnesses in suggesting the propriety of attaching to each dispensary a building on a small scale for the purpose of treating persons labouring under accidents and fever.

The Infirmary has been but very recently erected, and is a very handsome building to look at, but unfortunately every consideration seems to have been sacrificed to that of making a superb and spacious residence for the surgeon. The front of the edifice is 135 feet long, 90 of which, viz., the whole of the centre front, having 13 windows on two stories, and a hall-door, are occupied by the surgeon's house and the board-room, which is on the ground-floor. The wings, which are each three stories high, are the only parts of the structure allotted to the reception of patients. They present each five blind windows to the same front as the centre, viz., four ranging with those in the surgeon's house, and one on the third story, all handsomely glazed, but walled up on the inside. The wards are eleven in number, five for females, containing 16 beds, and six for males, containing 24 beds. They are small and very imperfectly ventilated, being hermetically sealed on two sides, and the window or windows (in none more than two or three) being placed high in the wall. In one of the wards, occupied by four male patients, the air was so oppressively loaded with cutaneous effluvia that one of the Assistant Commissioners could not without difficulty remain long enough in the room to measure its extent, which did not exceed 20 feet square. It is much to be lamented that, for an outlay of 5,000*l.* so little wholesome accommodation should have been provided for those to whose exclusive benefit the establishment should have been appropriated. The yards, too, of both the male and female ends of this hospital, to which the patients have access, are confined and inclosed by high dead walls, apparently for the purpose of affording a commodious stable-yard and out-offices to the surgeon's dwelling, which should not be overlooked nor interfered with in the slightest degree by the sick. Ten of the largest windows deducted from the ventilation and look out of about 20 patients, is too great a sacrifice to mere appearance, and to the seclusion of one apartment.

The principal medical officer is a gentleman in his 35th year, and who has occupied his present situation since the year 1829, previous to which period he had been attached to the Warrenpoint and Rostrever Dispensaries. He is a licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of the Edinburgh University. He is engaged in private practice, but it is expected that he shall give constant attendance at the hospital; and in case of neglect or harshness the poor have it in their power to complain to the governors, with a certainty of their complaints being listened to. In case a necessity should arise for his temporary absence it is expected that an approved substitute shall be provided to act in his place, but his duty is never done by proxy. The medical attendant is also surgeon to the county gaol, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum, and physician to the Fever Hospital, where he gives his services gratuitously. The second medical officer is the apothecary, whose duties consist in compounding the medicines and attending to the patients under the directions of the surgeon. He resides in the Fever Hospital, which is a part of the same premises as the present institution, but forms a distinct building.

The salary of the surgeon is 89*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* payable from the treasurer's office in Dublin. The apothecary receives as—

	£.	s.	d.
Apothecary to the Fever Hospital	23	1	6
Ditto - to the County Infirmary	20	-	-
Registrar to both Institutions	10	10	-
	£. 53	11	6

He is in addition provided with maintenance and lodging in the Fever Hospital. The amount of these payments cannot be increased, but the grand jury are at liberty to diminish their annual grant, from which they are all drawn.

Both medical officers are elected by the governors, after three weeks' notice, which it is incumbent on the treasurer to give by advertisements inserted in the public papers. There does not appear to be any want of a superior or controlling authority in the making of these appointments, in which the possession of adequate qualifications is always expected from the competitors; and although there is no express limitation with regard to age, either on the electing or displacing of officers, yet at the last election of apothecary, one of the candidates (of whom there were six) was objected to as being too far advanced in life. At the last election of a surgeon the number of candidates amounted to 12, of whom the greater part must have been from a distance, as the town does not contain more than two medical men eligible to the situation. The neighbourhood, is quite sufficient to maintain a medical man independent

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Registration.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern Patients.

Nourishment.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Management.

of a salary. In this institution there are no regulations for superannuations or retiring allowances, and no mortality has ever been experienced among the officers.

The pharmacy was in good order, and it had the appearance of much neatness and regularity. The medicines were of the best kind and in abundance, including several of the more delicate and expensive preparations. They were supplied by the house of Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin, and the cost in the last three years has been as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1832	30	14	11
1833	60	3	3
1834	68	12	2

It is expected that the future average cost will amount to 70*l.* as the Fever Hospital is to be supplied from the stock of this institution. None of the medicines are ever sold. The institution possesses all proper apparatus for preparing decoctions, infusions, &c. The physician attached to the charity does not keep any private stock of medicines, and does not supply any in his private practice. The stock of surgical instruments consists only of enema syringes, bougies, bandages, splints, trusses and lancets. Whenever found necessary, leeches are supplied to the intern patients, and are bought as required from a leech doctor in Belfast.

A register is kept by the medical officer, which distinguishes the disease and the termination of each case. The cases are entered as they occur, and a summary is sent each year to the grand jury. It was stated that no persons are ever refused admittance. At the period of the Assistant Commissioners' visit there were 21 patients in the house. There have been 48 cases of capital operation within the three preceding years, all of which did well.

A recommendation, signed by one governor, entitles any person to relief. Cases of accident are admitted at once without recommendation. No persons, except those in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, ever attempt to participate in the benefits of the intern accommodation, but such attempts at imposition have been made on the part of extern patients. There is no limit to the number of recommendations which a subscriber may issue. It is supposed that no person standing in need of relief has ever been excluded from the benefits of the charity.

Extern patients are seen at the institution; and the sick poor are attended by the medical attendant at their own dwellings within the limits of the town, but not beyond. If attendance is required at night it is frequently given. The Assistant Commissioners found the institution provided with all necessary apparatus, &c., in case of accident. It was stated that no prescriptions of other medical men are ever made up at the pharmacy of the institution. It forms no part of the duty of the medical attendant to visit cases of pauper lying-in women, who are generally attended by midwives, stated to be possessed of very little skill, and from whose ignorance injury is known often to arise. Vaccination is performed at the institution two days in each week, but there are no particular rules on the point; it is found generally efficacious. At the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners small-pock was prevalent to a greater degree than for the preceding five years. It was stated that the confidence of the public in vaccination continued unshaken, and the applications were numerous.

Wine and other extras, when found necessary, are furnished, by the medical attendant's directions; of these the housekeeper preserves an account.

There is no charity on which the medical attendant is entitled to give an order, but he can recommend poor persons suffering from disease for relief on the poor fund of the town.

A recommendation from a governor entitles a poor person to be admitted into the hospital. The old building did not afford sufficient accommodation, but it is hoped that the 40 beds in the new establishment will be sufficient for the wants of the county. The friends of the patients are allowed to visit them on two days of the week, and in cases of danger more frequently, and they are permitted sometimes to remain in the house. There are printed regulations to preserve order among the patients, nurses, porter and housekeeper. The patients are not allowed to go beyond the walks of the premises. The convalescent patients sometimes assist the nurses, but not for the benefit of any individual. There is no ward set apart for lunatics, who are always sent to the District Lunatic Asylum at Belfast. During the prevalence of cholera cases of that disease were not admissible, consequently there were no cases in this establishment. There is free access to the clergy of all persuasions to visit members of their own flocks; and there have occurred no cases of religious interference on the part of any one; tracts, however, have been distributed among the patients. There are no chaplains attached to the institution.

There is a regular diet table for the institution. Any extra comforts, recommended by the medical attendant, are allowed to all in-door patients.

Clothing is not found for the patients. There is a room for storing the clothes of patients confined to bed; and all clothes requiring it are purified and cleansed.

The principal management is vested in the entire body of governors, among whom there is no salaried officer of the house. The institution is not essentially under the management of the surgeon. No person is *ex officio* in the general direction. Meetings of the governors are held once in every three months; five constitute a quorum, but six or seven governors regularly attend the meetings. All governors are equally entitled to vote, but voting by proxy is not allowed. Minutes are kept of the proceedings.

COUNTY

INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Down.

Examinations taken by

Sir D. Barry, M.D.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Officers, not

medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Rules.

Reports.

Funds and

Accounts.

Receipts.

There is a managing committee of 12, who meet once a month, or more frequently if necessary. Three constitute a quorum, and minutes are kept of their proceeding. This committee has no connexion with the grand jury. There are no visitors appointed to act during the intervals of the committee meetings; but governors frequently go through the establishment.

The only non-medical officer is the treasurer, who is elected permanently by a meeting of governors convened for the purpose; the election is regulated by Act of Parliament. The treasurer receives all the money collected, which he disburses only on the order of the committee. Voting is open, and this mode of election has been found beneficial. It was stated that no particular religious belief excludes any person from being an officer, though the treasurer, the physician and the apothecary are protestants. It has occurred that an increase in the number of governors has suddenly taken place previous to an election.

The treasurer receives no salary, and is not required to give security. No instance has ever occurred of an officer being either suspended or removed.

The attendants are, a housekeeper, porter, cook, and two female nurses; they are all lodged and boarded in the house, but have not any perquisites; the wages paid to them are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Matron	13	16	11
Porter	7	7	—
Cook	4	4	—
Each nurse	4	4	—

These wages are paid by the treasurer to the order of the committee, which appoints them. The committee holds the power of discharging them, but in extreme cases the medical attendant is permitted to do so. There are printed rules for their general conduct. There has been no mortality among the nurses.

No governor or officer ever supplies any article for the institution; but the committee have purchased articles from shopkeepers in the town who are governors. Stores are generally purchased by contract.

There are printed rules for the general management; but there are bye-laws in the book of proceedings which are not printed.

Printed reports containing the income and expenditure are annually made by the governors, and copies are sent to the Public Account Office, Dublin, to the grand jury, and to each individual governor. The Assistant Commissioners, however, were not able to procure a copy. It was stated that the neighbourhood afforded a sufficient number of persons qualified and willing to look after the wants of the poor if the relief afforded by medical charities were to be extended.

The income and expenditure for the years ending January 5th 1832, 1833, 1834 were as follows:—

INCOME:				EXPENDITURE:			
		£.	s.	d.			
1831.	County Grant	-	-	-	461	10	9½
	Subscriptions	-	-	-	26	17	2
					£.488	7	11½
1832.	County Grant	-	-	-	461	10	9½
	Subscriptions	-	-	-	5	5	-
					£.466	15	9½
1833.	County Grant	-	-	-	461	10	9½
	Subscriptions	-	-	-	46	5	-
					£.507	15	9½
					£.555.	3.	10.
					£.529.	19.	5.
					£.483.	7.	7.

The principal items of expenditure are,—1. Necessaries for establishment, amounting to about 360 l. per annum. 2. Salaries, amounting to 156 l. 9s. 3d.

In the year ending January 5th 1832 there was subscribed towards the erection of a new infirmary and fever hospital 1,382 l. 10s.; in the year ending January 5th 1833, 722 l. were collected; in 1833, 134 l. were collected for the same purpose.

The continuance of this charity does not depend upon the bounty of any particular individual and its existence is not precarious. Subscriptions are not attended with any stipulations from the subscribers, as to them or their families obtaining medical aid gratis.

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted.

The title deeds of the building, &c., remain in the hands of one of the building commissioners appointed by the grand jury. No money is ever confided to the care of the salaried officers. The hospital did possess 2,000 l. at interest, but that entire sum and additional funds have been laid out in the erection of the new buildings. No security is given by the treasurer.

The bills are examined and certified by the committee, and paid to their order through the treasurer. The accounts are made out and balanced in the treasurer's books every three months,

Collection.

Accounts.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Co. Londonderry.

County Infirmary.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building and
Furniture.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Election.

months, and are presented annually to a full body of governors, and copies sent to the grand jury.

There is no instruction given at this hospital. *Post-mortem* examinations are permitted with the consent of the friends of the deceased; this consent, however, it is generally difficult to obtain.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Sir ROBERT FERGUSON, M.P.—WILLIAM HASLITT, esq.—Rev. GEORGE HAY.—JOHN KELSO, esq.
Rev. WILLIAM M'CLURE, treasurer.—THOMAS SCOTT, esq.—ROSS J. SMYTH, esq.—The two
Physicians attached to the Institution.

THE present institution is designed to receive only those sick persons who belong to the county or city of Derry. It affords no extern aid to the poor, and it has therefore been deemed necessary to establish a dispensary in the district, in addition to several charities of a more or less similar nature existing in the neighbourhood and within a distance of six miles, such as the District Lunatic Asylum, the Muff, Glendermot, Faughboyne, Faughanvale, Cumber, Donagheady and Upper Cumber Dispensaries. These institutions are not considered in any degree too numerous for the wants of the inhabitants; on the contrary the want of sufficient funds alone prevents the accommodations of the County Infirmary from being more fully made use of, and it is suggested by the witnesses that to each dispensary should be attached a small building capable of receiving bad cases of fever and of accident. The institution at present under consideration was originally engrafted upon, and for a considerable time remained united with, an old establishment in this city, which, in itself performed the offices of house of correction, poor house, lunatic asylum and infirmary. In the year 1811 the present hospital was substituted for the old charity, became possessed of its funds and privileges, but still retains something of the compound character of its predecessor, having been obliged to take into the new house where they now are, the impotent paupers, lunatics and idiots then remaining in the other establishment. There are now 11 aged paupers and 11 lunatics and idiots, not patients, fed and lodged in the present. Since the period mentioned, however, paupers and idiots have ceased to be admitted, but lunatics are not excluded, particularly such as are considered curable and capable of assisting in the cultivation of the garden and grounds belonging to the hospital. All the labour of a very fine potato field, about half an acre of a well cropped garden and of some ornamental grounds is performed by the lunatic inmates. The female inmates spin and sew &c.

This is a handsome stone building, consisting of three stories and a basement. It has 20 windows in front and a hall door. It appears to be in a state of thorough repair. It is well constructed, and derives no small advantage from its accommodations not having been cramped, or perhaps sacrificed by the unwise and reprehensible practice of uniting a splendid residence for the medical man with an asylum for the poor. Here there is merely an apartment for the resident apothecary. The wards are spacious and well ventilated. In the centre of the house there is a large octagonal lobby open from the basement to the cupola, the latter of which has permanently open venetians at its sides. This excellent arrangement tends to preserve the whole building fresh and sweet. There are cold and movable warm baths, together with an apparatus for giving medicated baths. The situation is high, airy and well drained, but at the same time the supply of water is deficient during some of the summer months. The premises are held under a lease for ever from the Bishop of Derry with the consent of the dean and chapter.

The principal medical officer is a gentleman aged 47 years. He is a doctor of medicine of the Edinburgh University, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He was appointed in the year 1827, previous to which period he had been engaged in private practice in the city of Londonderry where he still continues to reside. His duties at the infirmary require his attendance there every day, and if he had occasion for a prolonged absence, he would be obliged to communicate his intentions to the committee. He has never hitherto performed his duty by proxy as there is always a resident medical man in the hospital, namely, the apothecary, who is a doctor of medicine in the Edinburgh University, and a member of the College of Surgeons of the same city. By him medicines are always dispensed. The chief medical officer holds two other lucrative appointments. He is surgeon to the county gaol at a salary of 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* a year, and he is physician to the lunatic asylum at a salary of 100*l.*

His salary from the infirmary is 100*l.* per annum without any extra allowance. The apothecary receives only 30*l.* per annum, in addition to board and lodging. The latter accommodation is limited to a small bed-room and the use of the board-room as a sitting-room. As to the opinion entertained of the different rates of remuneration, it is stated by the witnesses that the grand jury have a perfect control over their several amounts by means of the authority which they possess, either to diminish or withhold their usual presentment.

The governors enjoy the privilege of electing the surgeon, who is afterwards allowed to appoint the apothecary, subject to the approval of the governors. The grand jury cannot interfere in these arrangements, neither is there any limitation as to age either in appointing or dismissing the medical men; but testimonials of being properly qualified are strictly required from all the candidates who present themselves. On occasion of the last vacancy there

COUNTY
INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

there was not any opposition offered to the choice of the present surgeon. The conduct o the medical officers is subject at all times to the authority of the governors, and if any poor person has reason to complain of neglect or harshness on their part, they are at liberty (and are well aware of the fact) to lay their complaints before one of that number.

The apothecary's shop is kept with much neatness and good order. It contains a very adequate supply of medicines exclusively for the use of the charity, and including several of the more delicate modern preparations. The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company supply all the medicines, which are ordered by the surgeon under the sanction of the visiting committee, and are subsequently paid for by the treasurer. They are placed under the immediate care of the apothecary, who is provided with all the necessary apparatus for making decoctions, &c. There are also some few surgical instruments, but their number is altogether insufficient for the wants of the hospital, and the surgeon is in consequence often obliged to have recourse to his own. Leeches are occasionally adopted in the practice of the infirmary, and they are purchased from time to time either at Glasgow or at Belfast. Vaccination is not performed, the surgeon is, however, averse from inoculation with small-pock matter.

A register is kept by the house surgeon,—1st. The number of patients received in the current year. 2d. The number received since September 1824. 3d. The name of the patient. 4th. The residence of same. 5th. The name of the recommending governor. 6th. The date of admission. 7th. The nature of the disease. 8th. The result of the mode of treat- ment adopted. 9th. The date of his discharge. 10th. The date of death. 11th. General remarks. The following is an abstract of that portion of the register which relates to the year terminating January 5th, 1834 :—

Remained in the house, 6th January 1833.—Hospital Patients	-	48
" " " Lunatic ditto	-	11
		59
Admitted since	-	401
		460
Of these were Cured	-	331
" Relieved	-	45
" Incurable	-	9
" Died	-	20
Remaining in the house, 5th January 1834	-	44
		449
Lunatics remaining in the house, 5th January 1834	-	11
		460
Aged and infirm remaining in the house, 5th January 1834	-	10
		470
Total	-	470

All paupers resident in the county of Londonderry, who have provided themselves with the recommendatory ticket of a governor, are entitled to be admitted. The domestic servants of subscribers are also admissible, but in all cases the condition of having obtained an order is indispensable, except with regard to persons labouring under fever or accidents, which are received at all times. Each governor is also limited as to the number of tickets which he is at liberty to issue. It is understood that he shall not have more than three patients on the books at the same time.

No species of aid is extended to the poor beyond those who are received into the house. The surgeon cannot be called on to attend lying-in women gratuitously; such persons are therefore usually attended by midwives, who are accustomed to apply to medical men whenever any difficulties are encountered.

The remarks, therefore, which have been given respecting the rights of admission, apply solely to intern patients, and it is only necessary to add that the only obstacles in the way arise from the want of funds to increase the capabilities of the institution. The patients are never on any account allowed to go beyond its bounds, and printed copies of rules are suspended, by which they are required to regulate their conduct. The convalescents are alone liable to be called on to perform work; whatever they do is entirely for the benefit of the charity; but, in general, the amount of labour performed by them is very incon- siderable.

The dietary of the hospital embraces several scales, such as full and low diet, full and low diet with tea, bread and milk diet, diet for the lunatics, and so on.

The patients continue to use their own clothes after admission, when they are purified and cleansed.

The general management rests with the governors, of whom five constitute a quorum at the general meetings. These take place once a quarter, but the principal one is that held on the 25th of January, at which the accounts are examined and audited. The average number of persons present is about eight, and minutes of the proceedings are kept with regularity. The bishop is chairman *ex officio*, but he does not enjoy any other privilege. The secretary is also a governor.

At the quarterly meetings a committee is appointed, called the visiting committee, and consisting usually of three members, whose duties are to visit the house every week and to attend to the accounts.

The only non-medical officer is a clergyman who acts as secretary and treasurer, and who, though he receives a salary of 18*l*, 19*s*. 2½*d*. per annum, has never been required to enter into any security.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Extern Patients.

Intern Patients.

Diet.
Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

The attendants are—

A house-steward and registrar, at	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
A matron, at	-	-	-	30	-	-
A gate-keeper	-	-	-	14	-	-
	-	-	-	14	10	-

and 13 servants, at salaries varying from 8*l.* to 4*l.* per annum. All mentioned are provided with board and lodging, excepting the gate-keeper, who is only allowed lodging.

Whatever articles are required for the consumption of the establishment are procured by the steward in the following manner: He keeps a book, termed a regulation book, in which he makes an entry of every thing demanded for the institution; this is laid before the committee at its weekly meeting, and they sanction at their discretion the application. No account of the steward is passable unless it has been incurred by this mode of proceeding. There is no instance of any articles being purchased from a governor or an officer.

The printed reports which are periodically made to the governors contain, besides the statement of the amount of relief granted during the year (as given under the head of registration), an account of the income and expenditure, and some general remarks. Besides being presented to the governors, it is also customary to have them inserted in the newspapers.

The principal portion of the income of the charity is derived from the presentments granted by the grand jury at the Spring and Summer assizes; these grants constitute more than one half of the entire income. The remainder is made up chiefly of annual subscriptions and a Parliamentary grant. Underneath is a copy of the debtor side of the treasurer's account for the year ending January 5th, 1834:—

<i>Dr.</i>				£.	s.	d.
By balance of last account in favour of the public	-	-	-	58	-	7½
Received from county treasurer, at summer assizes	-	-	-	461	10	9
„ Parliamentary grant for 1833	-	-	-	92	6	2
„ Subscriptions of governors and governesses	-	-	-	227	5	-
„ from magistrates, fines levied at Moneymore petty sessions	-	-	-	29	5	-
„ Ditto Maghera ditto	-	-	-	23	16	6
„ Ditto Magherafelt ditto	-	-	-	14	15	-
„ Ditto Kilrea ditto	-	-	-	9	16	6
„ Ditto Newtownlimavady ditto	-	-	-	7	19	6
„ Ditto Londonderry ditto	-	-	-	2	1	6
„ Ditto Muff ditto	-	-	-	1	12	6
„ from sheriffs of the city and county of Londonderry, recognizances forfeited	-	-	-	9	15	6
„ from the governor of the gaol, for assaults	-	-	-	7	-	-
„ from the Board of Health, for loss of field of potatoes	-	-	-	20	-	-
„ from William Kearney, for manure, to 5th January 1831	-	-	-	3	-	-
„ for hay sold	-	-	-	1	9	9
„ from Mr. James Pegley, for board of two sailors	-	-	-	-	18	-
„ Ditto, fines on servants	-	-	-	-	11	2
Balance against the public	-	-	-	291	3	5
				£. 1,262	6	10½

In the two previous years the receipts had been as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1832	1,776	16	1½
1833	1,650	1	-

The funds are paid into the hands of the treasurer, where they remain until wanted. The title deeds are also placed in his custody. The steward is permitted to retain some small sum to meet unforeseen and incidental expenses.

The following is a copy of the sums expended in the year ending January 5th, 1834:—

<i>Cr.</i>				£.	s.	d.
To beef account	-	-	-	91	13	8
Milk ditto	-	-	-	109	19	4
Bread ditto	-	-	-	103	12	4
Oatmeal ditto	-	-	-	84	10	1
Potatoes ditto	-	-	-	39	6	10
Butter ditto	-	-	-	9	16	11
Fish ditto	-	-	-	7	1	5
Groceries ditto	-	-	-	79	18	2
Wine, spirits and ale ditto	-	-	-	20	13	7
Fuel ditto	-	-	-	93	9	4
Soap, candle, oil and gas ditto	-	-	-	50	15	10
Furniture ditto	-	-	-	8	15	6½
Clothing, calico and flannel ditto	-	-	-	34	3	4

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Stores.

Reports.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

COUNTY		£.	s.	d.
INFIRMARIES.	Repairs ditto - - - - -	82	4	4½
	Burial expenses ditto - - - - -	2	10	6
Ulster.	Straw ditto - - - - -	8	12	-½
Co. Londouderry.	Medicines and surgical instruments ditto - - - - -	88	10	5
	Advertising, printing and stationery ditto - - - - -	15	-	2
Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.	Salaries and wages ditto - - - - -	272	13	4½
	Rent and assurance - - - - -	22	14	2
County Infirmary.	Contingent expenses and petty disbursements - - - - -	36	5	5½
		£. 1,262	6	10½

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1832 the expenditure was - - -	1,592	-	4½
„ 1831 „ „ - - -	1,776	16	1½

Accounts. The accounts are inspected monthly by the committee, by whose authority the bills that fall due are discharged ; at the termination of the year they are submitted to the inspection of the governors, and copies of them are also forwarded to the commissioners of public accounts in London.

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Monaghan. The Rev. Mr. EVATT, rector.—The Roman Catholic Clergyman.—Mr. LITTLE, registrar.—
County Infirmary. Dr. MOFFIT.—Dr. TEMPLE.—The Surgeon and the Apothecary.

Population and Extent of Country. THE population of the county Monaghan, for which this infirmary is intended, amounts to nearly 200,000. The dispensaries within six miles are those at Scottstown, Castleshane and Glaslough ; and, with the exception of Castleblaney, there is no place in the county possessing a considerable population which is unprovided with a similar charity. Though this institution affords extensive relief, yet it would be felt as a material benefit if another hospital were erected for those parts of the county which are farthest removed, for instance, the district about Carrickmacross. A tract of country six miles in diameter and possessing as many inhabitants as this, would be as much as one man could efficiently attend to.

Building, Furniture and Grounds. The house is a plain stone building of three stories, including the basement, affording accommodation for 40 patients, and at present containing 33 ; namely, 23 males and 10 females. The wards are clean, spacious and well ventilated ; each patient has a separate bed ; the lower story comprises the kitchen, wash-house and shop ; above are two rooms for the matron ; the only out-building is the turf-house. All was found in pretty good repair, except the water-closets, which were originally badly constructed, but are to be put in complete order immediately. Attached is a small garden well supplied with the common vegetables. It cost last year but 14s. 2d. for labour, and 9s. 5d. for seeds, and, though but half an English acre in extent, supplied all the garden stuff required for the hospital kitchen. The principal medical officer, aged 62, is an M. A. of Edinburgh, and M. R. C. S. E. He was appointed to this situation in the year 1795, and holds no other appointment, but is allowed private practice. He resides in the town of Monaghan and visits the intern patients every day, besides attending on Tuesday and Friday from 12 to 2 for the extern applicants. In case of intended absence he is bound to give notice to the governors.

Other Medical Officers. The apothecary does not reside in the house but attends every day at 10 o'clock. In case of immediate assistance being necessary recourse would be had either to him or the principal medical officer, who lives close to the infirmary. Medicines are dispensed by both the above officers.

Payment. The chief medical attendant receives 92l. 6s. 2d. per annum ; the apothecary 20l. per annum, and neither receives any allowance for lodging, &c.

Election. The surgeon is elected at a meeting of the governors, as is also the apothecary ; but no details of election could be obtained, as there had been no vacancy for many years. There is but one medical man resident in Monaghan eligible to the office of surgeon to the infirmary. Any patient treated with harshness or neglect by either of the medical officers knows that he can complain to the governor who recommended him, or to any other governor of the institution.

Pharmacy. The room in which the medicines are kept is neatly and very conveniently arranged. The medicines appear to be sufficient in quantity and of good quality, including all the more delicate preparations such as morphia, &c. They are supplied by the apothecary, at wholesale prices, and compounded in the institution. His character is the only guarantee for their quality. His account is annually inspected by the chief medical officer, and when signed by him is discharged by the treasurer. His bill for the last three years respectively was—

	£.	s.	d.
1831 - - - - -	48	7	-½
1832 - - - - -	49	15	5
1833 - - - - -	44	14	11

In the years ending January the 5th, for the same period, there were relieved —

	1832.	1833.	1834.
Out-patients - - -	1,177	1,011	706
In-patients - - -	233	256	228
	1,410	1,267	934

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Monaghan.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

These numbers show, on calculation, that the average cost of medicine per head was nearly 1s. 1½d. The charges for pint mixtures are from 1s. to 1s. 7d.; for leeches 6d. each; for sarsaparilla and jalap each 6s. 6d. per pound; chalk-mixture per pint 1s. 4d.; box of pills 3d. The above items are from the apothecary's own book, and are presented as specimens of the rate of charging.

Whatever the amount may be as compared with other county infirmaries, it is questionable whether a salaried officer ought ever to be a contractor for any article. The chief medical officer does not keep any medicines for private practice, and none are sold at the institution. The supply of surgical instruments seemed to be sufficient for the wants of the institution.

An accurate register is kept, which distinguishes the name of every patient, the day of admission, his age, parish, and disease, his state when discharged, and the time, also the name of the recommender. The same register is kept of out-patients, but the result is not mentioned; and in neither instance is an account kept of those who may have been refused. An account is kept of all capital operations.

Patients' Registration.

Those only are entitled to relief or admission who have procured the recommendation of a governor, and belong to the county of Monaghan. One signature suffices to a ticket, and the number of such tickets is unlimited. Persons whose circumstances do not require gratuitous relief have attempted to participate in the benefits of the charity, but this abuse is guarded against as much as possible.

Who entitled to Relief.

Extern patients are seen at the institution, but the surgeon is not bound to visit them at their homes, though he does so occasionally, without receiving any allowance for his visits. In case of accident the institution does possess the means of affording immediate relief. Lying-in cases are not attended at the infirmary. The very poorest women apply to midwives, who call in the doctor when difficulty exists; and accidents are rarely heard of. No prescription-book is kept here, nor are any prescriptions of neighbouring practitioners made up. The medical officer has formed a very good opinion of vaccination, though he has known of several instances of modified small pock occurring after it, but none were fatal; he will not inoculate with small pock. The confidence of the public in vaccination is on the increase.

Extern Patients.

Wine and other extras are furnished under the immediate care of the surgeon and apothecary, but there is no charity in the town upon which an order can be given for food, clothes or fuel.

Nourishment.

Any person belonging to the county and having the order of a governor is entitled to admission; these tickets are easily obtained, and there are some beds vacant at present. The only work performed by the patients consists in keeping clean the wards and passages, and they are at all times permitted to see their friends. Lunatics are not admitted; the cases which occur are sent to Armagh. Cholera has never at any time prevailed here. The clergy of every religious persuasion are admitted, but there are no chaplains attached. Religious tracts are not distributed.

Intern Patients.

THE FULL DIETARY.

Breakfast.—One pint of sweet milk, five ounces of meal made into stirabout.

Diet.

Dinner.—Half a pound of beef, three pounds of potatoes, one pint of broth.

Supper.—One pint of sweet milk, three ounces of meal in stirabout.

THE LOW DIETARY. This is the only diet in use.

Breakfast.—Two ounces of oatmeal, half a pint of sweet milk, half a pint of gruel, one quarter of a pound of bread.

Dinner.—One quarter of a pound of beef made into broth, two pounds of potatoes.

Supper.—Same as breakfast.

The dietary to be uniform, and no extras to be allowed those on the full dietary, but the surgeon to have power to order as extras whatsoever may be necessary for the patients who may be on the low dietary; one pound of meal to be allowed to each ward per day, to make gruel.

For the housekeeper per day, one quart of sweet milk, half a pound of bread, three quarters of a pound of beef, three pounds of potatoes, two ounces of butter.

COUNTY

INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Monaghan.

Examinations taken by

Sir D. Barry, M.D.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County

Infirmary.

SERVANTS: one man and two women each per day.

Breakfast.—Half a pound of meal for stirabout, one pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—Four days, three quarters of a pound of beef, three pounds of potatoes; three days, two ounces of butter, four pounds of potatoes.

Supper.—Same as breakfast.

Although the institution is fairly and economically conducted, still there is a want of precision, and an avoiding of trouble in the manner of apportioning their respective diets to the patients. Thus 1st: All the patients in the house are kept *always* on low diet, and the motive assigned is, that it is the only diet on which extras can be ordered. 2d: The number of patients on the diet-roll on Saturday, is taken as the number of diets for each day of the following week. The flesh-meat is laid in on Mondays, and if any patients should die or be discharged during the week the daily total of meat continues the same, and the newly admitted have no meat for the week of admission (this rule is said not to obtain as to the daily issue of bread, potatoes, milk, meal, &c.) 3d: There is no daily diet-roll filled up, and therefore the patients cannot by any direct means ascertain the quantity of food to which they may be entitled on any day, nor can the number of diets paid for annually by the hospital be correctly calculated. 4th: When any extra article of food is ordered, the order continues in force for the remainder of the week. This mode of regulating such a point of hospital discipline is so very loose and inaccurate, both in a medical and fiscal point of view, that it ought to be corrected. Of 33 patients on the diet-roll, on the day of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, all on low diet, one only had extra milk. Taking 12,775 as the number of diets issued last year, made out by striking a daily average of the number of patients on the diet-roll of each week, or 12,661 diets made out by multiplying the number of pounds of meat issued by four, a quarter of a pound being the daily allowance of each patient on low diet (and all being considered on low diet), the expense of one diet is between 4½*d.* and 4¾*d.*, as calculated by a gentleman present. When it is recollected that by the Monaghan dietary system, each patient has some flesh-meat every day, whilst by that of Armagh no patient on low diet has any flesh-meat, and that a very large majority of the latter patients are on low diet, the difference of expense between the daily diets of these two institutions will appear the more striking. But the daily number of patients supported throughout the year by each hospital respectively, and the amounts of their respective annual expenditure when compared together, seem very extraordinary indeed.

Clothing.

General Manage-

ment.

No clothing is provided for the inmates.

The general management rests in the governors, of whom the medical officer is not one, nor any governor *ex officio*. The fixed meetings are annual on the 5th of June, but the attendance at them is irregular, and voting by proxy is permitted. Minutes of the proceedings are kept.

Managing Body.

There is no committee of management nor any board of inspection, nor monthly or quarterly meetings. The rector of the parish frequently comes in, but there are no appointed visitors.

Officers not

medical.

The officers not medical are, 1st, [the treasurer, without a salary; 2d, the registrar, who is likewise secretary, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum. The latter situation is permanent.

Attendants.

The attendants are,

	£.	s.	d.
The matron, salary	-	-	-
Two maid servants, each at	-	-	-
Porter	-	-	-
	31	10	-
	3	13	10
	7	7	8

Stores.

All are allowed board and lodging, and there are printed rules for their conduct.

All stores are procured through contract by public advertisement, and no contractor has any thing to do with the hospital or its governors. The contract prices for the following articles were:

	£.	s.	d.
Workington coal, per ton, delivered	-	-	-
Potatoes, per stone	-	-	-
Meal, per cwt.	-	-	-
Bread, per lb.	-	-	-
Soap, per cwt.	-	-	-
Candles, per dozen lbs., moulds	-	-	-
Ditto ditto dips	-	-	-
Straw, per cwt.	-	-	-
Sweet milk, per imp. gallon	-	-	-
Turf, per cwt.	-	-	-
	1	2	6
	-	-	3
	-	10	5
	-	-	1½
	1	16	-
	-	-	8
	-	-	6
	-	1	1
	-	-	5½
	1	12	-

Reports.

No other article is contracted for; meat is bought every week in the market by the registrar.

Funds and Accounts.

Receipts.

Printed annual reports are made. This district possesses a considerable number of persons able and willing to assist in investigating the wants of the poor.

The principal sources of income of this charity are the interest on stock, and the grand jury

jury presentment. The total receipts for the last three years were, respectively, including balance in hands :

				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
1832	-	-	-	Receipts	852	-	7	Expenditure	714	1	2
1833	-	-	-	"	814	-	6	"	603	6	7½
1834	-	-	-	"	838	1	5½	"	614	8	5

The capital stock vested in government securities, yielding 135*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum, is not vested in the hands of the governors, but in those of trustees. The annual funds are kept by the treasurer. Check-books are kept with each of the contractors, and the registrar keeps a day-book for all transactions, which he afterwards posts into a ledger.

No medical or surgical instruction of any kind is given here.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.

County Monaghan.

Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
Examinations taken by

County Infirmary.

Persons who attended the Examination.

DANIEL AUCHINLECK, esq.—The Rev. CHARLES C. BERESFORD.—JONES CRAWFORD, esq.—SAMUEL GALBRAITH, esq.—A. W. COLE HAMILTON, esq.—Dr. MAXWELL.—ALEXANDER M'CAUSLAND, esq.—Rev. W. G. STACK.—Sir HUGH STEWART, M.P.—The Surgeon and the Apothecary.

County Tyrone.

County Infirmary.

THE Tyrone Infirmary is the only hospital for the general reception of disease within the limits of the county, which contains a population of about 300,000 souls. The Omagh Dispensary, which is connected with the present institution, is the only establishment of the kind within a distance of six miles. Such charities are, however, very judiciously diffused throughout most parts of the county, and are usually well situated with reference to the population, which they are more expressly designed to relieve. Some districts are, however, mentioned, of which the inhabitants are not less than 10 or 12 miles from all sources of professional assistance. Another point to which the gentlemen present advert, is the total want of hospital accommodation in several small and remote towns. This is a deficiency which they describe as having often been very sensibly felt, and they suggest that a building on a limited scale should be connected with a certain number of the rural dispensaries, and that it should have for its objects the reception and treatment of persons labouring under fever and accidents.

Population and Extent of Country.

Building, Furniture and Grounds.

The Infirmary is a long, low building, two stories in height, with an attic in the roof, and a basement containing seven small wards. The roof is in a bad condition, but the remaining portions of the house are in a very fair state of repair. The wards contain altogether 29 beds. The number of patients in the house amounts, however, to 39. Of these, 30 sleep two in a bed, and eight are disposed in four beds placed in a cockloft, 18 feet by 15. Sixteen of the beds are for males and nine for females, but no vacant bed is reserved for accidents. The attic referred to is without a ceiling, and the slate is the only division from the external atmosphere, which readily imparts to the ward its heat in summer and its cold in winter. As to ventilation, it is on the whole as perfect as, under the circumstances, it can be. The supply of water is good, but it does not extend to the upper stories. The title to the premises is defective; they are considered to be the property of the governors of the institution, but the lease cannot be found. It has been long in contemplation to erect a new County Hospital, but in addition to the want of funds, and the difficulty of procuring an eligible site for the building, the bad title reduces the selling price of the present building.

Medical Officers.

The surgeon to the institution is a gentleman in his 55th year, who was formerly a surgeon in the Royal Artillery. He was appointed as general medical attendant in the year 1808. He is bound to attend daily in the wards of the hospital, and his duty has never been performed by proxy. It is stated that he has never been absent from his post but on one occasion, when he was sent by the governors to a district visited by cholera, in order to render himself acquainted with the nature of that epidemic. He holds two other appointments, namely, that of surgeon to the County Gaol, and that of medical superintendent of the Omagh Dispensary. In the former capacity he receives a salary of 80*l.* late currency; in the latter his emoluments have not been fixed; and the highly objectionable practice is adopted and sanctioned by recorded resolutions of the committee entrusted with the affairs of the charity, of handing over to him, as salary, the whole of the balance remaining at the annual settlement of accounts, after paying the outlay. This balance, in every case since the establishment of the dispensary in 1831, has exceeded the whole amount of the county grant, whilst the outlay has been invariably comprehended under two heads, viz., stationery and medicine. For three years' medicine is charged 93*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* In that time the surgeon has received 185*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; the whole income of the institution having amounted to 288*l.* 11*s.*

	£.	s.	d.
In 1831 he received	67	3	7
1832	60	-	-
1833	58	10	-

The second medical officer of the County Infirmary is the apothecary. He resides opposite the establishment, but does not receive any allowance towards the expenses of a residence. The surgeon is provided with apartments in the Infirmary to the number of four rooms and a kitchen.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
County Tyrone.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

Pharmacy.

His remuneration as attendant of the hospital is drawn from the treasury, and amounts to 100*l.* per annum, late Irish currency. The apothecary receives 27*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

The governors possess the right of electing the medical officers, but there has not been an opportunity of exercising the privilege since the year 1808.

The stock of medicines for the County Infirmary, and that for the use of the Omagh Dispensary, are kept in the same place, namely, one of the apartments occupied by the surgeon, in which he also keeps those medicines which are intended for his private patients. It is stated that this arrangement has not been productive of any confusion, and that the medicines belonging to the establishment are never sold. The drugs for the two charities are purchased from different houses. Those required for the infirmary from Boileau & George, those for the dispensary from Leckey & More, both Dublin houses. For the former institution the cost was in the years—

	£.	s.	d.
1830	139	9	4
1831	141	4	3
1832	139	11	10

The surgeon is accustomed to issue each day to the apothecary as much as the occasion is likely to demand. No pharmaceutical apparatus whatsoever has been provided, but there does not appear to be any deficiency of surgical instruments for the purposes of the hospital. These are occasionally lent. Leeches are adopted in the practice of the infirmary, and they are supplied by the Dublin druggists. Very little has been done towards the diffusion of vaccination. It is found extremely difficult to obtain the regular attendance of those on whom it has been performed, and the poor do not appear to be impressed with much confidence in the utility of the measure, owing a good deal to the results of their own inattention and carelessness. Small-pock exists periodically in the neighbourhood of the town, but the surgeon of the infirmary expresses himself as strongly averse from the inoculation with variolous matter.

Patients' Registration.

The registration of the patients admitted into the house is carried on under the following heads, namely, name of patient and of the governor who recommended him, date of patients, admission and nature of his disease, date of discharge or of death, and general remarks on the nature and circumstances of the case. Of this document an abstract is periodically laid before the members of the grand jury. It is sometimes necessary to refuse application for admission owing to want of room. At the date of the Assistant-Commissioner's visit to the charity the number of patients in the house was, as has been already intimated, 39, of whom 30 were in double, and nine in single beds.

Who entitled to Relief.

Each governor is entitled to issue an unlimited number of tickets, recommending the bearer to be admitted into the infirmary. It is understood, however, that these recommendations are not to be issued in favour of any persons, except of the residents of the county of Tyrone, neither is it usual that the domestic servants of governors should avail themselves of them. Accidents alone are entitled to unconditional admission. The patients in the house appeared to the Assistant-Commissioners to be of the most indigent class, squalid and in rags, with a very large proportion of scrofulous cases; and there is no reason to suppose that any individuals have been in the habit of availing themselves of the benefits of the charity, except those whose circumstances and poverty rendered them fit objects for gratuitous relief.

Extern.

It is unnecessary to refer to the details connected with the affording of aid by the dispensary. Those subjects have been exhibited in the evidence given in reference to that institution.*

Intern Patients.

What has just been said may be considered to relate to those who are received into the hospital; the treatment of these latter does not require any remarks, and the prescription-book was found to contain the remedies usually adopted by the profession. Those who have attained the convalescent stage are occasionally called upon to render assistance to the other patients, and to help the servants to clean the premises. It has not been considered necessary to attach chaplains to the establishment, but permission is given to the clergy of all sects to hold communion at all times with the members of their respective creeds who may happen to be inmates of the house. At the same time there has not been any improper interference with the religious opinions of the sick, either on the part of clergy or laity, and the circulation of controversial tracts has never taken place. The hospital does not contain any ward appropriated to the reception of lunatics. The county of Tyrone is included in the district of the Londonderry Lunatic Asylum, and as that institution is at present full, it has been found expedient to place some lunatic patients in the gaol, as a temporary resource. When the epidemic cholera made its appearance in the town and neighbourhood of Omagh two cases of the disease manifested themselves in the infirmary.

Diet.

The diet of the patients is fixed by an established dietary, from which few deviations are made. It will be perceived that the allowance of meat is very liberal.

GENERAL DIET.

Breakfast.—One quart of stirabout, with one pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—On Sundays and Thursdays, eight ounces of meat, with one quart of broth, three and a half pound of potatoes. On other days, three and a half pound of potatoes, one pint of sweet milk.

BREAD

* See Omagh Dispensary.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Ulster.
County Tyrone.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.

County Infirmary.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
Medical.

Stores.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Reports.

Who entitled to
Relief.
Funds and
Accounts.

Expenditure.

Collection and
Custody.

Expenditure.

The

BREAD DIET.
Breakfast.—One pound of bread, with one pint of sweet milk.
Dinner.—One pound of bread, with one pint of sweet milk. Meat and broth as above.

HALF-BREAD DIET.
Breakfast.—Eight ounces of bread, one pint of sweet milk.
Dinner.—Eight ounces of bread, one pint of sweet milk; meat and broth as above.
Tea, &c. &c. are only ordered when absolutely necessary.

The general management of the affairs of the institution is strictly confined to the governors, and the medical attendant has been excluded from all participation in it. The meetings of the governors are by no means regular, but it is stated that they are in the habit of assembling generally about twice in the course of the year. At these meetings from six to eight governors constitute the ordinary attendance. They examine and pass the accounts, and minutes are always kept of their proceedings. The voting is always personal, but it is mentioned by one of the witnesses, that, on this point, the practice is different at dispensaries, and the instance of a recent election at the Dungannon Dispensary is adduced.

No managing committee has ever been appointed, and its place is but imperfectly supplied by the Board of Superintendence, which has been selected by the grand jury to attend to all the charities throughout the county.

The treasurer is the only non-medical officer. He is elected by open voting, and without reference to religious distinctions. He acts without any remuneration.

A large proportion of the articles required for the consumption of the establishment are procured by public contract of which printed notices are circulated. The following are the prices of some of the principal stores.

	s.	d.
Beef, without bone	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.
Oatmeal	13	4 per 120 lb.
Potatoes	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ per stone.
New milk	2	per lb.
Straw	1	4 per 120 lb.
Fuel (turf)	4	per box. (This measure is equal to the military box, being 4 feet wide, 6 feet long and 5 feet high.)

No printed reports exist from which to derive any accurate information as to the affairs of the charity in previous years. It is, however, stated that, so far as the wants of the poor are concerned, the district contains a large number of intelligent individuals, who are both able and willing to participate in any investigation which may be made into the real condition of the indigent classes of the population.

The institution possesses a small fixed income, derived from the interest payable on 2,681*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* vested in the government 3*½* per cents. By far the greater portion of its receipts are, however, made up of the following items, as shown in the treasurer's account for the year ending 5th January 1834:—

	£.	s.	d.
Interest on vested stock	108	5	6
Parliamentary grant	89	1	9
Grand jury presentment	387	10	5
Subscriptions and fines from petty sessions	64	17	1
	£.649	14	9

The funds are collected by the treasurer, and remain in his hands until wanted. No other officer is allowed to hold any money belonging to the charity in his possession.

The nature of the charges incurred to meet the objects of the infirmary is best shown by the following abstract of the details of expenditure for the year ending January 5, 1834:—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid for provisions	317	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine	7	8	7
Medicines on account	8	1	7
Fuel	38	3	6
Soap	5	7	7
Candles	3	18	9
Furniture	7	9	10
Repairs	30	5	8
Rent	7	7	8
Salaries	105	9	5
Contingencies	51	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£.638	16	1

The accounts are in the first instance certified by the medical attendant, and afterwards laid before the governors for a final examination, without which they cannot be discharged.

The opportunities afforded for medical and surgical education by the practice of the hospital are quite neglected.

Post-mortem examinations are rarely made, in consequence of the difficulty with which the deceased's friends are in general induced to consent to the practice.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.—The Manager.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

District
Lunatic Asylum
at Ballinasloe.

Population and
Extent of Country.
Building, Furniture
and Grounds.

THE Connaught District Lunatic Asylum is intended for the reception of lunatics from all parts of the province of Connaught. For this extensive design it is certainly inadequate, and the inefficiency has latterly made itself so sensible, that it is in contemplation to make an addition to the edifice, or rather so to re-arrange the present internal dispositions, that accommodation may be obtained for an increased number of patients.

The building is perfectly new, twelve months not having elapsed since it was opened. It is laid out for the reception of 152 lunatics, but it might be made to hold 166. It has been proposed by one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that place should be provided for fifty incurables or epileptics, and in compliance with this suggestion the directors have made preparations for 18 of the two classes. The boundary wall of the institution includes about $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, the purchase of which, together with the cost of the entire building, furnished as it now stands, amounted to about 27,000*l.* The situation has been very unhappily chosen, and is in some degree the cause of many inconveniences. The ground is low, and the surrounding fields are subject to frequent inundations. From the want of a sufficient fall, the premises are very imperfectly drained; there are no water-closets, and the privies in the yard are without a current of water passing through them; add to this, that as there is no special place into which to throw the filth and dirty straw, the privies are used for that purpose. Neither is there any store for the day's supply of turf, which is usually brought from the chief depôt through the centre of the building. The accommodation for the servants is also said to be very restricted, a defect which will be very much felt when the asylum becomes full. The general state of this establishment as to cleanliness, arrangement and classification is certainly very inferior to that of the similar institution in Belfast. The Assistant Commissioners saw 31 male lunatics and idiots at dinner, crowded around two tables joined together at the ends, neither of which could separately accommodate more than 12 persons. The poor creatures were so closely placed on the benches that many of them were obliged to lean either forwards or backwards in order to obtain sitting room, and to ease their uncomfortable position. There was at the same time a large dining-room vacant. Of the $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres mentioned as being contained within the walls, the entire is devoted to the raising of potatoes and oats, no portion of it being laid out for improvement or ornamental gardening, so as to afford a source of wholesome recreation to the convalescent patients. Notwithstanding the alleged want of proper depositories for refuse and dirt, a walled-in space, having the appearance of being intended for such an end, was observed in a recess at the back of the building. It was, however, found, on examination, to have been converted into a pigsty, and to be occupied by five large pigs.

Medical Officer.

There is but one medical officer, a gentleman who is not exclusively attached to the institution, but is also engaged in private practice. Each patient is presented to him on his admission, and he then decides on the line of treatment which is to be pursued. He also visits the sick daily.

Payment.

His salary is 100*l.* per annum.

Pharmacy.

The state of the pharmacy displayed considerable neatness, and every thing in it seemed to be in good order. The orders for medicines (which are procured from the Apothecaries' Company) are drawn in the name of the manager, and are always countersigned by the physician, to whose inspection, and to that of the board, the druggist's bills are likewise submitted previous to their being discharged.

Patients' Registration.

The registration of the patients is conducted with much accuracy, and shows at a glance the portions of the province to which each lunatic belongs. The gross number of cases admitted between the 16th November 1833, and the 30th September 1834 was 139, of whom only 21 were discharged cured, three were taken away by their friends, and one died. Of those admitted 45 were from the county Galway, 37 from the county Mayo, 39 from the county Roscommon, 16 from the county Leitrim, and two from the county Sligo; the latter county is at the greatest distance from Ballinasloe. Of males there were 84, of females 55. On the day that the Assistant Commissioners visited the asylum the number of patients in the house amounted to 114, of whom 74 were males and 40 females. There were but four individuals under medical treatment. The entire consisted of —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of Epilepsy - - -	16	4	20
„ Mania - - -	40	20	60
„ Monomania - - -	6	-	6
„ Amentia - - -	21	7	28
	83	31	114

It was melancholy to be informed by the physician, that although the asylum had not been open quite one year, yet of the above 114 cases not less than 84 were to be considered as utterly

utterly incurable. It thus appears too clearly that, whilst the government and the country thought they were founding establishments into which the curable pauper lunatic might be received, and thence be returned, restored by proper treatment to usefulness, they have in truth been erecting palaces for the permanent accommodation of slaving and worthless idiots, and have surrounded these unconscious beings with an expensive train of officers, servants and other machinery, whilst the hard working useful peasant is either refused admittance from want of room, or does not seek it owing to the distance at which he may reside. This state of things constitutes a most pressing evil, and requires correction. Surely a plain and cheaply built house, with a more economical staff, would be quite good enough to lodge the helpless and unconscious idiot; and one or two such houses in every county or city would be productive of more real relief to the community than one palace for each district. As to the classification of the patients with a view to keeping separate those who labour under different forms of mental disease, it was stated that the male patients were divided into four classes, and the females into two. The Assistant Commissioners were, however, unable to understand the principles on which the classification had been made. None of the males were seen engaged in any employment. A few of the females were observed spinning, netting, and rendering assistance in the domestic services of the house, such as washing, &c.

The entire establishment is placed under the authority of a certain number of directors appointed by Government, but as they live in various and distant parts of the province, their meetings have been irregular and at long intervals. Even during this, the first year that the asylum has been open, considerable inconvenience has been experienced from the delays which have occurred. During the last three months no meeting whatsoever has been held, but it is hoped that one will soon take place, as the approaching October fair of Ballinasloe is likely to assemble many of the directing body.

The principal and most responsible officer of the asylum is the manager. He receives a salary of 200*l.* per annum; there is also a matron at 60*l.* per annum. Both of these officers reside in the institution.

From a return of the actual number of inmates of the establishment on the 2d of October, it appears that the number of attendants engaged in its service amounts to 26.

The articles required for the consumption of the house are procured by contract. As to the prices paid, the following list will enable a tolerably accurate judgment to be formed of their justness:—

	£.	s.	d.
Turf, per statute box	-	-	5
Potatoes, per cwt. (4 <i>d.</i> per stone)	-	-	2 8
Oaten straw, per cwt.	-	-	1 3
White bread, per 4 lbs.	-	-	6 ½
Whitehaven coal, per ton	-	12	-
Sweet milk, per imperial gallon	-	-	5 ½
Oatmeal, per cwt.	-	11	6
White soap, per stone	-	4	8
Yellow, ditto	-	3	6
Candles (dips and moulds), per lb.	-	-	7
Beer, per barrel	-	19	-
Beef, including bone, per lb.	-	-	3 ¾
Men's shoes, per pair	-	7	-
Women's ditto	-	4	10
Repairing men's shoes, per pair	-	2	-
Ditto - women's ditto	-	1	8

No benefit is derived from the facilities which an institution like the present affords for education. No plan exists by which a person can be instructed in the mode of taking care of lunatics.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.—The Manager.

THE Carlow District Lunatic Asylum is intended for the admission of lunatics from the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny and Wexford.

At the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners there were 97 patients in the asylum; 51 males, 46 females, not one of whom was under medical treatment for insanity, and only four for physical maladies, which did not appear to be of serious importance.

The curative management of the inmates of this asylum, so far as regards their peculiar disease, insanity, has been hitherto conducted upon the purest principles of moral treatment, and in this respect presents a marked contrast with that adopted in the Maryborough Asylum. There the surgeon is invested, by the standing rules of the institution, with the entire control of "the treatment, both physical and moral," of all the patients, 41 of whom were taking various kinds of medicine for the cure of insanity at the period of the Assistant Commissioners' visit. The manager could be looked upon in no other light than as an upper keeper. Here, on the contrary, the very first rule of the establishment states, that "the manager is expressly to be considered the chief officer of the institution." The 14th rule adds, that "he is to make himself acquainted with the cases of the patients, and to main-

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

District
Lunatic Asylum
at Ballinasloe.

General Manage-
ment.

Officers not
medical.

Attendants.

Stores.

Medical Instruc-
tion.

Leinster
County Carlow.

District
Lunatic Asylum at
Carlow.

Intern Patients.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
County Carlow.

Examinations taken by
S. D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

District
Lunatic Asylum at
Carlow.

tain such intercourse with them as will enable him at all times to satisfy the Board of Directors as to the character and mode of moral treatment applicable to each case." "The medical attendant" is merely required "to visit the asylum twice a week, and to attend when sent for to prescribe for such of the inmates as may require medical care." Here no patient ever takes medicine unless it be for some indisposition which would call for medical treatment even if he were in his sound mind.

The results of these two opposite modes of treating the insane, adopted by the two asylums respectively, stand recorded in their printed reports for the period therein stated, as follows; viz.

MARYBOROUGH.		CARLOW:	
Number of Patients treated from 14 May 1833 to 30 June 1834:		Number of Patients treated from 7 May 1832 to 31 December 1833:	
Total	112	Total	121
Discharged cured	21	Recovered and discharged	26
Died	8	Died	7
Time, 13 months,—		Time, 20 months.	
The number considered curable of the 80 remaining at the above period - not stated.		Of the 86 remaining at the above period, there are stated to be	
Convalescent	ditto.	Convalescent	13
Incurable	ditto.	Considered curable	19
		Ditto - incurable	54
			86

It is almost unnecessary to remark, after this statement, that there is a manifest want of uniformity and precision in the systems of management of the insane poor now in operation in the lunatic asylums visited by the Assistant Commissioners.

The economical department of this asylum is deserving of notice, more particularly as compared with some others.

The extent of farm ground and garden attached to the institution is 10 ½ Irish acres, on a portion of which the late manager planted potatoes, barley and vegetables, after making an outlay of 10*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The produce of this outlay, collected by the present manager, appointed in September 1834, has been,

	£.	s.	d.
Potatoes, 120 barrels, valued at 6 <i>s.</i> per barrel	36	—	—
Barley sold	8	7	3
Pigs, fed and sold for the benefit of the institution	13	8	9
Pigs now feeding, and expected to sell for	12	—	—
Vegetables sold	2	—	—
	£. 71	16	—

There are a dozen pigs now kept on the offal of the house and farm; two of which for the profit of the manager as a perquisite, one for that of the matron.

The expenses of this institution are efficiently controlled, whilst the inmates are looked after with a degree of well-directed attention, by the physician, the manager and the matron, which the Assistant Commissioners have no where seen excelled. There is a good deal of nursery and ornamental horticulture going on, which enlarges and varies the sphere of employment for the insane males.

Medical and other Officers. There is one physician, who receives a salary of 100*l.*; one manager, 220*l.*, who does the duties of secretary and clerk, without additional salary, by express stipulation.

By the rules of the asylum, the physician attends two days in the week, and on all particular occasions when called on. There is a standard dietary, which he is bound to follow, except under peculiar circumstances, when he is authorized to order tea, wine, or mutton broth. He is bound to keep a register, in which are entered the names of the inmates, the nature of their distempers, the date of being placed under medical treatment, and the duration of the disease, &c.

Pharmacy. The medicines are compounded in the house by an apothecary, at a salary of 15*l.* per annum. The druggist's invoice for the eight months previous to the visit of the Assistant Commissioners, amounted to

A previous account was shown of	£. 18	12	5
	25	3	3
	£. 43	15	8

General Management There is a board of directors, who, by the rules of the institution, are to meet the first Thursday in each month. Minutes are kept of their proceedings.

The

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
County Carlow.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

District
Lunatic Asylum at
Carlow.

Queen's County.

District Lunatic
Asylum at
Maryborough.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

The following is the account of the receipts and expenditure of the asylum from the 6th January 1833 to the 31st March 1834 :

RECEIPTS :				EXPENDITURE :			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance of last account in favour of the public - - - -	419	15	3½	Provisions - - - -	841	15	7½
Amount overcharged for fees and paid at the Treasury - - -	-	11	8	Clothing and bedding - - -	181	11	5½
Oats, barley, vegetables sold - -	37	16	4	Coals, soap and candles - -	235	10	9
Profit on pigs - - - -	4	17	9	Furniture - - - -	71	15	10½
Weaving by patients - - - -	1	-	8	Building and repairs - - -	105	9	11
Fines levied on the servants - -	-	10	-	Farming and garden expenses -	10	16	6½
Received from Lords Commission-ers of His Majesty's Treasury -	3,000	-	-	Medicines - - - -	77	3	9
				Manufactures - - - -	21	18	4
				Tithes and taxes - - - -	6	9	5
				Salaries and wages - - - -	680	14	4
				Incidents - - - -	32	16	6
					2,265	12	6½
				Balance in favour of the public	1,198	19	2
	£. 3,464	11	8½		£. 3,464	11	8½

Persons who attended the Examination.

The Medical Attendant.—The Manager.

THIS asylum is intended for the reception of patients from the counties of Longford, Westmeath, King's County and Queen's County. The population of these counties was in 1831, 539,506.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 14th May 1833, and has 14 acres, plantation measure, attached to it, in the tillage of which the male patients, such as can be encouraged, are employed.

The surgeon is, by the rules of the establishment, the chief director, not only "of the physical but also of the moral treatment of every patient," the manager being bound in every particular to follow his written instructions. By the rules of the asylum he is bound to visit the inmates three days in each week, independently of his occasional attendance on such cases of illness as may require it. There is also an apothecary attached to the institution.

	£.	s.	d.	
The physician receives a salary of - - -	100	-	-	per annum.
The apothecary - - - -	30	-	-	"
The other officers are the manager and the matron, his wife, who receive together -	250	-	-	"
The clerk and store-keeper - - - -	30	-	-	"

The outlay for medicines from the 3d October 1832 to 25th January 1834 amounted to 59l. 14s. 11d. There appeared to be a good stock on hand at the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners.

The following is the report of the state of the institution from its opening for the reception of patients, May 14, 1833, to June 14, 1834 :—

ADMITTED WITHIN THE ABOVE PERIOD.

M A L E S.		Total admitted.	Discharged cured.	Relieved and on Trial	Unrelieved and withdrawn by Friends.	Died.	Eloped and re-admitted.	Remain.	
Maniacal	-	41	9	1	- - -	4	1	26	
Melancholic	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -	4	
Imbecile	-	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	4	
Fatuous	-	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -	6	
		1	As criminal lunatic for formeract of insanity, not now insane.						1
Total males	-	58	9	1	-	6	1	41	
F E M A L E S.									
Maniacal	-	32	10	- - -	- - -	1	- - -	21	
Melancholic	-	10	2	- - -	1	1	- - -	6	
Imbecile	-	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	10	
Fatuous	-	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	2	
Total females		54	12	- - -	1	2	- - -	39	
Total males and females.	}	112	21	1	1	8	1	80	

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Leinster.
Queen's County.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.District Lunatic
Asylum at
Maryborough.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

General Manage-
ment.Managing
Committee.Officers not
medical.

The lunatic paupers of the four counties for which the asylum was erected are alone entitled to participate in its benefits. All applicants must be provided with certain certificates and affidavits, which are submitted to the board of governors, and, on being approved of by them, admission is granted. The patient must be provided with a good strong suit of clothes, change of linen, &c., and be accompanied by an intelligent relative who can afford the best information on all subjects connected with his case. In cases, however, of emergency the manager and surgeon are authorized to receive the patient at once, and the necessary documents are afterwards laid before the board, in order that the admission may be confirmed.

The patients on their reception are washed in a tepid or cold bath, according to the circumstances of the case, their hair is cut, and they are clothed in the dress of the institution, their own clothes being carefully preserved for them till their discharge, except in particular cases, at the discretion of the manager or surgeon.

The relatives of patients are allowed to visit them on Mondays, between the hours of ten and half-past one o'clock, unless the manager finds it inexpedient to admit them.

Clergymen of all persuasions are allowed to visit, professionally, any patient, unless directions to the contrary are given by the surgeon or manager.

The male patients, when practicable, are employed in digging, weeding, making mats, &c.; the female patients are engaged in all kinds of household work, viz., needle-work, washing, spinning, knitting, cleaning the house, &c.

The following is the dietary:—

Breakfast for every Day.—One quart of stirabout, made of eight ounces of oatmeal.

Dinner for Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.—Three and a half pounds of potatoes, one pint of new milk or buttermilk.

Dinner for Tuesdays and Thursdays.—One quart of soup, three pounds of potatoes, or half a pound of bread.

Dinner for Sundays.—Twelve ounces of beef with cabbage, two and a half pounds of potatoes.

Supper for every Day.—Eight ounces of bread, one pint of new milk.

FULL DIET.

Breakfast and Supper.—Same as ordinary diet.

Dinner.—One pound of meat, two and a half pounds of potatoes, and one pint of beer.

LOW DIET.

To be regulated by the surgeon.

The surgeon is authorized to order such diet for any patient as he may consider necessary, including wine, spirits, tea, &c.; such order for extra or change of diets shall be renewed at least once a week; otherwise the patient shall be placed on the ordinary diet.

The manager is also authorized to give twelve ounces of beef on Thursdays, as a premium to the working patients.

The Assistant Commissioners remark, that this dietary is by no means explicit, inasmuch as, 1st. Two measures or quantities of food are set down for breakfast for every day, viz., "one quart of stirabout made of eight ounces of oatmeal." In this rule the weight of the oatmeal is the important object to the patient, and not the measure of the water.

2d. "Full Diet.—Dinner, one pound of meat;" but there is no previous mention made of ordinary diet, although that class is referred; nor is it stated whether the pound of meat is to be given every day, nor whether it is meant to be a pound of raw meat, or to weigh a pound when cooked, nor whether bone is or is not to be included in the pound before or after cooking.

Two general meetings of the governors, five to constitute a quorum, are held at the asylum in each year, in February and July. Before these meetings is submitted a general statement of the affairs of the establishment, its expenditure, &c. All medical statements relative to the patients, under the authority of the surgeon, are also submitted for approval.

Copies of these statements and accounts are printed for general circulation, and 24 copies are forwarded to the secretary of the grand jury for each county within the district.

There is also a meeting of the governors held at the asylum once a month, to regulate the admission and discharge of patients, examine and warrant accounts, inspect and control the establishment, &c.

The proceedings of both these meetings are recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Excepting the manager and registrar, there are no non-medical officers; the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland acting as the treasurers of the asylum.

The following is an abstract of the account of the establishment from the 31st October 1832 to the 31st March 1835:—

RECEIPTS:			EXPENDITURE:		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
From the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury	- 3,000	- -	Furniture and other requisites for an outfit	- 719	8 3
On account of expenses for two patients	- 12	9 9	Building turf-houses and other out-offices	- 319	5 2
For articles sold	- -	9 6	Clothing for patients	- 197	12 1
Fines levied on servants	- -	16 -	Coal and turf	- 143	9 1
			Medicines	- 59	14 11
			Provisions	- 450	17 7
			Soap and candles	- 37	1 4
			Straw	- 13	1 6
			Stable expenses	- 8	12 8
			Tobacco and snuff	- 12	2 -
			Taxes	- 7	5 1
			Salaries	- 546	18 9
			Wages	- 158	5 10
			Stamp-duty and postage	- -	11 -
				£. 2,674	5 3
			Balance in favour of the public	- 339	10 -
				£. 3,013	15 3

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Leinster.

Queen's County.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M. D. J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

District Lunatic Asylum at Maryborough.

Funds and Accounts. Receipts.

The current expenses of the month of March 1834, remaining unpaid, amounted to 101*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

The economical department of this institution seemed to be well managed. No potatoes are charged to the public whilst those produced by the farm hold out, and this year they are expected to yield a sufficient supply for at least six months. There will be no charge whatever for vegetables. On a reference to the account, in detail, of the governor and directors of this asylum, from 31 October 1832 to 31 March 1834, it appeared that, although there is no separate charge for *farm and garden expenses*, yet the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables, seed potatoes and garden seeds, manure, &c., cost a considerable portion of 719*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* charged under the head of "Furniture, &c." As the amount stands at present, it is impossible to ascertain what amount of outlay is to be set down to the production of potatoes and other vegetables.

As usual, in most of the lunatic asylums visited by the Assistant Commissioners, the manager feeds pigs for his own private emolument. He stated, however, that he made a proposition to feed pigs for the benefit of the institution, which the governors declined.

Persons who attended the Examination.

ROGER ADAMS, esq.—Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG.—M. J. BARRY, esq.—R. DELACOUR BEAMISH, esq.—BEAMISH, esq.—Alderman BESNARD.—Dr. CÉSAR.—WILLIAM CRAWFORD, esq.—JOHN D. CROKER, esq.—Sir THOMAS DEANE.—P. J. O'BRIEN, esq.—Rev Mr. O'CONNOR, roman catholic clergyman.—Rev. Archdeacon ST. LAWRENCE.—JOHN SWETE, esq.—Dr. TOWNSHEND.—Dr. WOODROFFE.—The Medical Attendant.—The Moral Governor.—The Apothecary.—The Steward.—The Accountant.

Munster. County Cork.

Examinations taken by Cusack Roney, esq. W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cork County and City Lunatic Asylum.

Population and Extent of Country.

THE Lunatic Asylum is intended for the City and County of Cork, the population of which is about one million. The most distant point of the district is about 70 miles off. The similar medical institutions within 50 miles are, one attached to the Clonmel House of Industry, distant 42 Irish miles, and two private ones, in neither of which paupers are admitted. The district is considered too large and the institutions too few. The number of persons refused medical relief from the want of means of accommodation, on an average of three years, is about seven each year. Many are obliged to be refused for a short time, who are afterwards admitted. It appears, however, that persons who pay fair sums for their support, as well as epileptic cases, (not suited for a lunatic asylum), and even cases of *delirium tremens* are admitted. The extent of assistance is considered not equal to the wants of the sick poor of the district. The Act of Parliament under which the asylum is said to be regulated is 27th Geo. 3d, c. 39; it regulates public gaols and prisons, and directs that they shall be accounted for by "surgeon of said County Infirmary."

There is no intern hospital set apart for the sick or for surgical cases. The sick always remain with the others. During the prevalence of cholera a ward was got up, and when the disease increased a neighbouring house was taken, but in all other cases the sick are in the same wards or corridors with the others, let the complaint be what it may. On the first visit of the Commissioners they found the body of a person, who had died on the previous day, shut up in the cell with the other patients. There is a plentiful supply of water, but it is hard. The sewers are good, but require some alteration. The institution has a slipper-bath and shower-baths. There is a garden, and the grounds contain 4½ acres.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Cork County and
City Lunatic
Asylum.Building and
Furniture.

The buildings and grounds are occupied by the governor, officers, secretary, and patients. The building and grounds are rented by the institution, on a lease of lives renewable for ever. The terms are 152*l.* per annum.

The following is a statement of the wards, distribution of the beds, patients, &c.

	Cells.	Rooms containing.	Cribs containing.	Rooms in which are accommodated.	Total.
Male division, 1.	22	Two containing 30 beds	-	-	52
Ditto 2.	35	One containing 6 do.	-	-	41
Ditto 3.	{ 22 12 }	One containing 14 do.	One conts 8 beds	29 in one room	56
Female division, 1.	22	Five containing 29 do.	-	-	51
Ditto 2.	{ 33 17 }	One containing 6 do.	-	-	56
Ditto 3.	26	One containing 14 do.	-	27 patients	40
	189	99	8	56	296

Cells - - - - - 189

Crib beds - - - - - 8

Eleven rooms, containing beds - - - 99

Sleeping in two rooms - - - 56

296 beds.

532 inmates.

PLAN of the WARDS.

No. 1. Male, day-room, 30 by 16, one sleeping, 50 by 20, accommodates 19.	one ditto 32, " 20, ditto 11.	20 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 20 total 50 full.
No. 2. Ditto, ditto 30 by 16, 1 ditto 12, " 12, ditto 16.	35 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 35.	1 ditto 14, " 14, ditto 14.
No. 3. Ditto, ditto 30 by 16, 1 ditto 51, " 22, ditto 14.	1 ditto 14, " 14, ditto 14.	42 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 42.
No. 1. Female, ditto 30 by 16, 6 ditto 14, " 12, ditto 34.	20 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 20.	50 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 50.
No. 2. Ditto, ditto 30 by 16, 1 ditto 14, " 14, ditto 10.	50 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 50.	41 ditto 17, " 3, ditto 25.
No. 3. Ditto, ditto 30 by 16, 1 ditto 41, " 18, ditto 14.	1 ditto 17, " 3, ditto 25.	26 ditto 10, " 6, ditto 26.

	Keepers' Day-Rooms.	Keepers' Bed-Rooms.	Small Bed-Rooms.
Male Division, No. 1.	1	1	1
Ditto 2.	1	1	1
Ditto 3.	1	1	1
Female Division, 1.	1	1	1
Ditto 2.	1	1	1
Ditto 3.	1	1	1
Men servants.	1	1	1
Women ditto.	1	1	1
Total	6	10	2

6 Keepers' day-rooms. 10 Keepers' bed-rooms. 2 Rooms for servants. The moral governor has three apartments. The matron has a small house, containing four apartments. The principal medical officer is a graduate of Edinburgh, aged 46, who resides at a distance of less than a mile from the institution. He was appointed, by election of the governors at large, in February 1826. He was a practising physician in Cork. He attends no similar public institution, but has a private lunatic asylum. He was appointed as physician. Should it be requisite for him to be absent, leave would be asked of the committee. He is allowed

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Munster.
County Cork.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

Cork County and
City Lunatic
Asylum.

Payment.

Election.

Pharmacy.

Patients' Regis-
tration.

Who entitled to
Relief.

Nourishment.

allowed private practice, and has, as mentioned above, a similar private establishment. He attends daily before one o'clock. The duty is never done by proxy, except in cases of dangerous illness.

There is also a surgeon apothecary attached to the asylum; he is a member of the London College of Surgeons, and attends when sent for by the moral governor or physician. There are no fixed hours of attendance, he being only "permitted" to attend when an accident occurs, or when the physician "thinks proper" to send for him. If the medical officers are irregular in attendance, the controlling power is said to be with the committee. There is a book in which it is ordered that the attendance of each medical officer should be marked, but the regulation has not been complied with, having been neglected by the physician without any authority for so doing. The surgeon and physician live close to the institution, so that immediate relief would be afforded in cases of sudden accident or illness. Medicines are dispensed by the apothecary or his apprentices, and administered to the patients by the nurse tenders of the establishment.

The physician and apothecary are paid, the former 175*l.* per annum, the latter 30 guineas for acting both as surgeon and apothecary. Neither are provided from the funds with board or lodging. If the committee authorize too high salaries the grand jury can withhold the presentment. With them, indeed, appears to lie the whole power; the committee cannot either increase or diminish the salary of an officer according to his merits. Thus the physician has obtained, without any order or resolution of the board, an increase of 75*l.*, (making a total of 175*l.* annually), while the surgeon and apothecary gets for both duties but 30 guineas. The Commissioners were informed by a wealthy and influential member of the grand jury that the increase above mentioned was obtained at length by the doctor by "constant and incessant canvassing" after having been refused three or four times by different juries.

The medical officers are always elected by the governors at large. Advertisements are published to create the largest possible competition for the employment. It would certainly be desirable that there should be a controlling power over the elections. Candidates for the office of physician and surgeon are obliged to produce a degree from some university. The governor ought by rule to be a married man, and forty years of age, but the regulation is not attended to. The number of candidates at the last vacancy for the office of physician was four. There was no contest for the situation of surgeon or apothecary. Governors alone vote at the election of medical officers. All the physicians of Cork are qualified to be elected to the institution: none would be willing to serve gratuitously. There are no retiring allowances.

The medicine is sent from the House of Industry, where it is made up. It appears of good quality, and sufficient in quantity. A very young man, and sometimes the manager, orders the medicine, under the direction, it is said, of the medical attendant. This young man, as a medical pupil, has access at all times to every ward or cell in the asylum. There is a good supply of every medicine considered necessary. The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Harrington, druggists, in Cork. They are paid for by the board, and have cost for the last three years about 10*l.* annually, and are placed under the care of the apothecary and his assistants when the medical attendant is absent.

A register is kept, which particularizes the disease of each patient, and its termination. Whenever there is a vacancy any person sent in by two magistrates is admitted, and if not considered insane by the medical attendant, is discharged. On examining a great number of the admission papers, not many appear to have been signed by the medical attendants of the establishment. Many cases of sudden death appear in the register of the last three years; some of dysentery, and some of cholera.

All destitute paupers of the city and county of Cork are entitled to relief. The signature of two magistrates is all that is required. Many are admitted who pay a small sum for their support; but a few years since there were persons who had paid for their support to some of the officers. The highest sum paid was about 55*l.* per annum. Others, as appeared by the book, were admitted, and thence transferred to the private lunatic asylum of the physician; these could not, of course, have been paupers. The manager was paid for the support of five persons; the highest sum paid was 20*l.* This ceased in May 1832, with respect to those persons, but there are some in the establishment at present, four persons paying, one 20*l.*, the second 15*l.*, the third 12*l.*, and the fourth 7*l.* per annum, evidently taking up the place of the paupers, for whom solely the institution was intended. A poor person could not be excluded because unknown to or disliked by the subscribers. Two or three visits in the day would be paid, and attendance in the night given, if required. No surgical instruments belong to the institution. The surgeon does not attend daily, but only when ordered by the physician or manager; he did not think he would be prevented from visiting each cell; he does not think he has a right to do so, and therefore does not. Inquests are held only in cases of suicides, and where the physician thinks it necessary or proper. There have been 204 deaths in the last eight years (28 being cases of cholera), and no inquest has been held during that time.

Wine and other extras are furnished to the sick by the matron, by order of the physician or surgeon.

The friends of the patients are allowed to visit them under the sanction of the physician. Patients are never, under any circumstances, permitted to go beyond the walls of the institution. The females do the needle-work of the establishment, clean the house, &c.; the males work in the garden, in painting, cleaning, &c., make beds, strait waistcoats, &c.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Munster.
County Cork.Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.Cork County and
City Lunatic
Asylum.

Intern Patients.

Diet.

Clothing.

General
Management.Managing
Committee.

Attendants.

Expenditure.

The money thus made is placed at the disposal of the medical attendant for the benefit of the patients. There is a ward for each sex of violent lunatics. A book is kept where the name of every person under restraint, the nature of the restraint to be used, and the regulation for it are entered. The restraints are of four kinds; 1st, confinement to the room; 2d, strait waistcoat; 3d, handcuffs; 4th, fastening to the bed with iron chain. The handcuffs and chain, when produced, appeared old and not sufficiently in order. The clergy of every persuasion have a right, at all times, to visit at the institution persons of their own persuasion, and administer their respective rites. A patient can see his own clergyman whenever he requires. Neither clergy nor laity of a different persuasion have interfered with any of the patients during their illness, nor have any tracts been circulated among the patients. No chaplains are attached to the institution.

On the first visit of the Assistant Commissioners they saw a man under restraint, No. 3, with one arm bent, the handcuff having slipped out of its proper place: he was hitting his arm against the wall. Two keepers having been called, and having in vain endeavoured to set the matter right, they were obliged to send for a smith to cut the handcuff. This occurred on the 1st of July. On the 5th of September, the Assistant Commissioners having asked about the man, were informed by one keeper that he was discharged well, by another that he was removed up stairs; and on examining the books, it was found that he had died of dysentery on the 11th of August, having not had the handcuff on again after the 31st of July. No inquest was held in this case. Medicines had been ordered for him from the apothecary.

There is a regular diet for the institution: it varies in particular cases. Extra comforts are allowed when necessary.

All clothing is found for the patients; some is given by friends for individuals.

The principal direction is vested in a body of 200. Medical or salaried officers are not governors of the institution. The physician, however, always attends the meetings of the governors. The institution is essentially under the management of the physician, who seems to be absolute, and to unite in himself the offices of governor, committee, and physician. This appears a decidedly injurious practice. Regular meetings of the direction are held every Tuesday; five constitute a quorum. The meetings are regularly attended by from 12 to 30 persons. All governors are equally entitled to attend and vote; proxies are not allowed; and minutes are kept of their proceedings.

There is a managing committee, which meets every fortnight, and once annually. Those who are nominated on it appear to be the friends and supporters of the physician. Minutes are kept of their proceedings. There is a board of superintendence, but no visiting governor, acting during the intervals of meetings of governors or committee.

All officers are appointed by the subscribers at large. The voting is open. It is said that no particular religious belief excludes a person from becoming an officer, but there is no Roman catholic officer. The meeting of governors previous to the election of any officer is much larger than usual.

The following is a list of the attendants:—One matron, seven male keepers, one assistant male keeper, six female keepers, two female assistant keepers, six nurses, four porters, four kitchen servants, one matron's servant, four laundry women, two barbers, two men scavengers and two messengers.

The following estimate of expense for food and clothing for the patients and attendants was handed to the Assistant Commissioners by the manager:—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of food for patients per day per head	-	-	2 3
Ditto of extra nourishment per day per head	-	-	5 6
Cost per year for clothing each patient	-	1 11	1
Annual amount of clothing for patients	-	543 7	11
Cost of food for keepers per day per head	-	-	2 3
Ditto of extra nourishment per day per head	-	-	5 6
Cost per year for clothes for each keeper	-	4 18	7
Annual amount of clothing for keepers	-	73 19	9

Munster.
County Kerry.
Lunatic Asylum at
Tralee.

*A SMALL house at a little distance from the town constitutes this establishment. It contains two persons, both appearing to be idiots. It was reported to the Assistant Commissioners as merely a depôt for lunatics until sent to the District Lunatic Asylum. It appeared to be quite an unnecessary expense to the county, if not an unmeaning one. The house is a substantial building, and appears used only by the persons who are supposed to take charge of the lunatics *in transitu*, and the two that are in it might as well be at once sent to Limerick without the expense to the county of keeping this establishment, which the Assistant Commissioners consider as totally unnecessary for either the comforts or accommodation of the very occasional case that occurs, and which case might as well be sent at once

* Names of the persons who attended the Examination not stated.

once to Limerick, or for a few days, if absolutely necessary, put into the County Infirmary, which is in the town. The establishment costs, on an average, near 100*l.* per annum; viz.

Servant and attendant	-	-	-	-	-	£. 20
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	16
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	7
Apothecary, surgeon and diet, about	-	-	-	-	-	50
						£. 93

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
Cusack Roney, esq.
W.P. Borrett, esq., M.D.

County Limerick.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at
Limerick.

Population and
Extent of Country.
Building, Furniture
and Grounds.
Intern Patients.

Person who attended the Examination.

The Manager.

THIS asylum for pauper lunatics, opened in the year 1827 in the city of Limerick, is intended for the reception of patients from the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and city of Limerick, the population of the district amounting to 836,803.

There are nearly 12 acres attached to the asylum, on a portion of which are grown potatoes and some cabbages.

At the period of the visit of the Assistant Commissioners there were 99 male and 102 female patients in the asylum, of whom only one male and two females were under coercion.

The following RETURN shows the State of the Asylum on the 4th day of November 1834.

	Servants.	PATIENTS.		Total.	Distribution by Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
		Male.	Female.					
In the asylum -	36	99	102	237	City Limerick -	17	17	34
Admitted this day -					County Limerick -	25	32	57
					County Clare -	34	27	61
Total -		201			County Kerry -	23	26	49
Convalescent -		6	6	12		99	102	201
Under medical treat- ment -		1	3	4				
Under restraint -		1	2	3				
Patients employed -		30	80	110				

There appeared to be a great want of in-door employment for the men; they were wandering about in their day rooms and yards perfectly unoccupied; their chief occupation consisted in planting potatoes and cultivating cabbages in the ground attached to the asylum, assisting in the kitchen, laundry and farm yard, and tending 12 full grown pigs, the private property of the manager. The only employment for males which seems ever to be thought of in any of the asylums visited by the Assistant Commissioners, is agriculture, and that applied chiefly, if not exclusively, to potatoes, a plant which when committed to the earth, requires no further tending, and which, of all other plants, seems to offer the least varied, and the shortest occupation to the lunatic. The female patients, 102, were satisfactorily arranged under the admirable superintendence of the matron. They were judiciously classed, clean, comfortable in their appearance, and all usefully and happily occupied spinning, knitting, sewing, carding, &c. All the bed linen, personal linen, coverlids, bedticks, flannel petticoats, waistcoating, had been spun from the raw material by the female patients for both males and females; all the clothes washed, mended, and stockings made in the house. Such is the contrast between the condition and usefulness of the male and female lunatic under the present system. It is a matter of considerable doubt whether any productive agriculture ought to be permitted, and whether nursery, ornamental and experimental culture ought not to be exclusively substituted for the present brief, coarse, potato-farming, pig-feeding system.

Another lunatic asylum is being erected, contiguous to the existing one, for the accommodation of 140 incurable lunatics, although ordered for only 100. It is to cost by contract 4,900*l.* and 11 additional acres of land are to be purchased, which will cost about 500*l.* more.

This, in addition to what has been very recently expended upon a few of the most helpless, and certainly the least valuable of the producing classes, those who have contributed the smallest fraction to the public stock from which they are themselves now lodged and fed in palaces, is too remarkable to be passed unnoticed by the Assistant Commissioners when thousands of the really useful and productive poor of the country are at this moment perishing from disease added to or brought on by unnatural food, want of a dry spot to lie on, or clothing to protect them against the cold and wet of the climate.

There was not time sufficient during the visit of the Assistant Commissioners to have a copy of the accounts made out in the usual manner; but the following returns of the saving made to the funds of the institution by the manufactures carried on in the establishment, and the crops raised on the land, are worthy of notice.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Munster.
County Limerick.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.District Lunatic
Asylum at Limerick.

The produce of the farm is not made an item in the yearly accounts, although the expense of cultivation is; it goes, however, to diminish the expenses of the institution by the excess of the value of that portion of it which is consumed by the patients or servants over the charge made.

Present cost of shoes for patients, the leather being bought and worked in the house:

1834.	£.	s.	d.
Paid for leather this year	-	-	55 7 2
Paid a shoemaker for one year	-	-	14 2 -
Total cost for the year	-	-	69 9 2

Which on an average of 200 patients makes the cost of each for the year amount to - - - - - 6 11

Note.—There are hemp, wax and other materials to be added to the above, but as they are more than paid for by the repairs only of list shoes and the small pieces on the strong shoes, not taken into account at the other side, they are not charged here, the amount being so small.

Cost of shoes if purchased by contract:

	£.	s.	d.
100 men at 1½ pairs each, equal to 150 pairs at 8s. per pair	-	-	60 - -
100 women at 1 pair each, equal to 100 pairs at 6s. 6d. per pair	-	-	32 10 -
250 (say) once soled and heeled, at 2s. 6d. per pair	-	-	31 5 -
100 pairs of list shoes soled in the year, at 1s. 6d. per pair	-	-	7 10 -
Total for the year	-	-	131 5 -

Which on an average of 200 patients will be for each - - - 13s. 1½d.

Note.—The above average, though double the present cost, is underrated, as there are several patients who wear from three to four pairs each in the year, and there is scarcely one who has not to get his shoes soled, &c., more than once (some three times), not to speak of minor repairs, which, were we dependent on outside work, would considerably raise the average cost, besides the inconvenience resulting from delays, &c.

MALE CLOTHING.

	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jacket, 1½ yard frieze at 4s. 6d.	-	-	5	7½	-
Making and lining, &c.	-	-	3	-	-
Vest, ½ yard ditto	-	-	2	3	-
Making and lining	-	-	1	6	-
Trowsers, 2¼ yards duck	-	-	2	-	-
Making and lining	-	-	1	4	-
Total cost of jacket, vest and trowsers	-	-	15	8½	-

Shoes, allowing extra for the men	-	-	7	4	-
Cap	-	-	1	-	-
Shirts, 1½ each per year (home made) at 2s. each	-	-	3	-	-
Stockings, 2 pairs each per year (made here) say	-	-	1	-	-

Full clothing for one year - - - £. 1 8 -½

Note.—Our first jackets, vests and trowsers were bought by contract at 15s. per suit, but were made of such flimsy materials as not to have lasted more than half a year, and even that by mending, but our present being made of good strong frieze and of duck, manufactured in the house in all cases, last a full year, and in several instances considerably longer.

FEMALE CLOTHING.

	£.	s.	d.
Gowns (strong blue cotton)	-	-	3 2
Day-caps, 2 each year, at 2½d. each	-	-	4
Stockings, 1 pair each	-	-	8
Shifts, 1 each	-	-	2
Night-caps, 2 each at 1½ each	-	-	2½
Flannel petticoat	-	-	4 9
Shoes	-	-	6 6

Full clothing for one year - - - £. - 17 8½

Note.

Note.—The materials for petticoats, stockings and shifts are purchased in the raw state, and carded, hackled, spun and manufactured in the house, which, independent of a great saving in price, affords us better articles than we could purchase elsewhere, while (a greater advantage still) the patients have constant employment; the gowns, caps, &c., are also made by them.

DIETARY for One Week including Meat as allowed by the Board.

	£.	s.	d.
Meat, 349 lbs. beef at 3 <i>d.</i> per lb. and 75 lbs. mutton at 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	5	12	3
Bread, say 100 loaves per day	6	15	—
Milk, 1,540 quarts (new), at 1½ <i>d.</i> per quart	11	4	—
Cutlins, 560 lbs. at 13 <i>s.</i> per cwt.	3	5	—
Potatoes, 420 stones at 2½ <i>d.</i> per stone	4	16	3
Total for one week	£. 31	12	6

Which, for 37 servants and 205 patients, averages for each weekly (less by a fraction)

Or per day	2	7½	4½
------------	---	----	----

DIETARY for One Week without Meat as originally settled.

SERVANTS.	£.	s.	d.
1 loaf each day (7 weekly)	10	4	—
1 quarts of milk for four days, five quarts	8	—	—
¾ quart for three days, at 2½ per quart	4	—	—
½ stone of potatoes per day, at 1½ <i>d.</i> per week	5	—	—
Meat, 3 lbs. beef, at 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	9	—	—
Weekly amount	£. —	3	6½

PATIENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Cutlins, 3½ lb.	4	—	—
Milk, 8½ quarts	1	3½	—
Potatoes, 1½ stone	5½	—	—
Bread, 2½ loaves	5½	—	—

Cost of patients per week £. — 2 6½

37 Servants, at 3 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> per week	6	10	—
205 Patients, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> ditto	26	5	4

Total cost of 242 persons £. 32 15 4

Weekly average 2*s.* 8½*d.*, being a weekly saving by a meat diet of 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* or over one penny per head per week.

Garden produce for the last three years, viz., 1832, 1833 and 1834. £. s. d.

350 Barrels of potatoes, which may be estimated at 14*s.* per barrel — 245 — —

This may be considered as rather under the average price, as potatoes are always dearer when new than at any other season.

The produce in roots and vegetables being used for the establishment three times a week, may be fairly estimated at 6*s.* 8*d.* per week, which makes the entire produce equal to 300*l.* or about 100*l.* per annum.

(signed,) John Jackson, Manager.
P. M'Donnell, Secretary.

Nov. 11th, 1834.

Persons who attended this Examination.

The Bishop of Down.—Rev. THOMAS HINCKS.—JOHN M'CANCE, Esq.—Rev. ARTHUR M'CARTNEY.
—Hon. Colonel PACKENHAM.—The Physician.—The Manager.

THE Belfast Lunatic Asylum is intended for the reception of the pauper lunatics of a very considerable district, embracing the counties of Down, Antrim and the county of the town of Carrickfergus. Its accommodations have been found altogether inadequate to such an extent of country, and, after much deliberation, it has been resolved to enlarge the building according to an improved plan, so as to form arrangements for the admission of about 70 additional quiet incurable lunatics. No application for admission has ever been altogether

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Munster.
County Limerick.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Limerick.

Diet.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Belfast.

Population and
Extent of Country.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M.D.District Lunatic
Asylum at Belfast.

Medical Officers.

altogether refused, but great delays and inconvenience have been experienced, and at the present moment not less than nine patients are awaiting their turn to be taken in.

The grounds connected with the asylum contain 21 English acres. They are designed to afford to the patients that cheerful employment which has everywhere been found so indispensable in restoring the insane to health; but they have not been found sufficiently extensive for that object. The class of lunatics for whom it is in contemplation to open additional accommodation stand no less than others in need of out-door occupation, and accordingly the governors have turned their attention to the acquisition by purchase of eight or ten acres of adjoining land.

At the commencement of the institution the Government appointed as physician, a gentleman who still fills that situation, being at the same time engaged in private practice, and one of the consulting physicians and district attendants to the Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary; he resides in the town of Belfast at the distance of about one mile from the asylum; his age at present is 72 years; he is a doctor of medicine in the Edinburgh University; it is his duty to examine accurately, into the condition of each new patient on his arrival, but if insanity be the only form of disease under which he labours, the individual is not placed under his care, but handed over to the superintendence of the manager. The physician is not permitted to omit the regular performance of his duty, or to be absent from his post without having inserted a notice to that effect in the daily statement, and made provision accordingly; his duty is never performed by proxy, and the manager has directions to send immediately for the medical attendant whenever his assistance is required by sickness or accident.* At the date of this examination the number of patients under medical treatment did not exceed four or five. The office of manager is of more importance in the constitution of the charity than that of the medical attendants. Under ordinary circumstances the curative treatment of the lunatics devolves entirely on him; he and his wife (who discharges the duties of a matron), occupy furnished apartments in the house.

Payment.

They receive a joint salary of 250 l. per annum, paid quarterly, and they are provided with coals and candles. They are also entitled to receive so much of the produce of the lands attached to the asylum (of which produce no part is sold), as is sufficient for their private use and for the maintenance of a cow and a horse. The salary of the physician is 100 l. a-year, paid by the Government. The surgeon receives 5s. for every visit which he has occasion to pay to the inmates, and the apothecary is paid according to the medicines which he has furnished. The rate of remuneration of these several officers is completely withdrawn from the control and authority of the grand jury. It rests solely with the Government. The grand jury are merely empowered to send inspectors to the establishment whenever they think proper, and any observations which they may have to make can be embodied in a memorial.

Election.

It has been already mentioned that the Government exercise the right of selecting the physician. The privilege of choosing the apothecary and surgeon is possessed by the board, who are accustomed to invite competition by public advertisement whenever either of the situations becomes vacant. At the last election there were three or four candidates, and they were all required to produce proper qualifications. The appointments were made without any reference to the grand jury. It is understood that the officers do not become entitled to pensions or allowances on retirement, or on becoming superannuated.

Pharmacy.

It has been considered more judicious and less expensive to purchase medicine as it is prescribed by the physician, from a respectable apothecary in the town, than to form, unnecessarily, extensive arrangements for an apothecary's shop in the establishment: all medicines required are paid for by the board.

Patients' Registration.

A list of all applications for admission is kept by the manager, who is bound to register the most important circumstances connected with each applicant. The following table will give a clear idea of the extent to which the resources of the asylum have been made available, and of the manner in which the registration is conducted.

General Return of Patients treated at the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, for the following Periods:

Admitted from 2 June 1829, to close of 1830.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at close of 1830.	Admitted during 1831.	Total treated during 1831.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at close of 1831.	Admitted during 1832.	Total treated during 1832.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at close of 1832.	Admitted during 1833.	Total treated during 1833.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining at close of 1833.
174	52	9	113	100	213	56	15	142	73	215	67	23	125	76	201	50	11	140

* In addition to the physician appointed by the Government, the board have deemed it expedient to appoint a surgeon and apothecary to the establishment.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Ulster.

County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Belfast.

Medical Officers

Number admitted from 2d June 1829 to close of 1833	-	-	-	385
„ Re-admitted in above period	-	-	-	38
				423
Discharged in - ditto viz.:-				
Recovered	-	-	-	179
Relieved and on trial	-	-	-	26
Taken out by their friends	-	-	-	17
Transferred to Derry Asylum	-	-	-	1
Transferred to St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin	-	-	-	1
Transferred to Cholera Hospital, Belfast	-	-	-	1
Died	-	-	-	58
Of cholera	-	-	-	12
Other diseases	-	-	-	46
				283
Remaining in asylum at close of 1833	-	-	-	140

In the year 1830 the rate of mortality was	-	-	-	as 1 to 19 ³ / ₁₃
„ 1831	-	-	-	1 to 14 ³ / ₁₃
„ 1832	-	-	-	1 to 19 ⁶ / ₁₁
„ 1833	-	-	-	1 to 18 ³ / ₁₁

At the date of the Assistant Commissioners' visit to the asylum it contained 156 patients, of whom 72 were males and 84 females; of the entire number not one was placed under personal restraint.

The description of patients admissible into the asylum, is confined to those cases which come strictly under the denomination of lunatics. The class of idiots so born, and persons subject to epilepsy, are by the printed code of rules expressly excluded from admission, and no patient is on any account received except from one of the counties, which have been already enumerated as constituting the Belfast district, namely, Down, Antrim and the county of the town of Carrickfergus. It is also necessary that certain forms be complied with, namely, three certificates, one from a magistrate, one from a medical man, and a joint one from a magistrate and from the minister and churchwarden of the parish in which the lunatic had resided. After admission the patient is not permitted to go beyond the bounds of the institution until his final discharge. Employment to a very great extent is provided for both males and females either in agricultural and domestic labour, or in the trades to which they had been brought up, and the product of their labour is for the most part applied to the use of the establishment. During the last three years the average number of persons employed has varied between 109 and 118, and there has generally been a slight excess of females employed over males in the proportion of 11 to 10.

The following articles were manufactured by the patients during the year ending January 5th 1834:—

1,376	hanks of linen yarn have been spun.
162	„ thread have been made.
46	pieces of linen wove, 1,242 yards.
4	„ twill calico, 429 „
3	„ plain „ 475 „
2	„ camlet, 123 „
1	„ cord, 67 „
248	pairs of stockings knit.
81	„ leather shoes made.
24	„ list shoes soled.
43	„ sheets made; linen manufactured by the patients.
42	quilts „ calico „ - „
117	shirts „ linen „ - „
103	shifts „ „ - „
20	aprons „ „ - „
22	„ „ chequer „ - „
26	petticoats „ camlet „ - „
22	„ „ - „
72	wrappers „ - „
104	caps „ - „
8	gowns „ - „
32	bed-ticks „ - „
7	pairs of trowsers „ - „
31	waistcoats „ - „

In the year 1832 the institution suffered under an attack of the epidemic cholera, and the following extract from a minute of the board, bearing date September 3d of the same year, contains some interesting particulars connected with the progress of the disorder, “Dr. M'Donnell (the medical attendant of the asylum) read a very interesting and satisfactory medical report of the whole proceedings since cholera manifested itself in the asylum, continued to the present time, from which it appears that there have been 36 cases, viz., 24 lunatics, and 12 nurses, attendants and keepers. There have been 11 deaths out of 147 lunatics confined in the asylum, and no death among the keepers, nurses and attendants, amounting to 32, although a far greater number in proportion have been attacked.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Ulster.
County Antrim.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Belfast.

Diet.

attacked. The clergy of all religious denominations are freely admitted to visit the inmates of the establishment, under the restriction of certain necessary regulations. No chaplains are attached, but there have been some attempts on the part of laymen to interfere with the opinions of the patients. Controversial tracts have, however, been always excluded from circulation in the wards.

It has been deemed expedient to make a difference in the usual diet of the male and female patients, and, under ordinary circumstances, no class of lunatics is entitled to meat.

Breakfast.—Males: one quart of stirabout and one third ditto of new milk. Females: one and a half pint of stirabout and one half ditto of new milk.

Dinner.—(Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.) Males: three pounds of potatoes and one quart of soup. Females: three pounds of potatoes and one and a half pints of soup. (Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.) Males: three and a half pounds of potatoes and one pint of buttermilk or soup. Females: three pounds of potatoes and one pint of buttermilk or soup.

Supper.—(Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.) Males: one quart of flummery and one third ditto of new milk. Females: one pint of flummery and one half ditto of new milk. (Monday, Wednesday and Friday.) Males: one-half pound of bread and one-third quart of new milk. Females: one-half pound of bread and one-half pint of new milk.

P.S. Those of the convalescent patients who are actively employed get four ounces of meat, in addition to the soup, three days in the week. When the state of the patient's health requires it, the physician may alter the diet to any other that may be necessary, such as tea, wine, mutton broth, &c.

Clothing.

All the patients are provided with clothing during their detention, and a very large portion of the articles used are manufactured and made up by themselves.

General Manage-
ment.

The general management of the establishment is vested in the hands of 20 governors, of whom meetings are appointed to be held on the first Monday in every month. Not more than three are, however, accustomed to attend, but voting by proxy is not permitted. Three members belong to the board of governors in virtue of their office, namely, the sovereign of Belfast, the Bishop of Dromore, and the Bishop of Down and Connor. Whenever any subject requires special attention or investigation a sub-committee is appointed, with directions to report to the board. None of the members have been selected to act officially as visitors, but two of the number are in the constant habit of visiting the several departments of the charity.

Attendants.

The attendants amount to 28, and their respective duties are accurately defined by a code of printed regulations. They are all amenable, in respect to their conduct, to the manager or the matron. The following list shows the annual cost of attendance:

LIST of ATTENDANTS, with their respective WAGES per Annum.

	£.	s.	d.
One gardener - - - - -	21	-	-
One keeper - - - - -	15	-	-
Four ditto - - - - -	12	12	-
One nurse - - - - -	8	8	-
Four ditto - - - - -	6	6	-
Nine assistant-nurses - - - - -	4	4	-
One cook - - - - -	8	8	-
One assistant - - - - -	4	4	-
One office and room servant - - - - -	4	4	-
One laundress - - - - -	6	6	-
Two assistant ditto - - - - -	4	4	-
One hall porter - - - - -	10	-	-
One gate keeper - - - - -	6	6	-

These servants have all board and lodging and one suit of clothes annually, and to those who have the immediate charge of the patients 1l. 1s. extra is presented, if they have conducted themselves properly.

The purchase of the various articles required for the consumption of the asylum is entrusted to the judgment of the manager.

A very full report is annually prepared by the manager, and submitted to the board of governors. It embraces a large number of topics, and is usually committed to the press but not published.

The charge for the year ending 5th January 1833, was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Received from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	3,000	-	-			
Deduct fees at Treasury - - - - -	18	6	-			
Balance of last account in favour of the asylum - - - - -				2,999	1	6
Received for vegetables sold - - - - -				255	7	2
Ditto for sundry fines inflicted on servants for misconduct - - - - -	2	3	-			
Total charge - - - - -				3,257	4	8

The amount of expenditure for the same year is taken from the printed report above referred to, and is given underneath.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions	1,007	4	-			
Clothing	175	11	6			
Bedding	86	4	1			
Furniture	67	2	1			
Stationery, advertising and printing	16	5	8			
Coals, candles, soap, &c.	181	10	9			
Medicines, wine and surgical attendance	68	15	2			
Tobacco and snuff	25	1	6			
Buildings and repairs	595	19	11			
Garden expenses	58	19	-			
Incidents	53	8	7			
Insurance	16	16	8			
Salaries and servants' wages	582	-	6			
				2,935	-	2
Expenses incurred in consequence of cholera				116	19	7
Total discharge				£.	3,051	19 9
Balance in favour of the asylum, 5th January 1833					205	4 11
				£.	3,257	4 8

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.
Ulster.
County Armagh.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.
District Lunatic
Asylum at Belfast.
Expenditure.

Accounts
General Manager
Medical
Instruction.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Armagh.
Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, &c.

Medical Officers.

Payment.

Pharmacy.

At the close of each month the accounts are made up and audited at the meeting of the board. A statement of the expenditure, certified by the board, is likewise transmitted every six months to the Council Office, Dublin Castle, and every year to the Audit Office in London.

Very little benefit as to medical instruction is derived from the advantages possessed by the asylum. It is stated that a person who is intended to undertake the control of the insane may, by application to the manager, obtain permission to observe the mode of treatment which is adopted in the establishment; but the matter does not come under the cognizance of the board. *Post-mortem* examinations are forbidden.

Persons who attended the Examination.

W. W. ALDJO, esq.—Dean JACKSON.—Rev. JAMES JONES.—A. J. KELLY, esq.—Rev. CORNELIUS LYNE.—Major THORNTON.—The Physician.—The Manager.

THE Armagh Lunatic Asylum is intended for the reception of lunatics from four counties in the province of Ulster, namely, Fermanagh with a population of 149,763.

Armagh	220,134
Monaghan	195,536
Cavan	227,933
Total population of the district	793,366

It is the oldest of the district lunatic asylums in Ireland.

There is much room for blame in many of the arrangements of this institution; and the original design seems to have been faulty in no small degree. The house contains no privies, and the privies which are placed in the yard are so miserably constructed that the water-courses, which have been led under the premises, are insufficient to remove the filth, which is allowed to accumulate to a most offensive degree. The distribution of the rooms intended for the different inmates of the hospital is also far from being well managed; for instance, four female nurses sleep in a small room, merely boarded off, and inside a ward in which eight convalescent male lunatics are lodged; the women having to pass through the men's room in going to or from their beds, and being separated by that room from where their assistance must be more particularly needed. Again, there is no apartment set apart for the purposes of an infirmary for those who are placed under medical treatment.

The physician to the asylum was appointed by the Government. He is at present in his 49th year, and served for some time as a surgeon in the Royal Navy. He is a doctor of medicine of the Edinburgh University, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He is also possessed of a license to practice midwifery, and of a license from the Apothecaries' Hall. He is not provided with apartments in the institution, but resides in the town. He holds the appointment of local inspector of the gaol, for which he receives a salary of 80*l.* per annum. The chief care of the diseased inmates of the asylum is entrusted to the manager, who is the oldest officer of his class now in the superintendence of the similar establishments throughout Ireland.

The physician's salary is 100*l.* per annum. The manager is allowed for his own services and those of his wife (who acts as matron) an annual salary of 250*l.* He occupies a residence in the asylum.

In an institution of the present kind the pharmacy needs to be on but a very small scale. The entire cost of medicine is stated not to average more than 12*l.* a year, and the physician

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, Esq., M. D.District Lunatic
Asylum at Armagh.Patients' Regis-
tration.

is accustomed to send his prescriptions for the sick inmates to be made up at an apothecary's shop in Armagh.

The asylum was opened on the 14th of July 1825; and according to a return furnished to the Assistant Commissioners by the manager, the following is an account of the admissions, &c., since that period up to the 1st of January 1834.

Patients admitted from the 14th of July 1825, up to the 1st of January 1834:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged recovered in the same period	153	118	271
Ditto relieved	57	43	100
Ditto unrelieved	40	18	58
Died	41	28	69
Transferred to Derry Asylum	11	5	16
Remaining in asylum on the 1st of January, 1834	60	58	118
Total as above	362	270	632

Distribution by Counties of the Patients remaining in Asylum on January 12, 1834:—

Armagh	18	31	49
Monaghan	23	17	40
Fermanagh	6	3	9
Cavan	13	7	20
Total	60	58	118

Average yearly expenditure during the before-mentioned period - £1,961 18s. 8d.

Number of patients on the 8th of September, 1834:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Belonging to Armagh County	16	34	50
Ditto Monaghan	23	17	40
Ditto Fermanagh	5	4	9
Ditto Cavan	16	5	21
Total	60	60	120

State of the above Cases.			
Considered curable	7	10	17
Ditto incurable	53	50	103
Total	60	60	120

The hospital has accommodations for 120 patients, and each of the above counties is entitled to send according to its population, but is only chargeable with the number actually admitted.—The only recommendation necessary to those seeking to be taken in is a compliance with the form of admission, which embraces an affidavit of poverty, a medical certificate of insanity, and a certificate of the minister and churchwardens of the parish in which the applicant resided. The manager stated that the basis of his classification of the patients, in their different day-rooms, was their respective tranquillity of manner. The Assistant Commissioners, however, found the quiet, reserved, decently-mannered young female, in the same room and under the same superintendence with the turbulent, chaffering idiots, the grinning, restless maniacs bound in strait waistcoats, and the disgusting, helpless wretches who had survived the loss of almost every sense and every faculty. Two persons were observed in their beds, bound hand and foot and secured to the bedsteads, with the door locked. There was, however, a nurse in the corridor. These, and two females in strait waistcoats, in the female day-room, were the only persons whom the Assistant Commissioners had seen under similar restraint in the three asylums in the North of Ireland. They remarked a very striking want of employment, especially among the male patients. They sat or moped about in their day-rooms (in one of which there were 12, in another 17, and in another 15) in every stage of muttering, restless idiotcy, isolated melancholy, and raving, unquiet lunacy, without a single object being present to attract attention or bring into exercise any gleam of reason, which might be returning to the diseased mind of the individual. It is true that the state of the weather prevented these wretched persons from being employed on the farm. But surely in a disease in which occupation is found to be far above all other plans the most essential, such employment should be provided for lunatics, both without and within doors, as would engage their attention and assist them in combining their ideas. There are few, if any, lunatics not requiring personal restraint who are not capable of performing some work more or less profitable. It was stated that the only employments provided for males in the asylum were garden or field labour, weaving (for

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Armagh.

six or eight) and stone-breaking; but no recent traces could be discovered of the latter kind of work. That these are the opinions of the resident manager is shown by the following observations, which occur in a paper written by him and given to the Assistant Commissioners. He states that "he is so fully convinced of the importance of employment or occupation of time (not only in a curative point of view, but as a means of alleviating and rendering confinement less irksome), that he considers no system of treatment is perfect where these are absent. There are 13 acres of ground attached to the asylum, which afford a tolerable scope in gardening and agriculture; and all the linen cloth for the use of the establishment and the clothing of the females is woven by the male patients. As a means of recreation, he (the manager) has recently established gymnastic exercises and a ball court."

Of the 120 lunatics which it has been seen that the institution contained at the date of this evidence, the manager considered only 17 to be curable cases. For the remainder little, if any, prospect of restoration to sanity existed. There were but two beds vacant; the late occupant of one had just died under an attack of the epidemic cholera, which prevailed to some extent in the town of Armagh. If this state of things be not remedied the asylum is likely to become, within a very short time, utterly useless, as far as regards the objects for which it was originally established, namely, the treatment and restoration to sanity of curable pauper lunatics. Either hospitals for incurable cases of lunacy must be established, or the present class of asylums will inevitably become devoted to that class alone, if the manager's statement (assented to by the governors who attended this examination) be correct, that the engagements entered into by the friends of the lunatic to take him away when required, are, in most cases, found to be of no avail.

The institution is under the direction and control of a board of governors appointed by the Act of Parliament, and who are accustomed to meet on the first Monday in every month. The Archbishop of Armagh for the time being is one of the number in virtue of his office.

General Management.

It has been already stated the principal non-medical officer is the manager under whose superintendence the patients are more immediately placed. The manager's wife fills the situation of matron.

Officers not medical.

The number of attendants in the pay of the establishment and their respective salaries are as follow:—

Attendants.

	£.	s.	d.
1 Gardener, whose wife acts as gate-keeper, at per annum	27	6	—
1 Store-keeper - - - - -	15	—	—
4 Keepers, each at 12 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	48	—	—
1 Master-weaver - - - - -	10	—	—
1 Cook - - - - -	10	—	—
5 Nurses at 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> each - - - - -	30	10	—
8 Assistant nurses at 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each - - - - -	33	12	—
2 Laundry maids at 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each - - - - -	8	8	—
1 Housemaid - - - - -	4	4	—
1 Store and office maid - - - - -	4	4	—
26	£. 191	4	—

Contracts have been procured for the supply of the under-mentioned articles:—

Stores.

New milk, at 2½*d.* per quart, or 9*d.* per gallon.

Buttermilk, at 2½*d.* per gallon.

Beef, at 4*d.* per lb.

Heads of beef, at 10*d.* each.

Soap, at 35*s.* per cwt.

Dip candles, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per 12 lb.

Mould candles, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per 12 lb.

With respect to the other articles which enter into the consumption of the establishment, it was stated to the Assistant Commissioners by the manager, that a contract for coal never could be procured, and that contracts for potatoes have not taken place, owing to the circumstance of not a single person being found willing to undertake to furnish the whole quantity required. The manager further observed, "that in country places no competition existed, and that consequently there was sometimes a positive disadvantage to the charity in accepting a contract, and that as the governors had always ready money, they were sure to command the most favourable prices."

The duties of the several subordinate officers connected with the institution is regulated by a code of printed rules.

Rules.

The money necessary for the maintenance of the asylum is in the first instance derived from the Government, which advances the sums likely to be required for the annual expenditure. Repayment is afterwards obtained from the several counties for which the asylum was erected, in proportion to the number of patients from each county, who have been inmates during the period of outlay, a certified return of which, and of the total number of patients treated, is annually transmitted to the council office, Dublin Castle, previous to the recurrence of each assizes.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at Armagh.

Accounts.

Medical
Instruction.

Co. Londonderry.

District
Lunatic Asylum
at Londonderry.

Population and
Extent of Country.

Building, &c.

Medical Officers.

The total expenditure for each of the three years preceding the present was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1831	-	1,964	18	7	-	Average cost of each patient	-	21 16 6
1832	-	2,093	13	1	-	"	-	20 18 8
1833	-	2,196	9	11	-	"	-	21 10 6

Average cost of each patient

The manner in which the expenses of this establishment and the specific application of its resources are accounted for cannot be considered as satisfactory. It is true that an account of the charge and discharge is rendered every year up to the 31st of March at the Public Account Office, Somerset House, but no credit is given for, nor is any account submitted to the board of directors, of the produce of the labour of the lunatics, unless some portion of that produce shall have been sold. The only account furnished on these matters is the charge for raw material, for garden and agricultural seeds and implements, &c. To the apparent public expense therefore, of feeding and clothing these persons must be added the amount which the articles manufactured by themselves, and the produce of the garden and farm, which they exclusively cultivate, would fetch, if sold in the market. The grounds belonging to the institution consist of three acres of grass lawn, two acres of walled garden, richly cropped with vegetables and fruit, eight acres of farm, producing potatoes, corn, &c., with an extensive yard and piggery, containing *nine large pigs*, a cow, horse, geese, turkeys, &c., the private property of the manager. The yard looks upon the centre back-front of the building, although the whole has very much the air of a farm cultivated at the public expense for the benefit of an individual, yet the Assistant Commissioners had reason to believe that the manager (who seemed to enjoy the full confidence of the governors), applied a fair proportion of the produce to the support of the lunatics; however, this should appear in his accounts with the board, and the fact that it does not was calculated to excite the more surprise, as he kept a book relating to the farm and garden, from which some of the items might have been collected. The manager keeps all the accounts of the asylum himself, and is the only clerk in the employment of the establishment; writing, alone, must therefore occupy much of his time.

It cannot be viewed but as a subject of regret that the assemblage of so many lunatics within the same walls is not made, in some degree, subservient to the education of those who are destined to take charge of persons labouring under a similar form of disease. It is not even customary to make examinations *post mortem*.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Rev. E. BROWNE.—Rev. FRANCIS BROWNLOW.—Sir ROBERT FERGUSON.—Rev. GEORGE HAY.—THOMAS SCOTT, esq.—The Physician.—The Manager.

THE Londonderry District Asylum is intended for the reception of the curable pauper lunatics belonging to the counties of Tyrone, Donegal and Derry. According to the census of 1831 the population of Tyrone was 302,934; Donegal, 298,104; Derry, 222,416.

This building is exactly similar to that which the Assistant Commissioners have had occasion to describe in speaking of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum. It was erected under the directions of an architect employed by Government, and was opened on the 4th of June, 1829. It was originally designed that the number of lunatics to be admitted should not exceed 105, but on the 7th of December 1830 the local directors received a communication from Government, authorizing them to make such alterations in the building as would enable them to lodge 45 additional patients. This alteration was accordingly made, and it cost the sum of 160*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; namely, 44*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* for the expenses of construction, and 116*l.* 10*s.* for furniture and bedding. The asylum contains at present—

Male patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Female patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Servants—male, 6; female 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
								169

The medical attendant and the manager agree in stating that the above is the very largest number which the house is capable of accommodating, and that the departure from the original arrangements has not been unattended with inconvenience. The basement story is dark, unventilated and damp, divided into useless and ill devised arched cells, utterly unfit for the confinement of patients of any class.

The physician, who is appointed by the Government, is a gentleman in his 47th year. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and doctor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He is also medical attendant of the Derry County Infirmary. An apothecary is likewise attached to the asylum, who does not visit it except when specially sent for. The apothecary was selected by the directors. Of the same class as the medical officers may be considered the manager, under whose immediate care the lunatics generally are. This officer, previous to his present appointment, which he received from

Government,

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Ulster.
Co. Londonderry.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

District Lunatic
Asylum at
Londonderry.

Attendants.

and three and a half pounds of potatoes. (Thursday): ox-head soup, and three and a half pounds of potatoes. (Friday): one pint of buttermilk and three and a half pounds of potatoes. (Saturday): one pint of buttermilk and three and a half pounds of potatoes.

Supper.—Five ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout and one-third quart of buttermilk.

The general management of the affairs of the charity is vested in the hands of a limited number of governors appointed immediately by Government. They are directed to assemble on the second Friday in each month for the dispatch of business, and three are considered to constitute a quorum. Minutes are regularly kept of the proceedings of these meetings. There is no managing committee.

Excepting the manager there is but one non-medical officer, namely, the treasurer, who is also agent to the Bank of Ireland. He is not authorized to pay any check on account of the establishment, unless it bear the signatures of three of the directors.

The number of sub-officers and attendants, together with their respective salaries is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	
1 Clerk and storekeeper	30	—	—	per annum
1 Gardener	15	—	—	"
5 Keepers at 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each	63	—	—	"
1 Hall porter	10	—	—	"
5 Nurses at 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> each	31	10	—	"
10 Assistant-nurses at 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each	42	—	—	"
1 Cook	6	6	—	"
1 Laundress	6	6	—	"
1 Assistant-laundress	4	4	—	"
1 Office and store maid	4	4	6	"
47	£.212	10	6	

The above are all provided with board and lodging.

Stores.

No governor is in any way interested in the supply of the various articles which enter into the consumption of the institution.

Reports.

Of the reports which have been hitherto drawn up none have been printed, but from the detached documents which have been supplied to the Assistant Commissioners they were enabled to collect that, at the existing rate of contracts for provisions, and taking an average of the week, the daily cost of each patient, for food only, is, as near as may be, 3*d.* per diem. The average daily cost of each patient, taking into account all items of expenditure, is about 9½*d.*

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

There is no instruction of any kind given for the management of lunatics. *Post-mortem* examinations are performed without inconvenience, and no unpleasant circumstance has ever occurred in consequence.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Wards.

THE Assistant Commissioners commenced their examination by inspecting the wards in which the patients are lodged.

These were six in number, besides the upper floor of the front or cross building called the gallery, and destined for boarders of the first and second classes. The six wards, or rather floors, are perfectly uniform in their construction and internal distribution. They are situated in, and constitute the whole of, the interior of two parallel buildings, which have been lengthened at two different periods, running north and south; each being three stories high, and of equal length, separated by a damp-looking, low, level space of about 12 yards broad. These two buildings are connected at their southern extremities by a cross building (forming the front of the hospital) running east and west, and uniform, as to the height and width of its floors, with those of the other two buildings.

The wards are denominated the lower, middle, and upper male and female wards, from the stories which they occupy. They are each about 360 feet long by about 20 feet broad, and about 12 feet high, and are each divided into two state rooms for boarders of the first class, when there are such patients to occupy them; one similar room for the ward-keeper; 22 pauper patients' rooms, or cells, (twelve feet by eight,) one of which is occupied by the ward-keeper's servant; one scullery, or washing-room, and a water-closet; all except the latter opening upon the same corridor, which runs the whole length of the floor or ward, and is about 16 feet wide. An offset has been lately added to the east side of one and the west side of the other parallel building about the middle, affording a day-room to each ward, (32 feet by 21.) These day-rooms have been converted, in two instances, into *sleeping-rooms, or wards*, of 10 beds each, for pauper or free patients, and are furnished with iron bedsteads of a modern construction. There are three fire-places in each corridor, and two in each day-room.

Day-rooms.

The gallery is the upper floor of the front or cross building, and consists of six rooms for first-class boarders, and a corridor, similar to the corresponding class of apartments in the other wards. (See Table No. 1.)

Front of Hospital.

The present front was also that of the original St. Patrick's Hospital, built in the year 1757, for the reception of lunatics and idiots, under the will of the founder, Dean Swift. This house, and the two parallel buildings already mentioned, which were at first but one-third of their present length, form three sides of a parallelogram, open at its north end. Third after

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

after third has been added to the length of the sides, as the funds of the institution have been able to afford the expense, agreeably to the will of the founder; and, as the corporation has been accumulating property for some years past, further additions may still be made. But it is to be hoped that an improved plan of construction will be adopted; for the lower wards, or floors, of the present hospital are very little better than vaults or cellars, except perhaps at their northern ends, where the air and light have rather a more free admission than towards their centre or southern extremities. The ceilings are groined arches; the floors are flagged. The cross building is separated only by a narrow area from the walled face of the hill in front, which is at least 12 feet higher than the basement floors or wards. The length and the height, and the contiguity of the two parallel buildings obstruct the ventilation and the sunning of the inner faces of both; whilst the high walls of the five airing-yards, one side of each of which is formed by one or other of the parallel houses, obstruct the airing and sunning of a large portion of the outer faces, more particularly as regards the lower wards.

The Assistant Commissioners found two of these airing-yards in a very filthy state, occupied by poultry, which had soiled the benches under the sheds, and the seats of the privies, so extensively as to render them absolutely unfit for use. The fowls appeared to be permanently established in these yards. We were informed by the master that they were the property of two male ward-keepers, one of whom is also rated as servant to a first-class boarder, and is paid separately for each appointment.

Airing Yards.

The front building faces the south, and consists of six rooms on each of its three floors. Those on the basement floor are occupied as—1. cook's room; 2. beer cellar; 3. meat store; 4. bath room; 5. bath boiler room; 6. laundress's room. At the west end of the basement story is the house kitchen, with the clothing and bedding store above it; at the east end the laundry, with the master's private kitchen above it. These small end buildings are uniform when seen in front, and are one story lower than the other buildings.

Occupation of Front
Building.

The six rooms and corridor composing the middle floor, or that on a level with the ground in front, are occupied by the master, and by the matron, his wife. One is used as an office or counting-house; and one room is used, on board days, as a board room. The upper floor, as already stated, is called the gallery, and is divided into six rooms for the boarder lunatics, and a corridor. (See Table No. 1.)

There is no specific plan in operation for the ventilation, nor for the warming of the corridors or cells, though such might be easily and effectually adopted. There are no tubes to convey hot water or steam through the building; nor is there any apparatus in use for the circulation of heated air. The windows of the rooms and cells are high up in the walls, and though there is a small radiated opening above each door, yet as there is no inlet for fresh air at a lower level, the circulation must be impeded and the atmosphere of the cells close and oppressive, when the doors are shut for any time, as at night. The corridors, the Assistant Commissioners learned from the medical gentlemen, are very cold in the winter.

Ventilation and
Warming.

The cleanliness and order, more especially of the lower female ward, were not in the most satisfactory state at the time of inspection. The inmates, 24 in number, were all of the class of pauper or free patients, and all, except one or two, seemed to be cases of long standing, and to have assumed the chronic, or more tranquil form of lunacy. This and the lower male ward are under stone arches, and at least 12 feet below the level of the hall-door, or ground in front of the hospital. White-washing appears to be practised but very seldom, and that excellent rule which ought to be enforced in all public institutions, where many persons are collected together, "*that nothing is clean which can be made cleaner*," seems to be altogether lost sight of.

Cleanliness.

Each patient being permitted to bring his or her own bedding into the hospital, that article is of too motley a description to be spoken of as a whole. In some cells the original low, bare, short-posted bedstead with strong iron staples for restraint, of the early days of the institution, is still to be seen; in others, the more modern tent-roofed or four-posted bedstead, with sufficiently good curtains.

Bedding.

The drainage is good, and the general repair of the building seems to be excellent, nor were there bad smells in any other ward than that just mentioned, neither was there elsewhere such striking neglect of cleanliness and order, although the disposition of the cells and corridors, and the circumstance of the patients having constant access to both these classes of apartments, are by no means favourable to neatness in either. The total absence of all employment, and of the means of exclusion by day from the rooms to be occupied at night, are manifest everywhere.

Out-buildings.

The out-buildings consist of:

A coach-house.

A house at front gate, three stories high, the lower occupied as a porter's lodge, the other two consisting of two rooms, each occupied by lumber; the whole called an infirmary, but not used as such.

A piggery for six or eight pigs, now containing four.

A straw house, mangle room, and dust deposit.

Six covered sheds for the lunatics.

A porter's lodge at the back, or garden entrance.

A stable, two stalls.

A stable, four stalls.

A poultry-house.

A harness-room.

A ball court, detached privies, &c.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Leinster.
(City of Dublin.)Examinations taken by
Sir. D. Barry, M. D.
Thomas Osler, esq.St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Patients.

Pauper Patients.

Boarders.

Boarders' Servants.

Boarders' Furniture.

Of domestic animals there were a horse, a mule, four pigs, peacocks, turkeys, fowls, ducks.

The gardens belonging to the hospital, and the space occupied by the house, the out-buildings and the yards, contain about five or five and a half acres, Irish. Abundant crops of culinary vegetables (but no potatoes) are annually raised for the use of the establishment and for sale. Some young fruit trees are also cultivated and sold for the benefit of the funds, and stones found in a gravel pit on the premises are broken by hired labourers and sold to the paving board. But as the Assistant Commissioners have not been able to ascertain with precision the expense of production for the last two years, they must refer to the accompanying copy of the accounts, extracted from copies of the general accounts of income and expenditure furnished to the office of the Accountant-General for the years 1830, 1831 and 1832. (See Table, No. 2).

There are now 130 lunatics and idiots in the house, composed of boarders of all classes, and paupers, or free patients. (See Tables, Nos. 3, 4.) Only two of the whole number of inmates are under medical treatment, and these are not dangerously ill. The lodging, attendance and allowance of food of the third and fourth classes of boarders and of the pauper lunatics are precisely the same. Since the establishment of district pauper lunatic asylums, the governors of this hospital, in their admission of patients, are stated to give a preference to those who had been in better circumstances, and happened to become distressed, over the applicant who had never been above the poorer classes.

The denomination, therefore, of "pauper patient" has been changed, and that of "free patient" substituted, to denote a lunatic kept in the institution free of expense. Inmates, therefore, of the labouring classes have diminished in number. Those also of the richer and middle classes are fewer since private asylums for persons of the latter ranks in life have become more abundant and more carefully and efficiently superintended.* At present more than one half of the inmates denominated in this hospital free patients belong to the labouring classes.

These are lunatics who are taken into this hospital upon their friends agreeing to pay for their accommodation, to the funds of the institution, 105*l.* per annum if of the first class, 63*l.* if of the second class, 31*l.* 10*s.* if of the third class, and any stipulated sum if of the fourth class. (See Table, No. 4.)

A first class boarder is supposed to have a servant to attend upon him or her only, and an apartment consisting of a sitting-room and sleeping-room, if he lives in a ward, but of one apartment only if he lives in the gallery. The servant in two cases at present is also ward-keeper, (See Table, No. 5); that is to say, he has charge of all the patients of a whole ward besides, and is moreover obliged to assist in the general work of the house, garden, grounds, &c. This servant ward-keeper is not fed by the institution, and is therefore exposed to the temptation of appropriating a portion of the daily allowance of food, which he receives in the kitchen, and carries to his lunatic master at meal times. The Assistant Commissioners cannot refrain from connecting with this consideration the very low wages of the ward-keepers, each of whom is obliged to maintain a female servant at his own expense. As to the apartment, it either opens into the corridor common to all the patients of the ward, or consists of a room in the gallery. (See Table, No. 1.) In the case of one first class boarder now in the house, the whole furniture in his room consists of a bed, a small table and a night-stool; but he merely sleeps there, and passes the day with his servant ward-keeper, who lives on the floor below him, having charge also of the middle male ward.

Notwithstanding this inadequacy of the accommodation afforded for 100 guineas a year, there is one advantage in living as boarder in this hospital, for if the lunatic become a pauper, or his friends unable to pay for him, he is seldom turned out, but merely transferred to the class of pauper or free patients.† Boarders are obliged to find their own furniture, clothing and personal comforts.

The accommodation of boarders or pay patients does not seem to have been contemplated in the will of the founder of this hospital; nor can the master, who has held his present situation during the last 22 years, inform the Assistant Commissioners at what period the practice began.‡ It is pretty certain, however, that it originated in a wish on the part of the governors to extend a portion of the benefits of the institution to the upper and middle classes, by relieving families from the care of their lunatic relations, and at the same time to enable the hospital to be more extensively useful to the lower classes of lunatics; a wish

* During the year 1815, there were treated in St. Patrick's, according to a list then drawn up by Surgeon Cusack, 63 1st and 2d class boarders.

On the 5th January 1819 there were in the house, as nearly as could be ascertained, 15 first and second class boarders. There are at present 7 boarders of the first and 20 of the second class.

† Although there is a standing regulation that persons admitted as boarders are not to be continued as paupers when they cease to pay.

‡ The Assistant Commissioners have discovered since writing the above, that boarders are mentioned in the minutes of the governors, so early as the year 1758, the year after the hospital was built, when "a room was ordered to be furnished for boarders out of the money granted by Parliament." In 1759, "four rooms were ordered to be prepared for boarders." That class of patients appears to have been a very important financial object of attention to the governors for many years after the opening of the establishment. Their admission, even now, is not noticed in the minutes, every thing that concerns them, being exclusively confided to the master, who alone admits them, as stated elsewhere.

wish also, perhaps, to be enabled to increase the number and the emoluments of certain officers and attendants, without violating the terms of the will, which directs, that salaries and wages shall never exceed one-fifth of the whole income of the estate, may have had some influence in the adoption of that practice. The highest annual pension paid by boarder lunatics, up to the time of the present master's appointment, was 63 l.; but it was shortly after raised to 105 l. per annum for the first class, and 63 l. for the second class, as already stated. That financial measure, suggested by the master, the Assistant Commissioners have every reason to believe, contributed largely to raise the funds of the hospital to their present flourishing condition; and with the general excellent fiscal management of the board, long and steadily persevered in, perhaps to save the establishment from the necessity of narrowing, instead of extending, the sphere of its usefulness.

There were as many as 60 boarder-lunatics in this establishment 22 years ago, when some of them were lodged in the lower wards; but at present there are no patients of that class residing in the basement story.

There is no record, either printed or written, of the *dietary* of this hospital, indeed it appears to be purely traditional. The matron's private assistant, and the master of the hospital, state, that the daily diet of a boarder of the 1st and 2d classes has been at all times, and is still, as follows:—

1st and 2d CLASS BOARDERS.

Breakfast.—Bread half a pound, butter half a pound per week, tea, with milk and sugar, one pint, (stirabout and milk also, if wished for by patients.)

Dinner.—Mutton one and a quarter pounds, (weighed raw with bone,) small beer one quart, bread half a pound, potatoes two or three in number.

Supper.—Bread half a pound, new milk one imperial quart per diem.

3d and 4th CLASS BOARDERS and FREE PATIENTS or PAUPERS.

Breakfast every day in the week.—Stirabout one imperial pint, new milk one imperial pint.

Dinner (previously to December 1833.) Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.—Meat, (beef), one pound weighed raw without bone, bread six ounces, beer one pint.

Supper on same days.—Bread six ounces, soup one pint, (made from bones purchased at one penny per pound.)

Dinner on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.—Calecannon (ad libitum), made of potatoes, cabbage and other garden-stuff, with pepper and some butter, bruised into a mass.

On Saturdays.—Bread half a pound, milk one pint.

Supper on these days.—Bread six ounces, beer one pint.

DAILY DIET OF RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Day.	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.		
	New milk.	Stirabout.		Potatoes.	Brown bread.	Buttermilk.
	Pint.	Quart.		lbs.	8 oz. cuts.	Pint.
Monday	1	1	1 quart of soup.	3	1	1
Tuesday	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of beef.*	2	1	1
Wednesday	1	1	1 quart of soup.	3	1	1
Thursday	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of beef.	2	1	1
Friday	1	1	1 pint of new milk.	3	1	1
Saturday	1	1	1 ditto.	3	1	1
Sunday	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of beef.	2	1	1

This diet is altered as the medical officers may think necessary.

Since December 1833, one pound of beef for dinner, (said to be of better joints of that meat than before, and at 4 d. per pound instead of 3½ d. per pound, as previously charged), has been allowed to each pauper patient, and to each third and fourth class boarder, on three additional days in the week, in lieu of the calecannon, which, up to that period, they had on these days for dinner, as already stated. Since August 1834 seven days' meat are allowed. No alteration, however, has been made in the diet of the 1st and 2d class boarders, except what may have taken place in consequence of the joint representation of the medical officers of the establishment, who recommended, (at the same time that they urged the above change in the food of the 3d and 4th class boarders and pauper patients), that *prime pieces or joints only*, of mutton and beef should be served to the 1st and 2d class boarders; having observed, as they state in the presence of the master, that pieces or joints of an *inferior kind* were sometimes served to these persons, whose payments to the institution entitle them to expect the better parts of the animal.

The Assistant Commissioners saw dinner served to some pauper patients twice. The allowance seemed ample, and the beef and potatoes of good quality. The Assistant Commissioners also saw dinner going up to a 1st class boarder; there were greens, mutton, potatoes

* The beef is always received without any bone, being previously boned by the butcher.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Diet.

Pauper Patients.

Boarders.

Boarders, Servants.

Boarders, Furniture.

Meals.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Leinster.
City of Dublin.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Thomas Osler, esq.St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.Admission of
Patients.Provisions.
Contracts.

Bread.

Meat.

Milk.

Potatoes.

Oatmeal.

potatoes and bread, all of excellent quality, and certainly in sufficient quantity for one person.

When the increased meat diet, and of meat of higher price (which still continues), was adopted for free patients, and lower boarders in 1833, diarrhoea and cholera are stated by the medical gentlemen to have prevailed amongst the lunatics. The master states, that calecannon is again ordered to be given for dinner on Saturdays to the free patients.

It would appear that the master possesses the power of admitting pay patients without reference to the board, if there be a vacancy in what he calls the pay wards, upon a certificate from a member of the college of physicians or surgeons; certain it is, that the admission of pay patients is not noticed in the minute-book of the board, whilst that of pauper patients is, who can only be admitted through the board of governors upon a certificate of disease and poverty, and after their friends have given certain guarantees to remove the patient when reported convalescent. The master states, that there are four pauper wards containing 79 patients, and two pay wards capable of containing 48 patients, but not full; but the gallery is also devoted to boarders, and is capable of containing six. He further states, that the vacancies in the pay wards cannot be converted into accommodation for paupers, owing to the state of the building; but this is difficult to understand.

The middle male and female wards and the gallery are kept sacred for 1st and 2d class boarders; nor are pauper patients ever admitted into these wards, whatever vacancies they may present; they are called pay wards.

In each of the four pauper wards the two best rooms would be given to boarders, if there were applicants of that class in sufficient number to require them.

All pay patients who are not of the 1st or 2d class boarders, and who, therefore, do not pay the physician or surgeon, are placed in the pauper wards, and classed and fed as paupers.

Competition for furnishing provisions to this hospital, whether as to price or quality, does not seem to be sufficiently encouraged, if indeed it be even wished.

There is no written contract for *bread*, nor has any existed within the master's memory for the 22 years that he has acted as such.

There is no contract for potatoes, nor is the master aware of any having existed.

There is no written contract for flesh-meat produced, except one offered by a butcher, in November 1833, to supply for one year from that date, as he had done for the 10 or 12 previous years, boarders' meat, mutton, at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., as it comes usually from the butcher with bone; and beef, for the pauper patients, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., without bone, bones for soup being engaged to be taken at $1d.$ per lb., yet the same butcher's last bill for meat (January 1835), is, for mutton $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and for beef $4d.$ per lb.

In explanation of the fact of a higher price being charged for pauper's beef than the butcher had proposed to supply it at in his tender of contract for 1834; and of there being no written contract recorded, nor minute of the board authorizing the increase of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. on the beef, the master states, that the alteration of the dietary mentioned in the minutes of 2d December 1833, and already alluded to in this report, under the head of *Diet*, contemplates "*a superior quality of beef and nothing else*," though not so stated in the minutes.* There is, however, no record of a contract for flesh-meat for the year 1834 or 1835, either at the old or at the increased price.

There has been no fresh contract for milk since 1830, when it cost, and still costs, $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ per imperial gallon for new milk, which has been supplied by the same person for 10 or 12 years.

There is no contract for potatoes, nor is the manager aware of any having existed. These have been supplied, and are still supplied, of the best quality of cups, at the market price of the day. Last price, 9th February, $2s. 5d.$ per cwt.

There is no contract for oatmeal, which continues to be supplied of the best quality, at the current price. Last price, (13th January 1835,) $12l.$ per ton.

The Assistant Commissioners cannot doubt that the managing committee of the governors of this institution, and the master of the hospital, adopt their present mode of purchasing provisions for the lunatics, purely because they conceive that they are most likely to obtain by that mode the best articles, and those of the fairest weight and measure. But in order to show the advantage of encouraging competition amongst provision-sellers by public and impartial contracts, the Assistant Commissioners give in the comparative table, No. 8., the prices of the principal articles of provisions, as supplied to St. Patrick's Hospital and to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum respectively, both in this city. The prices at the latter institution were ascertained this day, 4th March; those at the former yesterday.

With the view also of showing the great utility of establishing a system of public responsibility and official surveillance, more especially in the institutions founded for the benefit of the poor, the Assistant Commissioners give the comparative table, No. 9, showing the average annual income and expenditure of both establishments for the last three years,

* The words of the minute relating to the change of dietary are the following;

"December 2d 1833.—A change of the dietary having been suggested by the medical gentlemen, and that of Simpson's Hospital proposed for experiment for one month.

"Ordered, That the master obtain the particulars. Contract for meat deferred until the master report."

years, the number of lunatics treated in each during that time, with some of the results of their respective plans of management.

From these two tables it would appear that the excess of the prices actually charged at St. Patrick's Hospital for certain articles of provision of daily consumption for the lunatics, over the prices charged at the Richmond Lunatic Asylum for similar articles for the daily consumption of patients similarly affected, is as follows :

Excess in the price of—

						£.	s.	d.
* Beef without bone, at the respective prices of the two institu-								
tions, in 120 pounds weight	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	
Milk, per imperial gallon	-	-	-	-	-		1	½
Bread in 100 l. value, assize price	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Or in bread value 9 l.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Potatoes per cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Soap, per cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Candles, dipped, per dozen pounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
„ mould „ „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Straw, per cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Beer, small, per barrel	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	½

Although proper manual occupation may be looked upon as the very soul of a well-regulated lunatic asylum, so far as regards the restoration of the mental faculties of the inmates to a healthy state, yet there is here absolutely no employment of any kind for either sex, except the occasional occupation of a few of the male lunatics in the garden. By far the greater number of female lunatics are *always* capable, if kindly attended to, of being made to do some sort of work. All who are not paralyzed or sunk into total idiocy can spin, or knit, or sew, or plat straw, or make lace. Indeed, in all the lunatic asylums we have lately seen, except this alone, the women particularly have been most busily and profitably employed. Here they are absolutely unemployed, excepting a very few engaged in the laundry or the kitchen. This is a defect which, for the credit of humanity and of the institution, ought to be corrected. In this department of lunatic establishments much depends upon the activity and intelligence of the matron.

The Assistant Commissioners have had no precise statement of the cost of an outfit for one individual of either sex, nor of the average annual expense of clothing one lunatic in this hospital, laid before them; nor do they think that such an estimate could be accurately made out where the inmates are supplied so partially and from so many sources as they are here. There is one thing, however, very remarkable, that the lunatics of the Richmond Asylum manufacture articles of clothing to a considerable amount for those of St. Patrick's, (see Document No. 10,) who are not taught to manufacture any for themselves. For the annual expense of the clothing of the lunatics at the Richmond Asylum—see Table No. 8.

This institution is attended by a physician and a surgeon. One or other of these gentlemen visits the house every day, but neither has a fixed salary, nor indeed any remuneration under the title of salary. The physician receives 1 l. 1 s. at the end of each quarter, except the first, for every boarder of the first and second class, and 2 l. 3 s., no longer given on certificate of lunacy as heretofore, but, since 1825, as an admission-fee for each patient of these classes.†

The surgeon receives 10 s. 6 d. per quarter for each boarder as above, but is not called upon to give certificates. Neither of these officers is consulted as to the admission of patients; that privilege rests solely with the master as to boarders, and as to paupers with the board of governors, who determine with the master after consideration of the memorial presented by the friends of the applicant.

There is no such officer attached to this hospital, the prescriptions of the medical gentlemen being sent to be compounded at the shop of an apothecary in the neighbourhood, who has been employed for many years.

A few remedies made up into doses, known by the designation of house-pills, powders, topical applications, aperients, sudorifics, &c., are always kept in the house. In ordinary cases these are verbally ordered to be given by either of the medical officers, as may be required. But in more serious cases prescriptions are entered in a book kept for that purpose, which book is sent to the apothecary to have them compounded. As the particular complaint, however, under which the patient labours is not specified in this book, and as there is no other medical register, there is, strictly speaking, no record of disease kept in this institution.

The medical officers are seldom called to visit a patient unless for such indisposition as would require medical advice, even if the patient were in a sound state of mind. At present there

* The allowance of one-sixth of bone taken at the Richmond for soup, is valued at 1 d. per pound, and therefore convertible into beef at the expense of 1 ¼ d. per pound.

N. B.—No addition is made to the price of the St. Patrick's beef, although it is allowed to contain the round bones.

† In 1775, Dr. Emmet, then state physician, and ex-officio governor of the charity, was elected physician to the establishment; and it was ordered at the same time in full meeting of the governors, that he should be allowed *two guineas* per quarter, or 8 l. 8 s. per annum for each boarder, for his medical services, a condition being added, "that he should draw up a yearly report of the state of the hospital."

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, esq., M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Employment of
Patients.

Clothing.

Medical Depart-
ment.

Apothecary.

Medicines and
Medical Treatment.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, esq., M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Records, Reports,
Checks.

there are but two lunatics under treatment purely medical, one for ophthalmia and one for a feverish attack. As the inmates are all considered incurable, with the exception of five, who afford some hope of ultimate recovery, little or no medical administration is attempted with the view of restoring the mental functions to a healthy state. The treatment adopted is exclusively moral, if that word can be properly applied to lax discipline, confinement within a certain space, and the total absence of all occupation for either sex, which might tend to recall to something like arrangement and activity the wandering unemployed faculties of the miserable moping lunatic. The distinguished medical officers at present attached to this hospital are in no wise connected with the internal discipline of the house, and will not therefore, the Assistant Commissioners trust, conceive that the most remote shadow of blame is imputed to them in what is here stated.

There is a total deficiency of statistic records in this establishment, as must, almost inevitably, be the case where no report is ever made nor required, no system of check established except as regards mere money matters. The only written notice of boarder lunatics' names occurs in reference to the quarterly, half-yearly or annual payments of their pensions, and in a collection of certificates of lunacy signed by the physician on admission, from 1799 to 1825, but discontinued since that period. The names of the pauper patients are only to be found scattered through the minutes of the board, as admitted by the sanction of an ordinary meeting. From such documents it is impossible to deduce any satisfactory inferences even as to the economy of insane establishments.

The basis of all correct knowledge as to the internal movement of an hospital, is a tabular registry of the class of diet issued each day to each individual in the establishment, agreeably to a fixed dietary. This table, if carefully kept and filled daily, will show for any given time the number of patients present, and, at the end of the month or year, the number of days' support given, the quantity and kind of food consumed, and, therefore, the exact expense incurred for feeding one patient per diem or per annum. It will also check the lists of admissions, discharges, deaths, the disbursements for provisions, the nominal lists, the occupation of wards, &c. It will correct or affirm alleged facts, whether of a statistic or economical nature. But where there is no written record, even of the dietary, every thing coming under the present heads must be vague and indeterminate.

A list of the names of persons admitted, discharged, cured, dead, with a few of the more important data connected with their admission, must have been at all times of such obvious necessity in a lunatic asylum, that the absence of such a registry in the oldest establishment of that kind in Ireland excites astonishment.

There are 16 servants paid by the institution, who may be classed as follows, viz.,

Personal attendants to the lunatics composed of

Ward-keepers, male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ditto - female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Servants to boarders, male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto ditto female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Personal attendants, total 11

House servants composed of

Laundress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Porters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Barber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total, servants paid by the institution 16

There are, besides the above, two male servants to sixty-guinea boarders, who are paid and fed by the friends of their lunatic masters.

The ward-keepers have each one female servant paid and fed by themselves; but these six domestics having to attend to their respective employers' ménage, and to prepare the food of the little family, cannot be reckoned amongst the personal servants of the lunatics.

Now as two of the ward-keepers and five of the nine remaining paid servants are returned as servants to boarders; (see Table, No. 5.) it follows that four persons only, viz., one male and three females constitute the whole of the servants paid by the institution as personal attendants upon 121* lunatics, 84 of whom consist of pauper, or free patients, and 37 of second, third and fourth class boarders. Even allowing the two ward-keepers (returned as boarders' servants also) to count as common personal attendants, the proportion of servants to lunatic patients, within their wards, would be one to 20; but by excluding the two ward-keepers, the proportion of servants to patients would be one servant to 30 patients, relatively to personal superintendence.

It is important to remark that none of the servants are either fed, clothed, or washed for in this establishment, although they are all lodged in the house, excepting the barber. This plan we conceive to be mistaken economy; for, independently of the temptation to which the servants are thus exposed, as already stated, much of their time must be occupied in providing their own meals.

The ward-keepers are paid, as such, 26*l.* 5*s.* per annum each; but when they have boarders under their charge they are paid 21*l.* each, in addition; making the yearly wages of a ward-keeper,

* Two sixty guinea boarders are attended by their own private servants, and are therefore left out of this calculation.

ward-keeper, who is also rated as a boarder's servant, 47*l.* 5*s.* Both sums are paid by the institution. The pure boarders' servant's yearly wages are 21*l.*, without food, clothing or washing.

The whole amount of the yearly (board) wages of the personal attendants of the lunatics of all classes paid by the institution is 304*l.* 10*s.*, 105*l.* only of which are paid for the services of the four persons who are not attached to boarders: that is to say, two-thirds of the expense of personal attendance upon 128 lunatics are devoted to one-eighteenth of the whole number, whilst only one-third of the expense is devoted to the other seventeen-eightieths. The two sixty-guinea boarders, who are attended by their private servants, are not taken into this account.

The Assistant Commissioners were informed by the master, that all the personal servants are obliged to assist in cultivating the garden, and in such other domestic occupations as may occur, suited to their different capacities. That arrangement must diminish considerably the amount of superintendence of the patients; but although the personal attendants were three times their present number, they could not watch their charge with due effect, whilst the lunatics are permitted to ramble through corridors 360 feet in length, and to lounge into their cells or dormitories, with little or no restraint, when they are not out of doors. In fine, we are convinced that the present system of personal superintendence of the insane at Swift's Hospital is utterly inadequate to maintain that degree of physical and moral discipline most likely to promote either their immediate well-being or their prospective recovery.

The Assistant Commissioners are enabled to give only the gross items of income and expenditure, for the year ended on 5th January 1831, as furnished to the Accountant-General's office, and for all information upon these heads for the years ended in January 1834 and 1835, they refer to Table, No. 9.

The sources of income of this charity, are, at present, and have been for many years past, the three following, viz.,

1. Property in lands and houses.
2. Property in the funds.
3. Sums annually received for the care of lunatics taken into the charity as pay patients, or boarders.

The first description of property is managed by two land-agents. The nett sums received from both those gentlemen in 1832 was 2,327*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The funded property is managed by the Bank of Ireland, the treasurer of the corporation, and produced in 1834, 568*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.**

The pensions paid by the boarders have been received, and accounted for to the board, by the master, for the last 22 years. The average annual amount of that income [for the last three years, has been 3,276*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* There are some debentures which produce about 10*l.* per annum.

The actual amount of the present income of the charity (as far as the Assistant Commissioners have been able to ascertain by an examination of detached documents of the latest date to which they have had access) is as follows, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
From land and houses in 1833†	2,327	15	6
- funded property in 1834	568	3	6
- income from boarders, average for last three years	3276	4	6½
- debentures	9	13	10
- garden produce uncertain, say	50	-	-
	£6,231	17	4½

The Lord Primate had, for several years, given 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum to the funds of St. Patrick's Hospital, from Archbishop Sterne's charity, but has withdrawn that annuity within the last two or three years.

Payments of every description, connected with the affairs of this institution, are made by the master alone, who produces receipts for the same, on the audit days of the board, when he has his accounts passed. All moneys received by him are paid into the bank, and entered in a pass book, which is also produced to the board; and all drafts by the board upon the bank are drawn in his favour. This arrangement simplifies the transaction, and diminishes the labour of the board.

From an inspection of the minute-book, the meetings of the governors seem to have been generally attended for some time back by the same individuals, whose names are for the most part to be found rather amongst the elected than amongst the charter members of the corporation. But the fact of the former being chosen from those who generally reside in or near Dublin, and may have no official employment, sufficiently accounts for this.

There are, we believe, no written rules nor bye-laws upon the subject of meetings, nor have the Assistant Commissioners seen any other code of laws connected with this charity than the printed copy of the charter.

Changes which may occur in the medical, and which must take place in the ecclesiastical ranks,

* In the present year (1835) this will amount to 585*l.* 11*s.* on the present investment.

† In addition to this sum, there are occasional receipts from renewal fines; the last (officially notified in 1831) amounted to 165*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Accounts, Income
and Expenditure.

Property. Sources
of Income.

Meetings of
Governors.
Bye-laws, &c.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Leinster,
City of Dublin.Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Thomas Osler, esq.St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.General Observa-
tions.

ranks, conferring charter governorships upon the holders of these ranks, may cause a diminution in the number of the corporation unfavourable to the interests of the charity.

After a careful investigation of the actual state and general management of this hospital, the Assistant Commissioners feel bound to conclude that it affords a striking example of the want of energy and gradual crippling of utility, which are but too apt to creep into the details of public charitable institutions, even where, as in the present case, the general financial administration appears to be prudently and conscientiously conducted, but where there is no public responsibility, no official control, no inquiry into the minor arrangements more immediately connected with the objects of the charity.

It is more than probable that the founder of this asylum never contemplated its being converted into a *maison de santé* for lunatics of the better classes, to the exclusion of those less able to provide private accommodation. If he had intended that such proceeding should be adopted, he would probably have recommended that for boarders paying from 63*l.* to 105*l.* per annum, besides providing their own bedding, furniture, clothing and other personal comforts, a system of social treatment should be observed towards such persons far superior to that at present in use in this hospital. Some of the more ordinary elegancies of that sphere of life, in which these persons had been accustomed to move, might surely be provided, and with much advantage to the moral curative treatment of these patients. A drawing-room, a few books, drawings and drawing materials, musical instruments,* innocent games of skill, ornamental needle work, billiards, and a regulated occasional intercourse with each other, and with sane persons, as at Charenton, under that restraint which the etiquette of formal society imposes, and under the superintendence of intelligent, professional attendants might be afforded, where persons accustomed to these refinements are entertained, and a large income derived from their pensions. But no such moral curative means appear to be thought of here. The furniture of a first class boarder's room has been already described, whilst in every case but that of two persons living in the gallery, their apartments open into the corridor, common to all the patients.

With regard to the treatment and accommodation of the pauper class of patients, the Assistant Commissioners are anxious to have it understood, that they do not select the Richmond Asylum as an object of direct comparison with Swift's Hospital, because they consider the former to have attained the highest point of economy desirable in the accommodation of pauper lunatics, (for such is not their opinion), but merely because both institutions are situated in the same city; and because, although many of the circumstances of both are analogous, yet their respective plans of management are strikingly different.

Looking, then, at the Richmond Lunatic Asylum as an establishment in which 315 adults of both sexes, viz., 271 lunatics, and 44 servants have been boarded, lodged, clothed and washed for, every day during the year 1834, at an expense, for the whole, of 4,666*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, including every charge,† the Assistant Commissioners find the actual cost of each of these individuals to have been 14*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*

The above charge includes the salaries of the officers who keep the whole establishment and its accounts in order; of the physician, surgeon and apothecary, who take care of the health of the inmates; of the two chaplains who afford them religious instruction;‡ besides the wages of 44 servants, 37 of whom, or one to seven and a half, lunatics, are in constant attendance upon the insane, and perform, or direct, all the menial duties necessary for the well-being and health of themselves and the other inmates.

If St. Patrick's Hospital be viewed in the same light, we find that there, only 130 lunatics of both sexes have been boarded, lodged, washed for, but only partially supplied with bedding and clothes during that year; and that 16 servants have been kept on board wages, but not clothed nor washed for, at an expense, for the whole, of 4,195*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, excluding every charge not strictly referable to the patients; and that the actual cost of each of these 146 individuals for the year had been 28*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

But there is no chaplain to afford the patients religious instruction; no apothecary; and four servants only are paid to perform or direct all the menial offices necessary for 121 lunatics, and to be their exclusive personal attendants. In fact there is but one superintendent to every 30 lunatics. Yet we find this very partial support, and very inefficient management, of 130 lunatics during the year, to have cost nearly as much in one of the establishments as the full accommodation and most efficient management of 271 insane patients have cost in the other, and, estimated per head, nearly twice as much; the expense per patient in St. Patrick's for the year being 32*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*, in the Richmond Asylum 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, or very little more than one-half.

It may, perhaps, be urged that at St. Patrick's meat was given to all the patients on six days in the week, from December 1833, and on seven days in the week ever since August 1834,

* The Assistant Commissioners are aware that the private, and domestic apartment of the master contains, amongst other articles belonging to himself, a piano-forte, to which he has occasionally and kindly given access to some of the boarders; but this is far from affording that *perfect facility* of agreeable and interesting occupation, the frequent recurrence to which might gradually introduce such a *habit* of application as may often be said, in some degree, to "do the work of reason," and conduce to that satisfaction of feeling, which can scarcely fail to be propitious to mental tranquillity.

† 700*l.* are charged for building sheds in the airing yards during the last three years.

‡ The moral manager of the Richmond Asylum, states it, as the result of his observation, that the lunatics under his care, as soon as convalescence begins, derive considerable benefit from the spiritual consolations of their clergyman, carefully administered.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.
Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

1834, and, therefore, that we have selected a year of the highest expense to contrast with one of ordinary expense at the Richmond. But if the year between the 5th of January 1832 and the 5th of January 1833 be taken, during which, at St. Patrick's, meat (coarse pieces of beef, as already allowed by the master,) was given to the pauper-lunatics *only three times* a week, and mutton, not the prime pieces, to the boarders, as stated before, the comparison will still show a very remarkable difference of expense, although the dietaries of the two establishments approach so much more nearly in the quantity and quality of food allowed by each respectively.

In that year the number of days' support given at St. Patrick's to boarders, was 12,179; to pauper patients 37,676=49,855, making the average number of patients each day in the year 136. The charge for every thing strictly referable to patients, made out by the clerk of the establishment, is 3,957*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The cost of each patient, therefore, was 29*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* in that year.

But notwithstanding these very striking differences as to economy between the two institutions, and notwithstanding the proportional excess of expense incurred at St. Patrick's over that incurred at the Richmond Asylum, the results, whether in a mental or physical sanatory point of view, have been much less actively beneficial in the former, than in the latter establishment, as appears by the following statement:

In the Richmond Asylum during the whole of the last *three years*, the number treated has been 702, the recoveries 208, or one in three $\frac{29}{104}$ or about 30 per cent. The deaths during that period were 73, or one in nine $\frac{45}{9}$ or less than 11 per cent.

In St. Patrick's Hospital during the whole of the same three years, the number treated was 206, the recoveries 36, or one in five $\frac{13}{8}$ or about 17½ per cent.

The deaths during that period were 25, or one in eight $\frac{6}{25}$ of the number treated,* or 12 per cent.

There can be but very little doubt that this institution by having persevered so long in its present plan of administration, would (had private asylums not started up as rivals) be ultimately and wholly converted into a *maison de santé* for lunatics, where paying patients only would be received. As matters now stand, and have stood for many years back, it has been made the direct interest of all the officers and servants more immediately connected with the management of the patients, that boarder lunatics should be admitted in preference to paupers. The yearly salaries or capitation fees, of the physician and surgeon to the institution, are derived solely from the first and second class boarders, and increase or decrease with their numbers and frequency of admission, as already explained. Boarders also by providing their own personal comforts give less trouble to the master and matron than paupers, and, by requiring exclusive servants, save trouble to the ward-keepers, or afford them a handsome addition to their wages, as in the case of those now rated as boarder servants.

With regard to the effect of the boarding system upon the funds of the charity, it is quite clear, that if but a few additional boarders were to become inmates, the income derived from them alone, would preclude the necessity of any portion of the fixed revenue of the institution being applied to the charitable purposes intended by the founder, unless the accommodations of the house were enlarged. As it is, not above *one-sixth* of that revenue is directly employed in that way, at present.†

It is rather a remarkable fact, and strongly illustrative of the foregoing view of the ease, that of *seventy* lunatics admitted during the last three years, *sixty-five* were boarders, whilst only *five* were paupers. (See Table No. 7.)

Having in the course of this inquiry been kindly permitted to visit the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, and to derive from its records all the information required, the Assistant Commissioners feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the discipline, cleanliness and well ordered occupation, which seemed to us conspicuous in that establishment. (See Table No. 10.)

The Assistant Commissioners sincerely regret being obliged to place on record, that they should not consider themselves justified in speaking favourably of the internal management of St. Patrick's Hospital. It must not, however, be forgotten, that under the administration of the present master, during the last 22 years, the means of the charity have been much increased, and that funds are now established which will enable the corporation, and perhaps at no very distant period, to receive all their patients free, or at least for a very small remuneration, and to afford to all whom they may receive whatever advantages are desirable from adequate personal attendance, cleanliness, mild, well ordered discipline, and useful, daily, manual occupation.

Dublin, 21 March 1835.

* The absolute number admitted during the three years, and the average number dieted during the first year, give the number treated.

	£.	s.	d.
† Average yearly expenditure on patients in the years 1832, 1833 and 1834	3,784	—	9
Average yearly receipts from patients during the same period	3,276	4	6
Amount annually appropriated to the uses of the founders will, from the } permanent income of the Hospital	507	16	3

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, Esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

TABLE, No. 1.

DESIGNATION of WARDS, with their present occupation by the Lunatic Patients and Servants.—Dublin, 10 March 1835.

DESIGNATION of WARDS.	OCCUPIED BY						Ward Keepers.		* Ward-keepers' Servants.		* Boarders' Servants.		Boarders' Rooms.		Pauper Patients' Cells.		GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
	First Class Boarders, paying 100 Guineas annually.	Second Class Boarders, paying 60 Guineas annually.	Third Class Boarders, paying 30 Guineas annually.	Fourth Class Boarders, paying indefinite Sums.	Paupers, or Free Patients.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Occu- pied.	Vacant.	Occu- pied.	Vacant.		
Lower :																	
Male Ward	-	1	-	1	20	-	1	-	1	-	2 ⁽¹⁾	-	1	1	21	-	(¹) Apart from their masters, and occu- pying the room of two pauper lu- natics.
Female Ward	-	-	-	1	23	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	
Middle :																	
Male Ward	-	7	-	3	-	1 ⁽²⁾	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	13	(²) The ward-keeper of this ward is a female, and is rated as a boarder's servant also.
Female Ward	-	11	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	5	
Upper :																	
Male Ward ⁽²⁾	-	-	4	1	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	10	(²) The day rooms of these two wards have been converted into dormi- tories of 10 beds each.
Female Ward ⁽²⁾	-	-	8	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	16	5	
Gallery	-	-	-	6	84	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	3	-	33	

* Neither the ward-keepers, their servants, nor the boarders' servants are all female, and are all paid and fed by the respective ward-keepers, and may be considered, therefore, their private servants. Five of the seven purely boarders' servants only are paid by the institution.

TABLE No. 2.

TABLE, No. 2.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE of ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL for three Years, ending 5th January 1833.

Year ended 5th January 1831:				EXPENDITURE:			
Dr.	INCOME:				Cr.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance of account, 5 Jan. 1830, as per imprest account - - -	2,361	14	2½	By provisions paid for this year -	1,780	2	6½
Net receipts of Wexford estates to 5 Jan. 1831 - - -	673	3	3	Garden expenses - - -	64	13	7
Net receipts of Saggard, Golden Bridge and Dublin estates - -	1,899	-	4½	Medicines - - -	38	3	9½
Half-year's interest on 11,314 l. 5 s. 4 d. 3½ p. cent. stock, to 5 July 1830	198	-	-	Coals, soap and candles, &c. -	269	15	9½
One year's interest on Dunleer debentures - - -	4	12	4	Straw - - -	26	14	9
Half ditto - on Kinnegad - ditto -	7	12	3½	Clothing and bedding - - -	99	18	8½
One year's grant per trustee (Primate) Sterne's charities - - -	92	6	2	Tobacco and snuff - - -	11	8	8
Received for fruit-trees and vegetables sold - - -	84	6	6	Repairs and furniture - - -	271	5	4½
Received for board and admission of patients - - -	2,832	17	4	Stationery - - -	3	8	10
Interest on 11,700 l., 3½ per cent. stock, to 5 July 1830 - -	204	15	-	Salaries and wages - - -	1,107	13	-
	£.	8,358	7 5½	Rents - - -	154	2	4
				Advertisements - - -	15	9	-
				Returned pensions - - -	26	5	-
				Law expenses - - -	256	10	6
				Incidents - - -	28	4	4
				Renewal fine - - -	141	16	10
				Buildings - - -	2,910	10	6
				Purchase of 385 l. 14 s. 8 d., 3½ per cent. stock - -	384	-	8
					£.	7,590	4 2½

Year ended 5th January 1832.				EXPENDITURE:			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Net receipts of Wexford estate, as per imprest account - - -	881	18	10	By provisions paid for this year -	1,804	11	8
Net receipts of Saggard, Golden Bridge and Dublin estates - -	2,198	2	9½	Garden expenses - - -	88	2	4
Half-year's interest on 11,700 l., 3½ p. cent. stock, to 5 Jan. 1831	204	15	-	Medicines - - -	35	3	6
Ditto on 12,500 l. d° to 5 July 1831	218	15	-	Soap, coals and candles - -	294	4	7
One year's interest on Dunleer debentures - - -	4	12	4	Straw - - -	20	7	8
Ditto - on Kinnegad - ditto -	5	1	6	Clothing and bedding - - -	261	-	-
Received from trustee (Primate) of Sterne's charities - - -	92	6	2	Tobacco and snuff - - -	11	1	7
Received from fruit-trees and vegetables sold - - -	35	9	5½	Repairs and furniture - - -	615	1	7
Received for board and admission of patients - - -	2,667	2	1	Stationery - - -	5	6	4
Received from sundry tenants of houses, Nos. 34 & 39, Bow-lane	52	-	6	Salaries and wages - - -	1,087	13	10½
Received for broken stones sold -	27	18	3	Rents - - -	146	17	6½
	£.	6,388	1 11	Returned pension - - -	2	12	6
				Law expenses - - -	123	4	9
				Incidents - - -	42	4	6
				Renewal fine - - -	141	16	10
				Purchase of 1,650 l., 3½ per cent. government stock -	1,491	1	1
					£.	6,170	9 9

Year ended 5th January 1833.				EXPENDITURE:			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Net receipts of the Wexford estates	744	17	1	By provisions paid for this year	1,757	3	7½
Net receipts of the Saggard, Golden Bridge and Dublin estates - -	1,582	18	5	Garden expenses - - -	22	7	3½
Half-year's interest on 13,350 l., 3½ p. cent. stock, to 5 Jan. 1832	233	12	6	Medicines - - -	38	13	6
Ditto on 13,900 l. d° to 5 July 1832	243	5	-	Soap, coals and candles - -	362	3	3½
One year's interest on Dunleer debentures - - -	4	12	4	Straw - - -	17	13	4½
Ditto - on Kinnegad - ditto -	5	1	6	Clothing and bedding - - -	178	15	2
Received from trustee (Primate) of Sterne's charities - - -	92	6	2	Tobacco and snuff - - -	10	5	8
Received for fruit-trees and vegetables sold - - -	34	11	7½	Repairs and furniture - - -	481	10	8½
Received for entertainment of patients	2,995	9	-½	Stationery and stamps - - -	10	3	6
Received from tenants of Nos. 34 and 39, Bow-lane - - -	32	14	4	Salaries and wages - - -	1,055	6	4½
Received for broken stones sold -	36	19	5½	Rents - - -	167	9	4½
Received for old pewter sold -	10	4	2	Returned pensions - - -	7	17	6
Received for expense of attendant on Mr. Singleton - - -	16	15	4½	Incidents - - -	23	1	3
	£.	6,033	7 -	Renewal fine - - -	141	16	10
				Purchase of 1,150 l., 3½ per cent. stock - - -	1,033	16	4
					£.	5,308	3 8½

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Leinster, City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by Sir D. Barry, M.D. Thomas Osler, esq.

St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital for Lunatics.

TABLE No. 3.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.
City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M. D.
Thomas Osler, Esq.

St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

TABLE, No. 3.

RETURN of PATIENTS treated in this Hospital from 1st March 1834 to the 28th February 1835, both days included.

CLASS OF PATIENTS.	Sex of Patients.		In the Hospital on the 1st March 1834.	Admitted up to Feb. 28th 1835.	Total treated during the Year, both days included.	Discharged Cured.	Removed Incurable.	Transferred to	Died.	Remaining this day.	Of these are considered		Total Amount paid by each Class.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
											Curable.	Incurable.		
First class boarders, paying 100 guineas per annum - {	Males	3	3	2	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	£. s. d.	The 130 lunatics now remaining have been all admitted within the last 55 years as under :
	Females	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	- - -	
		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735 - -	
Second class boarders, paying 60 guineas per annum {	Males	8	8	7	15	4	-	3d class 1	2	8	1	7	-	From the year 1780 to 1790 - 1
	Females	10	10	7	17	2	-	5th class 2	1	12	3	9	-	
		18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Third class boarders, paying 30 guineas per annum {	Males	5	5	2	7	2	-	-	3	3	-	3	1,260 - -	1790 to 1800 - 6
	Females	11	11	2	13	3	1	-	-	9	-	9	-	
		16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fourth class boarders, paying indefinite sums - {	Males	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	1800 to 1810 - 28
	Females	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fifth class, paupers - {	Males	42	42	-	42	-	-	4th class 1	1	40	-	40	-	1810 to 1820 - 27
	Females	42	43	1	42	1	-	-	-	44	1	43	-	
		84	131	21	150	13	1	4	7	130	5	125	-	
													378 - -	1820 to 1830 - 28
													-	1830 to 1835 - 40
													189 19 11½	Total - - 130
													2,562 19 11½	

TABLE No. 4.

RETURN of the Names, Ages, Date of Admission and Class of each Patient at present an Inmate of St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, 1 March 1835.

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.Leinster.
City of Dublin.Examinations taken
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, Esq.St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

No.	NAME.	Age, Years.	Class.	Date of Admission.	Annual Sum paid.			OBSERVATIONS.
					£.	s.	d.	
1	Mr. H. - - -	73	1st	6 Jan. 1799	105	-	-	Though recently admitted, incurable.
2	Mrs. M. - - -	64	1st	29 Feb. 1804	105	-	-	
3	Mr. R. - - -	78	1st	9 Sep. 1806	105	-	-	
4	Miss B. - - -	76	1st	3 May 1810	105	-	-	
5	Mr. W. - - -	53	1st	30 July 1812	105	-	-	
6	Mrs. S. - - -	44	1st	23 Feb. 1812	105	-	-	
7	Mr. S. - - -	32	1st	23 Dec. 1834	105	-	-	
					735	-	-	
1	Mr. C. - - -	61	2d	12 May 1801	63	-	-	Admitted 25th January 1817, recovered and relapsed.
2	Mr. M. - - -	55	2d	18 Feb. 1805	63	-	-	
3	Mrs. D. - - -	70	2d	19 Sep. 1807	63	-	-	
4	Mrs. L. - - -	72	2d	29 Nov. 1809	63	-	-	
5	Mr. H. - - -	65	2d	13 Dec. 1812	63	-	-	
6	Mr. W. - - -	48	2d	18 June 1816	63	-	-	
7	Miss L. - - -	52	2d	5 April 1818	63	-	-	
8	Mrs. B. - - -	46	2d	24 June 1820	63	-	-	In a private asylum before admission. Paralytic.
9	Mrs. L. - - -	58	2d	2 Jan. 1821	63	-	-	
10	Miss G. - - -	31	2d	3 July 1827	63	-	-	
11	Miss C. - - -	52	2d	15 July 1830	63	-	-	
12	Mr. S. - - -	24	2d	23 Nov. 1831	63	-	-	
13	Mr. C. - - -	23	2d	12 Feb. 1834	63	-	-	
14	Mr. T. - - -	61	2d	3 July 1834	63	-	-	An idiot. Was ill a long period pre- vious to admission.
15	Miss B. - - -	25	2d	3 July 1834	63	-	-	
16	Mr. M. - - -	30	2d	4 July 1834	63	-	-	
17	Mrs. A. - - -	34	2d	26 Nov. 1834	63	-	-	
18	Miss A. - - -	47	2d	24 Feb. 1835	63	-	-	
19	Mrs. M. - - -	31	2d	24 Feb. 1835	63	-	-	
20	Mrs. L. - - -	47	2d	17 Feb. 1835	63	-	-	
					1260	-	-	
1	Miss H. - - -	40	3d	26 July 1830	31	10	-	Ill 4 years previous to admission; Admitted from a private asylum; ill three years previous to admission. Admitted from a private asylum where she had been for 3 years. From a private asylum. Her second admission, having previously recovered.
2	Miss C. - - -	38	3d	24 June 1831	31	10	-	
3	Mr. S. - - -	40	3d	16 Sep. 1831	31	10	-	
4	Miss P. - - -	34	3d	20 Nov. 1832	31	10	-	
5	Mr. L. - - -	32	3d	4 Dec. 1832	31	10	-	
6	Mrs. B. - - -	70	3d	7 May 1832	31	10	-	
7	Miss M. - - -	41	3d	25 April 1833	31	10	-	
8	Miss M. - - -	22	3d	5 June 1833	31	10	-	Returned ill from the East Indies. Ill 8 years previous to admission; Was in a private asylum, reco- vered in this institution, and was re-admitted.
9	Mrs. B. - - -	44	3d	30 Nov. 1833	31	10	-	
10	Mr. R. - - -	26	3d	10 Feb. 1834	31	10	-	
11	Mrs. C. - - -	66	3d	17 Feb. 1834	31	10	-	
12	Miss D. - - -	35	3d	11 April 1834	31	10	-	
					378	-	-	
1	Richard B. - -	65	4th	3 Mar. 1812	42	-	-	Half-pay officer, sent home ill from Portugal. A half-pay Ensign. On half-pay, the house not yet in receipt of his pension: A pensioner, Galway Militia. A nun from George's Hill convent. A pensioner.
2	James M. - -	61	4th	12 July 1812	53	10	7	
3	Laurence D. - -	55	4th	8 May 1815	-	-	-	
4	William B. - -	42	4th	27 July 1818	13	-	-	
5	Catherine K. - -	60	4th	7 May 1819	14	15	4	
6	David J. - -	45	4th	1 July 1826	12	18	8	
7	Francis C. - -	50	4th	18 Jan. 1828	53	15	4	
					189	19	11½	
1	John Adams - -	70	5th	4 May 1788	-	-	-	An idiot from birth.
2	Mark Kerr - -	68	5th	2 May 1795	-	-	-	
3	Thomas Mills - -	66	5th	7 Sep. 1795	-	-	-	
4	Anne Caiset - -	65	5th	1 Dec. 1796	-	-	-	
5	Catherine Foran -	41	5th	14 Aug. 1797	-	-	-	
6	Robert Kearney -	54	5th	29 May 1799	-	-	-	
7	James Hughes -	56	5th	4 May 1800	-	-	-	
8	Samuel Ross - -	64	5th	5 May 1800	-	-	-	An idiot from birth. Ditto ditto.
9	Ann Bowen - -	51	5th	2 Feb. 1801	-	-	-	
10	James Coyle - -	47	5th	28 May 1802	-	-	-	
11	Robert M'Clean -	53	5th	2 Aug. 1802	-	-	-	

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.	No.	NAME.	Age, Year.	Class.	Date of Admission.	Annual Sum paid.	OBSERVATIONS.
<i>Leinster.</i>	12	William Taaffe -	60	5th	4 Dec. 1802	- - -	
<i>City of Dublin.</i>	13	Kitty Norton -	46	5th	5 Dec. 1802	- - -	
	14	T. Warmingham	56	5th	31 Jan. 1804	- - -	
Examinations taken Sir D. Barry, M.D. Thomas Osler, esq.	-5	M. Bickerton -	68	5th	4 Feb. 1805	- - -	
	16	Garret Dempsy -	62	5th	4 Mar. 1805	- - -	
	17	Ann Foley -	65	5th	25 Mar. 1805	- - -	
<i>St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital for Lunatics.</i>	18	Michael Money -	50	5th	4 Nov. 1805	- - -	An idiot from birth.
	19	George Gough -	58	5th	4 May 1805	- - -	
	20	Charlotte Hays -	46	5th	" 1806	- - -	A congenital idiot.
	21	Ann Hyland -	54	5th	3 Oct. 1806	- - -	
	22	Mary Dempsy -	58	5th	11 Dec. 1806	- - -	A congenital idiot, paralytic of left lower limb.
	23	Ann Starkey -	60	5th	7 Feb. 1807	- - -	An idiot.
	24	John Crook -	65	5th	2 Feb. 1807	- - -	
	25	Ann Tandy -	89	5th	23 Mar. 1807	- - -	
	26	Charlotte Maw -	40	5th	25 Mar. 1808	- - -	A congenital idiot.
	27	Edward Hughes -	60	5th	19 Feb. 1809	- - -	An idiot.
	28	Patrick Cooney -	59	5th	7 Aug. 1809	- - -	
	29	Francis Brunton	50	5th	Mar. 1810	- - -	An idiot.
	30	Thos. O'Brien -	50	5th	4 Feb. 1811	- - -	Ditto.
	31	Stephen Baird -	45	5th	9 May 1811	- - -	Ditto.
	32	Ann Carleton -	40	5th	13 Jan. 1812	- - -	Idiot from birth.
	33	Mrs. Bamber -	52	5th	5 May 1812	- - -	
	34	Francis Sutton -	50	5th	July 1812	- - -	
	35	Mary M'Nally -	36	5th	5 Dec. 1812	- - -	An idiot.
	36	George Homan -	45	5th	7 Nov. 1814	- - -	Ditto.
	37	Rosanna Bray -	40	5th	15 Mar. 1815	- - -	
	38	M. Keary -	45	5th	1815	- - -	Recovered in the institution and re-admitted.
	39	John Shaw -	54	5th	27 June 1816	- - -	An idiot.
	40	Ellen Lennon -	40	5th	22 Oct. 1817	- - -	Recovered, relapsed and re- admitted.
	41	Mrs. Smith -	65	5th	" 1818	- - -	Hereditary.
	42	Sarah Rudd -	63	5th	" 1818	- - -	An idiot.
	43	Jos. M'Alister -	48	5th	23 Feb. 1819	- - -	
	44	Ann Carroll -	60	5th	1819	- - -	An idiot.
	45	Ann Wild -	48	5th	7 Aug. 1820	- - -	Ditto.
	46	Patrick Crosby -	37	5th	2 Nov. 1820	- - -	
	47	M. Murphy -	58	5th	16 Dec. 1820	- - -	Recovered and discharged, her third admission.
	48	Cath. Nowlan -	33	5th	1821	- - -	Admitted a cripple, paralytic of lower extremities.
	49	Ann Caulfield -	47	5th	1821	- - -	
	50	Rich. Mortimer -	42	5th	" 1822	- - -	An idiot from birth.
	51	Thos. Francis -	42	5th	13 Mar. 1822	- - -	Ditto.
	52	Richard Egan -	33	5th	8 June 1822	- - -	
	53	Robt. Ruddock -	47	5th	25 June 1822	- - -	
	54	Thos. Reilly -	40	5th	1824	- - -	
	55	Wm. Fleming -	31	5th	1824	- - -	
	56	Cath. O'Brien -	44	5th	1824	- - -	
	57	Maurice Foster -	36	5th	3 May 1824	- - -	
	58	M. Dwyer -	38	5th	2 Aug. 1824	- - -	An idiot.
	59	Mary M'Little -	38	5th	2 Aug. 1824	- - -	
	60	Ann Shaw -	54	5th	1825	- - -	
	61	M. Seville -	50	5th	1825	- - -	
	62	Mary Stoker -	40	5th	3 Nov. 1828	- - -	From the Richmond Asylum.
	63	Jos. Peacock -	30	5th	4 April 1829	- - -	Twice in a private asylum.
	64	Thos. Fitzgerald	37	5th	3 Aug. 1829	- - -	
	65	Patrick Kelly -	40	5th	11 June 1829	- - -	Recovered and re-admitted.
	66	Lucy Herbert -	41	5th	28 Nov. 1829	- - -	
	67	Bridget Keogh -	40	5th	3 Jan. 1830	- - -	Diseased brain from injury.
	68	Joshua Wilson -	25	5th	4 Mar. 1830	- - -	
	69	Alicia Mooney -	32	5th	1 June 1830	- - -	
	70	Henry Cronhelin	50	5th	4 Feb. 1831	- - -	
	71	Jas. Finnegan -	35	5th	1 Aug. 1831	- - -	
	72	Sarah Lynam -	26	5th	1 Aug. 1831	- - -	
	73	Ann Rudd -	65	5th	17 Nov. 1831	- - -	Sister of Sarah Rudd. An idiot from birth.
	74	Ellen Brennan -	23	5th	7 May 1832	- - -	
	75	Hannah Ball -	30	5th	7 Nov. 1831	- - -	From a private asylum.
	76	Henry Keane -	32	5th	7 May 1832	- - -	Brother of Lucy Herbert.
	77	Henry Herbert -	35	5th	19 May 1832	- - -	An idiot from birth.
	78	Miss Baily -	32	5th	22 Aug. 1832	- - -	A congenital idiot.
	79	Miss Davis -	31	5th	17 May, 1833	- - -	Paralytic.
	80	Joseph Hines -	63	5th	8 June 1833	- - -	
	81	Miss Nicholson -	26	5th	20 Dec. 1833	- - -	
	82	Robert Dyas -	22	5th	6 Nov. 1826	- - -	An idiot and epileptic.
	83	Westley Harris -	23	5th	3 Feb. 1834	- - -	An idiot from a private asylum.
	84	Miss Irwin -	19	5th	3 Nov. 1834	- - -	Convalescent, but not fit to be dismissed; an intermittent case.

TABLE No. 5.

TABLE No. 5.

RETURN of SERVANTS now actually employed and paid in this Institution.

No.	NAMES.	NATURE of DUTIES.	Age.	Number of Years employed.	Emoluments derived from the Establishment :		
					Average Amount of Perquisites (if any) per Annum.	Amount of Wages.	Total Amount of Emoluments per Annum.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Thomas Noble -	Ward-keeper & servant to boarder	45	20	-	47 5 -	47 5 -
2	Susan Wilson -	ditto - - -	44	8	-	47 5 -	47 5 -
3	Sylvester Skelly -	Ward-keepe - - -	45	20	-	26 5 -	26 5 -
4	Catherine Moore -	ditto - - -	40	16	-	26 5 -	26 5 -
5	Mary Neill -	ditto - - -	56	22	-	26 5 -	26 5 -
6	Margaret Tyrrell -	ditto - - -	40	19	-	26 5 -	26 5 -
7	Henry May -	Servant to boarder - - -	43	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	21 - -	21 - -
8	James Bowen -	ditto - - -	35	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	21 - -	21 - -
9	Richard Mullin -	ditto - - -	29	5	-	21 - -	21 - -
10	Jane Noble -	ditto - - -	40	17	-	21 - -	21 - -
11	Harriet Dunwell -	ditto - - -	40	8	-	21 - -	21 - -
12	Ann Devlin -	Laundress - - -	56	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	63 - -	63 - -
13	Andrew O'Neill -	Front gate porter - - -	40	2	-	21 - -	21 - -
14	John Hopewell -	Garden gate ditto - - -	44	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	21 - -	21 - -
15	Mary Hickey -	Cook - - -	40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	18 18 -	18 18 -
16	John Byrne -	Barber - - -	33	18	-	12 12 -	12 12 -
17	Patrick Castles -	} Servants to 60-guinea boarders, } not paid by the institution. }					
18	Barnaby Archbold -						
					£.	441 - -	441 - -

TABLE No. 6.

NOMINAL RETURN of OFFICERS now actually employed and paid, or acting gratuitously, in this Institution.

No.	NAMES.	NATURE of DUTIES.	Age.	Number of Years employed.	Emoluments derived from the Establishment		
					Average Amount of Fees or other Emoluments per Annum.	Amount of Fixed Salary.	Average Total Amount of Fees, Salaries, or other Emoluments per Annum.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Rev. T. Russell Cradock	Secretary - - -	55	15	-	-	-
2	Doctor Crampton -	Physician - - -	60	9	129 17 -	-	129 17 -
3	James W. Cusack, esq.	Surgeon - - -	40	21	68 19 -	-	68 19 -
4	Patrick Campbell -	Master of the hospital - - -	67	22	-	138 9 4	138 9 4
5	Sarah Campbell -	Matron - - -	67	10	-	92 6 2	92 6 2
6	John & James Ver- schoyle, esquires -	{ Agents to the Saggard, } { Golden Bridge & Dublin estates }	81 & 31	9	{ 5 per cent. on money rec ^d	-	-
7	Sandham Symes, esq.	Agent to the Wexford estate	45	-	-	-	-
8	Henry Rooke -	Law agent - - -	35	11	5 p'cent. on do.	-	-
9	V. Dillon Cole -	Assistant clerk & collector	35	6	-	50 - -	50 - -

These are averaged for the last three years.

TABLE No. 7.

RETURN of the Number of Patients of all Classes admitted, discharged, cured, removed by friends and died in the following Years:

1st Class, 100-Guinea Boarders.	2d Class, 60-Guinea Boarders.	3d Class, 30-Guinea Boarders.	4th Class, Indefinite Sums.	5th Class, Paupers.	Removed, Cured.	Removed, Incurable.	Died.
From 5th January 1832 to 5th January 1833 :							
2	3	17	-	3	10	7	8
From 5th January 1833 to 5th January 1834 :							
1	8	11	-	-	14	9	9
From 5th January 1834 to 5th January 1835 :							
2	13	8	-	2	12	1 Epileptic	8
Total	5	24	36	-	5	36	17
							25

TABLE No. 8.—Showing the PRICES of the principal Articles of Provisions purchased for the Use of the Lunatics of St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital for Lunatics and for the Inmates of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum respectively, with the respective Expenses incurred for the yearly Feeding, Clothing, Medicine, and all other Expenses of one Inmate, Servants included.

Names of Institutions.	Mutton, per lb. with Bone.	Beef, per lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bone.	Bones, per lb.	New Milk, per Imperial Gallon.	Bread at per Cent. under assize price.	Potatoes per cwt.	Coals per ton.	Soap, best white, per cwt.	Yellow ditto, ditto.	Candles, dips, per dozen lbs.	Candles, mould, per dozen lbs.	Straw per cwt.	Beer, small, per Barrel.	Expense of One Patient every thing included.	Daily Expense of One Inmate for Diet only.	Annual Expense for Clothing One Patient.	Annual Expense for Medicine for One Patient, Drs' Salaries not included.
St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital.	Mutton for boarders, with bone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	Beef for pauper patients, with round bones only, 4d. per lb., previously to Dec. 1833. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ditto.	Bones, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ weight of beef, previously to Dec. 1833. being taken at 1d. per lb., for soup.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per imperial gallon.	10 per cent. under the Lord Mayor's assize.	2s. 5d. per cwt.	15s. 4d. per ton, delivered.	3s. per cwt.	Not used here.	6s. per dozen lbs.	7s. per dozen lbs.	1s. 8d. per cwt.	18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. table beer.	For the year 1832, £29. 1. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. For the year 1834, £32. 5. 4.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the year 1832, meat diet being then given but three times a week as in the Richmond at present.		2s. 8s.
Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	None used here. ²	£1. 2. 6. per cwt. or 2d. $\frac{1}{12}$ per lb.	20 lbs. bone the same price as beef, that allowance to every 100 lbs. weight of beef boned.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per imperial gallon.	3 21 per cent. under the Lord Mayor's assize.	2s. 2d. per cwt.	15s. 3d. per ton, delivered.	28s. per cwt.	20s. per cwt.	5s. 6d. per dozen lbs.	6s. 6d. per dozen lbs.	1s. 6d. per cwt.	16s. per barrel.	£17. 2. 6. last year, 1834.	About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day for the year 1834.	Outfit of a female patient 16s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Outfit of a male patient, £1. 7. 7. ⁴	About 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Goodwin, the butcher, has supplied all the meat to St. Patrick's for the last 10 or 12 years. The same coal merchant has supplied the coals for the last five years. The same chandler, soap and candles for the last nine or ten years. The same milkman, milk for as many years. In fact, competition is not invited for the supply of any article. The same individual at present furnishes potatoes, milk, butter and straw.

¹ This calculation is made upon 49,855 days' support issued at St. Patrick's in 1832, and upon 1,757l. 3s. 7d. charged in that year for provisions, the accounts for neither 1833 nor 1834 being yet made out.

Notes added at the RICHMOND.

² The contract price of mutton at present at Simpson's Hospital, is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound for legs of wether mutton, and laps and rounds of ox beef.

³ Great competition for the contract.

⁴ The male patient's clothing, with repairing, lasts upwards of a year. Most of the female clothing, with repairing, lasts from a year and a half to two years.

TABLE No. 9.—TABLE showing the average Annual INCOME and EXPENDITURE of both Establishments for the last Three Years, the number of Lunatics and Servants maintained by each during that time, and some of the results of their respective Plans of Management.

Names of Institutions.	Yearly Income averaged for the last Three Years.	Yearly Expenditure averaged for the last Three Years.	Average Number of Lunatics maintained each day during that time.	Absolute Numbers.			Now Remaining.		Attendants.		Average number of days' Support given in One Year by each Institution, Servants included.	Total Amount of Salaries for One Year (average).	Total Amount of Wages for One Year, 1834.	Amount received from Boarder Lunatics or Pay Patients annually, averaged on the last Three Years.	Amount Received Yearly, or saved to the Institution by Work done by the Lunatics; such as Weaving, Spinning, Knitting, Tailoring, &c.
				Admitted during the Three Years.	Discharged Cured.	Removed not Cured.	Considered Curable.	Total Remaining this day.	Number of Officers.	Number of Servants.					
St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital for Lunatics.	Income for 1834, £6,231. 17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Years ending in Jan. 1833, £3957. 3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1834, 3199. 17. 1. 1835, 4195. 1. 6. average, £3784. - 8. ¹	Years ending in Jan. 1833, £2957. 3. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1834, 3199. 17. 1. 1835, 4195. 1. 6. average, £3784. - 8. ¹	In 1832, 136. 1833, 131. 1834, 130. average 132 $\frac{1}{2}$.	70	36	17	5	125	5 ² .	16 ³ not clothed, fed or washed for.	49,855 ⁴ in the year 1832.	£614. 6. 4. for the year 1832.	£441. - -	£3276. 4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Nothing whatever received for, nor saved to the institution by work done by the lunatics.
Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Years ending 24th January in 1832, 1833, 1834. ¹	£4947. 5. 2. In the above sum is included near £700. for erecting sheds in the airing grounds of the asylum.	Jan. 24, 1833, 233 patients, ditto 1834, 253 patients, ditto 1835, 271 patients.	449	208	4	170	102	9 ² .	44 servants all clothed, fed and washed for.	114,975 ³ in the year 1834.	£703 1. -	£373. 14. 3.	£111. 8. 1.	£1. 1. 3. per head has been saved during the last year, as compared with the former year, which may be classed under the above head, as also in coals, laundry, &c. &c. ⁴

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

¹ Every charge not strictly referable to the inmates being excluded.

² Neither the secretary to the board, nor the two land agents, nor the law agent are included.

³ None of the servants are fed, clothed or washed for at St. Patrick's.

⁴ The average number of days' support is calculated upon 136 patients only, no diet being given to servants.

Notes added at the RICHMOND.

¹ The income is received through advances made by the treasury, which the respective counties comprising the district allotted to this asylum afterwards repay.

² Viz. Moral Manager 1; Matron 1; Physician 1; Surgeon 1; Chaplains 2; Accountant 1; Apothecary 1; Clerk and Storekeeper 1; Total 9.

³ The number of days' support is calculated upon 271 patients and 44 servants, fed, clothed and washed for during the three years.

DOCUMENT, No. 10.

RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, 1st January 1835.

Gentlemen,—I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following report of this asylum, from 1st January 1834 to 1st January 1835:—

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.

Leinster.

City of Dublin.

Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the asylum, 1st January 1834 - - - - -	118	146	264
Admitted from 1st January 1834 to 1st January 1835 - - - - -	74	58	132
TOTAL under treatment during the year - - - - -	192	204	396
Discharged recovered from 1st January 1834 to 1st January 1835 -	33	41	74
Ditto - relieved in the above period - - - - -	14	11	25
Ditto - unrelieved, and taken by friends - - - - -	1	-	1
Ditto - to the Richmond Surgical Hospital, his leg amputated by surgeon Adams - - - - -	1	-	1
Transferred to House of Industry - - - - -	1	2	3
Died - - - - -	14	6	20
	64	60	124
Remaining in the asylum, 1st January 1835 - - - - -	128	144	272
DISTRIBUTION by COUNTIES:			
City of Dublin - - - - -	66	79	145
County - ditto - - - - -	30	40	70
Ditto - Louth - - - - -	3	6	9
Ditto - Meath - - - - -	15	10	25
Ditto - Wicklow - - - - -	11	6	17
Ditto - Town of Drogheda - - - - -	1	-	1
Strangers from other counties - - - - -	2	3	5
	128	144	272

State of the cases remaining—

Convalescent - - - - -	17
Cases that may be considered curable - - - - -	153
Cases that may be considered incurable - - - - -	102
Total - - - - -	272

WORK ACCOUNT.

Weaving by Male Patients.

1,325 yards of linen.
1,045 yards of twilled calico.
770 yards of plain - ditto.
40 yards of lindsey.

Total - - 3,180 yards of all descriptions.

Tailoring by Male Patients.

36 jackets.
53 pair of cloth trowsers.
29 vests.

House-work by Female Patients.

369 pairs of stockings for the asylum.
144 - - ditto - - for House of Recovery, Cork-street, to order.
68 - - ditto - - for St. Patrick's Hospital, to order.
48 - - ditto - - for Richmond Institution for blind, to order.

Shirts - - - - -	144
Servants' shirts - - - - -	12
Shifts - - - - -	92
Lindsey petticoats - - - - -	91
Blue lindsey ditto - - - - -	85
Quilts - - - - -	113
Day-caps - - - - -	266
Sheets - - - - -	162

LUNATIC
ASYLUMS.
Birmingham
Leinster
City of Dublin.
Examinations taken by
Sir D. Barry, M.D.
Thomas Osler, esq.
St. Patrick's or
Swift's Hospital for
Lunatics.

Pillow cases	-	-	-	65
Bed-ticks	-	-	-	33
Strait-vests	-	-	-	10
Wrappers	-	-	-	100
Hanks of yarn spun	-	-	-	727
Ditto fine ditto	-	-	-	43
Shoes repaired for servants	-	-	-	22 pairs.
Gowns for patients	-	-	-	7
Gravel broken for roads and walks	-	-	-	1,400 bushels.

Besides keeping the entire of the clothing and bedding, &c. &c., in good repair during the past year.

I beg leave to mention, that whatever could be effected for the employment of the patients has been adopted, and am happy to say with success. The premium the governor kindly allows them for their work enables them to procure a few additional comforts, which makes them comparatively happy, and is attended with the best effects as to their recovery.

Our discharges for the past year have (although our accommodation has been more limited in consequence of the increase of incurables) exceeded the former year by seven patients, three-fourths having been discharged as compared with the admissions.

I have also to add, that a considerable saving has been effected in the expenditure last year, without at all abridging the comforts of the patients.

I would beg leave to refer the governors to the letter of Mr. Wm. Murray, the architect, as to the plan generally adopted for procuring additional ground for district asylums, and beg to impress on the minds of the board the great want of employment for the male patients, in consequence of not having a sufficiency of ground.

I once more beg leave to offer my humble meed of thankfulness to the governors for their kindness in allowing, at my suggestion, any improvement that they found necessary for the general management and comfort of the patients.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(signed) Saml. Wrigley, Manager.

Medical Officers. The medical officers-in-chief consist of six surgeons, elected by ballot, by the guardians and overseers. The town is divided into a similar number of districts, one allotted to each surgeon. Each surgeon likewise attends at the infirmary two days in the week to see his out-patients. For the out-patients there is a waiting-room and surgeon's room. Those sick who are in the infirmary or at their own homes are visited by their surgeon on such days, and as often as the case requires. These surgeons reside at their own private houses in the parish, and receive a salary of 80*l*. per annum each, and have no perquisites of any sort or kind. There is one house-surgeon or apothecary, who is unmarried, and boards and lodges in the house; his salary is fixed at 70*l*. per annum; it is his duty to visit each ward twice a day, and to attend to the minor cases in the house; he has nothing whatever to do with out-patients; he has two assistants in the apothecary's shop, one paid 80*l*. per annum, the other 1*l*. 5*s*. per week; one of these is provided with lodgings. The house-surgeon is not allowed to attend to private practice; the surgeons-in-chief of course do. The medicines are purchased by contract from a rate-payer, and a six months' supply is bought at a time. There is no distinction between medicines for out or in-patients; all are served from one shop. Leeches are procured monthly from London, and are placed under individuals whose sole duty it is to take care of them and apply them to both out and in-patients. About 3,000 are consumed monthly. Surgical instruments are provided for the surgeons by the parish, which likewise procures any medicines the surgeon desires, who can likewise order wine for both in and out-patients. Vaccination is performed only on the parish children; inoculation is never mentioned or thought of. Each in-patient, on admission, has entered in a book, his name, age, disease, date of admission, ward, name of his surgeon, and eventually the result. This is part of the duty of the house-surgeon. The in-patients average about 900 per annum. There are midwives appointed by the guardians to attend the labour cases; they send to Midwifery. Any poor person, provided he either resides in, or belongs to the parish, applies either personally or through some friend, at the workhouse for what is termed a doctor's note; obtained. he is never refused, and he thus becomes an out-patient. The note so procured is taken to the surgeon of the district, and, if presented before 10 A.M., the patient is visited the same day, otherwise the next; accidents form, of course, exceptions, and are immediately attended to. The out-patients average 18,000 per annum. Any guardian or overseer can give an in-patient a ticket, but by far the greater number of in-patients are admitted by a note from one of the surgeons-in-chief, and the urgency and nature of the case or destitution of the individual are the circumstances which determine the

COMMUNICATIONS.

SOME ACCOUNT of the PLAN adopted at BIRMINGHAM for affording MEDICAL RELIEF to the PARISH SICK POOR, by John R. Corrie, Esq. M.D., Assistant Commissioner.

THE Birmingham Parish Infirmary is an irregular building attached to the parish work-house, and is under the management of the guardians and overseers of the poor. It contains 10 wards of different sizes, built at various times, and not according to any preconcerted plan. For the males there are 40 beds; viz., in one ward 25 for miscellaneous cases; in another 11 for fevers; in a third 4 for the decrepit. For the females there is a ward containing 24 beds for miscellaneous cases, and another containing 11 for fevers; there are 11 beds for midwifery cases,* distributed in three small wards, to which is attached a small day-room or kitchen. There is a male venereal ward containing five beds, and a female one containing 11.

For insane males there are 33 beds in several cells or rooms, and 25 for insane females. The whole number of beds thus distributed amounts to 160, and it occasionally happens that two sick patients occupy one bed, and this is unavoidably the case at present, in many instances, in the female insane ward. In addition to the above-stated number there are three rooms appropriated to the infirm or convalescent women, visited daily by the house-surgeon, containing 25 beds; and there are at present 36 persons in this part of the establishment. The fever wards are approached by the same staircase as the wards for miscellaneous cases, and, as there is now very little fever in the town, the beds in them are occupied by persons suffering from general disease; should a case of fever or small-pox occur, it would be placed in one of them, but the present occupants would not be removed. Fever has never been known to spread through the house, and little or no apprehension of such an occurrence is entertained by the medical officers. The accommodation for the parish insane is confined, and the space for air and exercise very limited. The only classification is into the more or less cleanly; the former sleep up-stairs in cells containing two beds each, the latter on the ground-floor in cells containing only one bed each. The occupations for the males are pumping, and grinding corn; for the females, knitting, sewing, and assisting in the laundry. Violent or dangerous cases of insanity, both acute and chronic, are sent to the Stafford Asylum, the parish paying a fixed sum for each patient; and such likewise as are deemed curable, but more quickly and certainly so by the superior accommodation there than at Birmingham.

The medical officers-in-chief consist of six surgeons, elected by ballot, by the guardians and overseers. The town is divided into a similar number of districts, one allotted to each surgeon. Each surgeon likewise attends at the infirmary two days in the week to see his out-patients. For the out-patients there is a waiting-room and surgeon's room. Those sick who are in the infirmary or at their own homes, are visited by their surgeon on such days, and as often as the case requires. These surgeons reside at their own private houses in the parish, and receive a salary of 30*l.* per annum each, and have no perquisites of any sort or kind. There is one house-surgeon or apothecary, who is unmarried, and boards and lodges in the house; his salary is fixed at 70*l.* per annum; it is his duty to visit each ward twice a day, and to attend to the minor cases in the house; he has nothing whatever to do with out-patients; he has two assistants in the apothecary's shop, one paid 80*l.* per annum, the other 1*l.* 5*s.* per week; one of these is provided with lodgings. The house-surgeon is not allowed to attend to private practice; the surgeons-in-chief of course do.

The medicines are purchased by contract from a rate-payer, and a six months' supply is bought at a time. There is no distinction between medicines for out or in-patients; all are served from one shop. Leeches are procured, monthly, from London, and are placed under individuals whose sole duty it is to take care of them and apply them to both out and in-patients. About 3,000 are consumed monthly. Surgical instruments are provided for the surgeons by the parish, which likewise procures any medicines the surgeon desires, who can likewise order wine for both in and out-patients. Vaccination is performed only on the parish children; inoculation is never mentioned or thought of.

Each in-patient, on admission, has entered in a book, his name, age, disease, date of admission, ward, name of his surgeon, and eventually the result. This is part of the duty of the house-surgeon. The in-patients average about 900 per annum.

There are midwives appointed by the guardians to attend the labour cases; they send to the surgeons-in-chief in cases of difficulty.

Any poor person, provided he either resides in, or belongs to the parish, applies either personally or through some friend, at the workhouse for what is termed a doctor's note; he is never refused, and he thus becomes an out-patient. The note so procured is taken to the surgeon of the district, and, if presented before 10 A.M., the patient is visited the same day, otherwise the next; accidents form, of course, exceptions, and are immediately attended to. The out-patients average 18,000 per annum.

Any guardian or overseer can give an in-patient a ticket, but by far the greater number of in-patients are admitted by a note from one of the surgeons-in-chief, and the urgency and nature of the case or destitution of the individual are the circumstances which determine the

COMMUNICATIONS.

Birmingham Parish Infirmary.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Building, Wards, &c. &c.

Medical Officers.

Pharmacy.

Registration.

Midwifery.

Medical Relief, how obtained.

Out Patients.

In-patients.

* Seven of these beds are occupied by the nurses.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Birmingham
Parish Infirmary.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M. D.

the selection. Non-parishioners are constantly admitted by the surgeons. When an out-patient cannot or does not choose to go into the infirmary a day-nurse to attend him at home is provided at the desire of the surgeon; in this case the patient must be a resident parishioner.

Table of Diet for the In-poor of the Birmingham Workhouse.

ORDINARY DIET.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday -	Rice milk - - -	Beef, vegetables and beer -	Broth with bread cut in it.
Monday -	Milk-porridge and bread	Bread, cheese and beer -	Milk-porridge and bread.
Tuesday -	As Monday - - -	As Sunday - - -	As Sunday.
Wednesday	As Monday - - -	{ Peas-soup, or Irish stew, with an allowance of bread - }	As Monday.
Thursday -	As Sunday - - -	As Sunday - - -	As Sunday.
Friday -	As Monday - - -	As Monday - - -	As Monday.
Saturday -	As Monday - - -	As Wednesday - - -	As Monday.

SICK DIET.

The same as the ordinary diet, only that mutton is allowed for dinner in the place of beef, and rice-pudding instead of bread and cheese or soup.

LOW DIET.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Every day in } the Week - }	Milk-porridge and bread	{ Bread, broth and } pudding - - }	{ Gruel, or milk-porridge and bread.

Barley-water or imperial, as a beverage, ad libitum. Wine, &c., as prescribed by the surgeons.

Management.

The guardians and overseers of the poor have formed committees, at which five are a quorum, and of which each guardian and overseer, if he chooses, is a member. The name of the committee rather distinguishes the nature of the business to be transacted than the individuals upon it. Before a medical committee of this description, and on which there is *no medical man*, all matters relating to the medical department are brought. It meets monthly; the house-surgeon attends and gives in a list of the medicines, surgical instruments, &c., wanted. The surgeons-in-chief have nothing whatever to do with ordering or purchasing any article whatsoever; if they want any particular instrument or medicine, they desire the house-surgeon to see that it is procured. Of course no medical article of any kind, which is not the property of the workhouse, is kept there. If any patient conceives himself neglected, he informs any guardian, and the case is sure to be inquired into.

Reports.

A numerical report is made quarterly to the guardians, and a weekly one is published in the newspapers. The following is a report for the week ending March 10, 1835:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANTS.		Total.
					Male.	Female.	
In the house on Monday } night last week - - }	171	181	12	11	10	4	389
Admitted since - - -	7	8	-	-	3	1	19
Born in the house - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtract as below * - -	178 7	189 5	12 1	11 3	13 -	5 -	408 16
Total of each - -	171	184	11	8	13	5	392
Discharged and absconded -	3	3	1	2			
Deaths - - - -	5	2	-	1			
* Total - -	7	5	1	3			

T. Alcock, Governor.

Number of out-poor cases relieved last week - - - - 3,611
Number of children in the asylum - - - - 230

W. W. Bynner, Vestry Clerk.
There

There is no separate account kept of the whole expenses attending the medical department. The only medical items mentioned in the printed annual statement of the parish expenditure for the year ending Lady-day 1834, are:

	£.	s.	d.
By drugs, leeches and sundry surgical expenses - - - - -	1,047	14	8½
Surgeons' salaries - - - - -	180	-	-
House-apothecary's salary, with board and lodging - - - - -	70	-	-
Assistants in surgery - - - - -	130	16	-
	£. 1,428	10	8½

COMMUNICATIONS.

Birmingham
Parish Infirmary.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, by John R. Corrie, Esq., M.D., Assistant Commissioner, April 1835.

Staffordshire
General Lunatic
Asylum.

Building, &c.

THIS asylum is situated close to the town of Stafford on a slightly elevated piece of ground, and fronts towards the south. It is a long, red brick building four stories high, each story nearly similarly disposed. The annexed plan will give some idea of the distribution of the wards, offices, &c. In the centre, marked A., are the superintendent's and matron's apartments; they extend the whole height of the building. The chief entrance and principal staircase are likewise here, the latter gives direct access to each floor. In the basement towards the centre are the kitchens, sculleries, store-room, &c., having immediately behind the brewhouse [5] and wash-house [6]. To the right hand, on entering, are the wards for the females, to the left, those for males. In the basement are the wards for the more violent and uncleanly of the patients, separated however into two classes by the partition O, so that the very worst are placed by themselves in their respective extremes of the building. On the first floor are the rooms for the first and second divisions of the first class patients; on the third and fourth stories the third division of the first class, and the second and third class patients are accommodated.* The corridors, marked B, are extremely well ventilated and warmed, having two open fire-places as well as an ample supply of hot air. These corridors are used as day-rooms, and by the partition O, form two each. The cells C, are thoroughly aired by holes in the doors, which open on the warm corridors, and by having large windows; each cell contains one bed only. The rooms marked E, contain six or eight beds, occupied by the most harmless and quiet of the patients.† On each floor is a bath-room, D, a nurse's or keeper's room, F, and a water-closet, K. In the basement is a cockle which supplies hot water and hot air to each floor. The drainage has been most carefully attended to; not only is the situation such as to afford a rapid fall of several feet, there is likewise a tank which is pumped full by the patients and let off about once a week to thoroughly cleanse every sewer. Great attention is paid to ventilation, and some improvements in this respect, introduced at the suggestion of the physician to the asylum have been most decidedly beneficial. Previously, the patients in the basement were liable to dysentery, a complaint which has since scarcely occurred.

That a lunatic asylum should be a building several stories high is objected to, especially by the French authorities, but no practical inconvenience is found to arise from such an arrangement at Stafford§.

Attached are about 30 acres of land, 15 laid out in useful and ornamental gardens, and 15 in pasturage for cows. This asylum was intended for 60 males and 60 females, but alterations have been effected which enable it to accommodate 193, by converting day-rooms, E, into sleeping-rooms, and by placing movable partitions in the corridors which divide them into single-bedded sleeping cells in the night, and leave them free for day-rooms in the day-time.

Incurables accumulate, but not rapidly.

The patients, according to the terms on which they are admitted, are divided into three classes. Patients.

First class patients are those who pay more than sufficient to meet their own expenditure; of this class there are three divisions. Classification.

1st division, those who pay 2*l.* 2*s.*, or 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per week.

2d. Those who pay 1*l.* 1*s.* per week. These two divisions are lodged on the first or principal floor.

3d. Division

* The number now in the asylum is 191, viz.;

38	First class patients.
25	Second class (on the Charitable Fund.)
28	Paupers not belonging to the county.
100	Belonging to the county.

Total - - 191

† The rooms E, originally day rooms, were converted into sleeping rooms to meet the demand for increased accommodation; by this and other alterations the building intended for 120 now contains 193.

‡ See Report on the Asylums in England and France by Mons. Ferrus, M.D., Paris 1834.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Staffordshire
General Lunatic
Asylum.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

3d. Division, those paying 12 s. or 15 s. per week ; these are placed in some of the other corridors, according to the nature of their disease.

Second class patients are those, who, paying 10 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 6 d. themselves, are likewise assisted by the charitable fund *.

Third class patients are the paupers, or those depending entirely on the county or parish rate. These are placed anywhere but on the first floor ; they may be sub-divided into

Pauper lunatics, Vagrant lunatics, Criminal lunatics, Dangerous idiots,	}	sent to the asylum by order of the justices, under the authority of the Act.
--	---	--

The county paupers are received at 5 s. per week ; the paupers from other counties 12 s. per week.

The patients (exclusive of those on the first floor) are further classed and lodged according to the variety of their disease, viz., the most noisy, violent and uncleanly, in the basement ; those only a little better, likewise in the basement, but separate. The more cleanly and quiet are placed in the upper wards. As each floor is divided into four compartments, by the partitions O, two for male and 2 for female, there are altogether 16 ; deducting, however, the four on the first floor, there remain 12 in which the bulk of the patients are distributed, so that not more than from 12 to 15 patients are in any one compartment. The resident medical superintendent is of opinion that a large number cannot advantageously be classed together.

Occupation of Patients.

For the first and second divisions of the first-class patients, there is a billiard table, piano, books, a very neatly laid-out airing ground, marked No. 1, a bowling-green and pleasure grounds to walk in. For the other patients, there is gardening, both useful and ornamental, some farming, brewing, pumping water for the use of the house, and they have three airing courts, 2, 3 and 4 in the place. The females are much occupied in sewing, knitting, assisting in the kitchen, wash-house and laundry. Something is found to be done by almost all but the utterly incapable. No trade has hitherto been attempted ; it is intended, however, when a vacancy occurs among the keepers to give the preference to a person understanding some business ; a tailor for example.

Treatment of Patients.

The treatment is extremely mild ; a few straps for the arms or hands, with liberty to walk about ; muffles, and occasionally the safety chair, are almost the only restraint resorted to. About 60 per annum are discharged cured or relieved.

Medical Officers.

The medical officers consist of one first physician, whose duties and authority are strictly defined by printed rules, so that no misunderstanding can well arise between him and the resident superintendent.—The physician does not reside in the establishment ; his salary is fixed at 150 l. per annum, and an annual fee from the first-floor patients) —and 2d. of one resident superintendent, who must be a member of the College of Surgeons. He, with his wife and family, occupies the principal part of the centre, marked A. ; he has a distinct establishment of servants, &c. ; his salary is 400 l. per annum, of course without board, coals, or candles ; he is likewise secretary and accountant ; the printed rules annexed accurately define his duty ; he is not allowed private practice. The situation of superintendent corresponds with that of manager in the Irish Asylums ; but here he must be a medical man, which cannot but be considered as a most wise regulation.

Registration.

It is most important to mention, that not only is the name, residence, age, &c., of every patient regularly entered on his admission, but it is a part of the physician's and superintendent's express duty to keep a case-book, in which is given a medical history of each patient, with the treatment and result. This book is the property of the asylum, and is never seen by any but authorized persons ; this, as it contains an account of every patient admitted since the opening of the institution in 1818, is now become a most valuable document. A similar one is kept, I believe, in every county asylum in England, and thus the good or bad effects of any particular mode of treatment that may have been adopted can be accurately ascertained.

Medical Instruction.

There is not, nor has there ever been, any medical instruction ; no pupils have ever attended the practice at the asylum, but both the physician and the superintendent are of opinion that pupils, under proper regulations, might attend without any inconvenience. Though *post-mortem* examinations have not been frequent, the physician omits no opportunity, and will, in future, he trusts, be able to inspect most who die within the walls. It is most important that he should do so, as thus only can be obtained a sure foundation for sound principles of, and sure improvements in, practice.

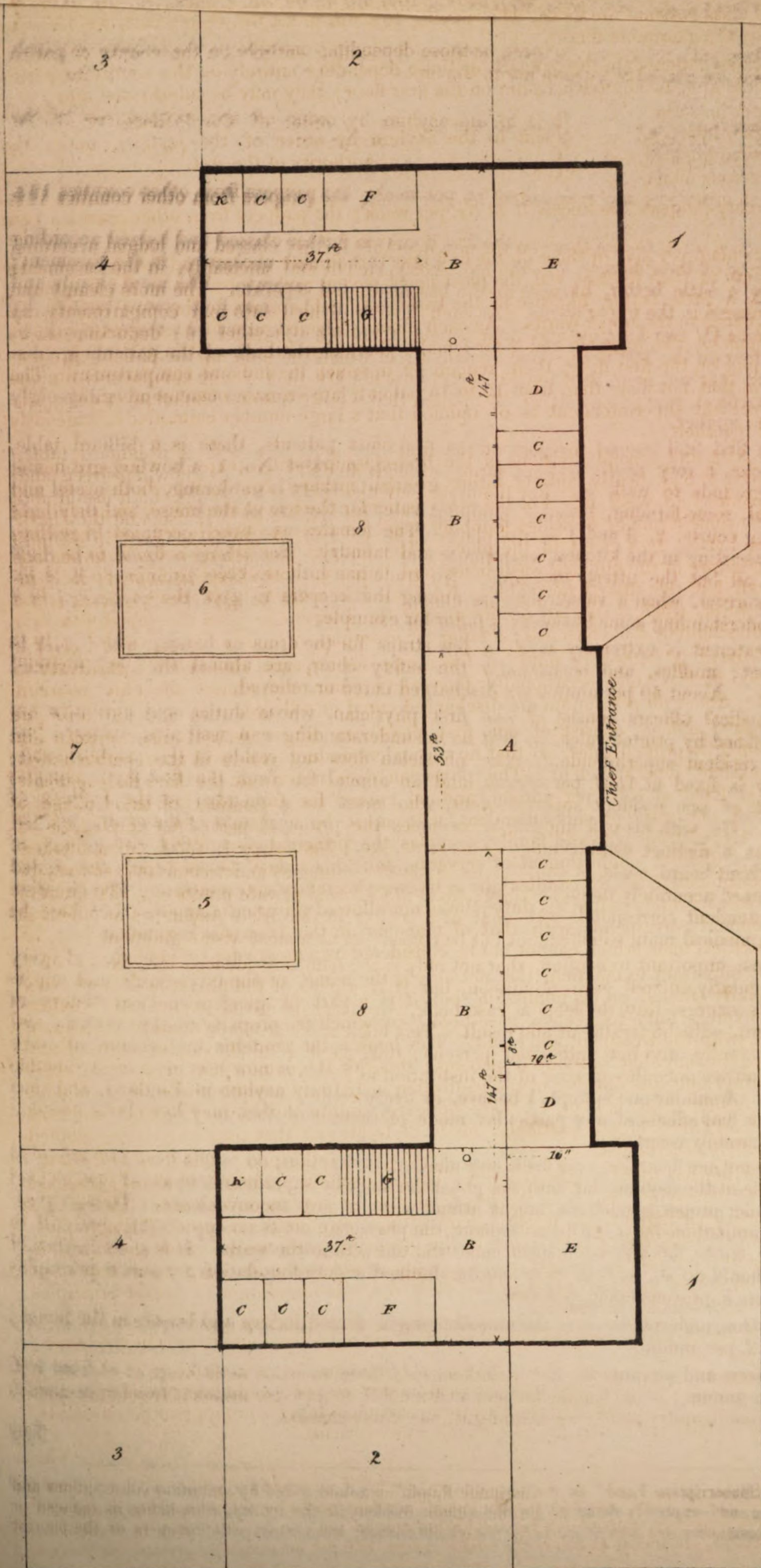
Attendants.

The matron, under whose care the housekeeping is placed, lodges and boards in the house ; salary 100 l. per annum.

Sub-officers and servants are five male keepers ; three assistant male keepers at from 20 l. to 30 l. per annum ; seven female keepers at from 12 l. to 15 l. per annum ; two house-maids, one cook, one laundry-maid, one errand-girl, one kitchen-maid.

The

* "The Subscription Fund" or "Charitable Fund," is a fund raised by voluntary subscriptions and contribution, and expressly designed for individuals resident in the county, who, being in reduced or needy circumstances, are unable to defray the whole charge, and not for parish paupers or the poorest classes.



- A. House Surgeon's Apartments
Committee room, Matron's room,
Principal Staircase, &c.
B. Corridors.
C. Single bedded cells
D. Bath rooms
E. Sleeping room for 8 beds.
F. Nurses & Keepers rooms
G. Staircases.
K. Water Closets.

1. Airing grounds or yards for
1st floor Patients.
2. Airing yards for the
3. other Patients.
4. other Patients.
5. Brewhouse.
6. Washhouse & Laundry.
7. Drying ground.
8. Out-Offices.

Height of Cells and
Sleeping Rooms 10' 9".

The following is the diet table :—

PATIENTS' TABLE OF DIET.—MEN AND WOMEN.—1818.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday - -	Gruel and oatmeal, with milk and 8 oz. of bread.	Eight oz. of meat (mutton or veal) when dressed; 4 oz. of bread. with vegetables and beer.	Eight oz. of bread, with 2 oz. of cheese or butter.
Tuesday - -	Ditto	Broth, or rice milk, or frumenty, pudding, vegetables and bread.	Ditto.
Wednesday - -	Ditto	Meat dinner as above.	Ditto.
Thursday - -	Ditto	Not a meat dinner.	Ditto.
Friday - -	Ditto	Meat dinner.	Ditto.
Saturday - -	Ditto	Not a meat dinner.	Ditto.
Sunday - -	Ditto	Meat dinner.	Ditto.

EXTRA FOR SICK.—Fish, mutton and broth, beef-tea, pudding, eggs, wine, porter, milk, &c.

The servants and keepers will have the same quantities of bread for breakfast and supper, and a meat dinner as above mentioned, to be sent every day from the kitchen, dressed, to the keepers' respective apartments, and a weekly ration of tea, sugar, butter and cheese, in the proportion of about 3 oz. of tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of butter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cheese, by which means the keepers will be enabled to have their meals in their respective apartments, without neglecting their patients or interfering with the business of the kitchen.

The female pauper patients are allowed tea twice a day.

The allowance is ample and excellent; meat four times a week; tea twice a day for the females.

The first-floor patients occasionally dine at, and are always served from, the matron's table, and have every variety of plain food, such as they enjoyed when at home. It was not formerly the custom to allow tea to the pauper patients; but there was no quiet or comfort, (especially among the females,) till both it and tobacco were provided, and the withdrawal of both or either is a punishment much dreaded by the patients, and is a powerful means of control.

The management is vested by Act of Parliament, in the county magistrates, or such of them as they select from among themselves; there are weekly, quarterly, and annual meetings, at which orders are given and vouchers inspected.

The income, with the exception of the small sum obtained from the land, is derived from the patients, on the terms stated under the head "Classification of Patients." The income thus procured is sufficient, not only to maintain the lunatics, but likewise to provide additional furniture, linen, bedding, fixtures, and pay workmen's wages, at the expense, in 1834, of 850*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, which items must otherwise have been paid for by a county rate, as is the case in those asylums into which paupers only are received.

See annexed report which contains likewise an annual medical report, and a statistical *résumé* of the numbers of the patients admitted since the opening of the asylum in 1818. Such reports ought to be made by every asylum in the united kingdoms.

The annual expense per head per annum may be taken at 25*l.*, which somewhat exceeds that of the district lunatic asylums in Ireland, but the salaries here are higher and the diet much more expensive, not to mention the large items of tea, 123*l.*; malt and hops, 329*l.*, in 1834, and the extra expense attending the first-floor patients.

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Visitors of the STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, from December 26, 1833, to December 25, 1834.

General Cash Account.

Receipts.	£.	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
To balance in the treasurer's hands, January 1, 1834 - - -	374	4	5	By the year's expenditure as specified below - - - - -	4,910	4	1
To receipts for care, maintenance and reimbursements for clothing and other expenses of patients -	5,351	12	2	By clothing and extra expenses of patients, charged in their respective accounts, and reimbursed, or to be reimbursed to the institution	637	16	7
To receipts for sale of barm -	14	11	1	By balance in the treasurer's hands	598	12	0
To receipts from money boxes -	7	8	6				
* To receipts from the Subscription Fund - - - - -	398	16	6				
	£. 6,146	12	8		£. 6,146	12	8

Abstract

* This excellent charity is expressly designed for the relief of individuals resident in the county, who, being in reduced or needy circumstances, are unable to defray the whole of the weekly charge made by the establishment for the care and maintenance of private patients.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Staffordshire
General Lunatic
Asylum.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Staffordshire
General Lunatic
Asylum.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Abstract of the Year's Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Bread, 4,888 stone	473	13	11	Brought forward	2,311	12	2
Butter, 1,785 pounds	96	17	3	Rates, taxes and insurance	39	7	5
Candles and lamp oil	24	19	8	Rice, 2,742 pounds	34	8	9
Cheese, 2 ton, 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.	146	5	10	Salaries, wages and occasional hire	1,158	7	5
Coal	197	7	10	Stationery, printing, advertisements,			
Coffee, currants and raisins	40	10	11	stamps, expenses of letters and			
Expenses in the grounds and gar-				parcels	63	18	-
dens, seeds, tools, &c.	59	13	5	Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, &c.	26	16	11
Fruit	1	17	7	Soap, starch, blue, &c.	43	13	3
Fish	4	6	3	Sugar, 3,333 pounds	96	11	11
Flour, 409 stone	38	16	-	Straw	51	3	-
Meat, 32,889 pounds	744	18	3	Tea, 493 pounds	123	6	-
Medicines, instruments, &c.	50	4	4	Tobacco and snuff	41	6	2
Malt, hops, &c.	329	2	8	Vegetables	6	8	-
Purchase of cows and pigs, and rent				Wine and spirits	28	1	8
of land	66	7	5	Mops, brooms, &c.	34	10	3
Oatmeal, barley flour, &c.	28	2	6	Furniture, linen and bedding	326	2	-
Poultry, eggs, &c.	8	8	4	Workmen's bills, fixtures, &c.	524	-	8
Carried forward	£. 2,311	12	2	Sundries and incidentals	-	10	6
					£. 4,910	4	1

Cash Account of the Subscription Fund.

Receipts.	£.	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
To balance in the treasurer's hands,				By transfer to the general cash ac-			
January 1, 1834	263	3	5	count, for part maintenance of			
To Christmas dividend on				patients who are admitted on this			
2,898 l. 1 s. 10 d. 3 per cent. cons.	43	3	5	fund	398	16	6
To Midsummer dividend on				By purchase of 380 l. 13 s. 10 d.			
3,278 l. 15 s. 8 d. 3 per cent. cons.	49	3	7	3 per cent. consols	345	-	-
To the executors of the late John				By balance in treasurer's hands	104	7	11
Bourne, Esq., of Great Fenton	200	-	-				
To subscriptions during the year	291	8	-				
To donations	1	-	-				
	£. 848	4	5		£. 848	4	5

Cash Account of the Contingent Fund.

Receipts.	£.	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£.	s.	d.
To Christmas dividend on				By purchase of 40 l. 13 s. 3 per cent.			
2,418 l. 10 s. 1 d. 3 per cent. cons.	36	5	6	consols	36	5	6
To Midsummer dividend on				By purchase of 40 l. 10 s. 9 d. 3 per			
2,459 l. 3 s. 1 d. 3 per cent. cons.	36	17	9	cent. consols.	36	17	9
	£. 73	3	3		£. 73	3	3

** The income of the establishment has been adequate to meet every branch of its expenditure, during the past year, without the appropriation of any sum from the county rate for that purpose; the sum of 9 l. 16 s. 6 d. has been paid for the maintenance and clothing of a vagrant lunatic, now discharged, whose legal settlement could not be ascertained, and who became consequently, by law, chargeable to the county rate.

Charles Clarke,
Richard Beech,
W. E. Coldwell, } Auditors.

Annual Report of the Staffordshire General Lunatic Asylum, December 25, 1834.

Patients on the Books, December 26, 1833	-	-	-	183	} 316
Since admitted	-	-	-	133	
Discharged recovered	-	-	-	51	} 115
Ditto relieved	-	-	-	16	
Ditto by desire	-	-	-	15	
Ditto as harmless and incurable	-	-	-	14	
Died	-	-	-	19	} 201
Remaining in the House, December 25, 1834	-	-	-	-	

Return of Patients admitted on, and discharged from, the Second Class, or Charitable Subscription Fund.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Staffordshire
General Lunatic
Asylum.

J. R. Corrie, esq., M.D.

Remaining on the books, December 26, 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	} 42
Since admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Discharged recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	} 14
Ditto relieved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Remaining in the house, December 25, 1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	

Statement of Patients in the House, December 25, 1834.

First class	-	-	-	-	Males 21	-	-	Females 18	-	Total 39	} 201
Second class	-	-	-	-	Do. 17	-	-	Do. 11	-	Do. 28	
Third (or pauper) class	-	-	-	-	Do. 76	-	-	Do. 58	-	Do. 134	
					114			87			

Average number of patients throughout the year - - - - - 193

Medical Report of One Hundred and Thirty-three Patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylum during the year, showing the state of those who have left the House, and those who still remain, distinguishing recent from old cases.

General State of Patients when admitted.	HOW DISCHARGED.				State of those remaining.			Total.
	Recovered.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Improved.	Convalescent.	Remaining the same.	
Recent Cases.								
Maniacal	21	7	-	3	6	5	6	48
Melancholic	18	4	-	3	8	1	6	40
Old Cases.								
Maniacal	-	1	-	2	4	-	7	14
Melancholic	1	1	2	-	1	-	5	10
Imbecile and idiotic	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	14
Epileptic & paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	7
	40	13	2	12	19	6	41	133

General Statement of Patients admitted, discharged, and now on the Books, from the opening of the Asylum, October 1, 1818, to December 25, 1834.

Total number of Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1858
Discharged recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	811	} 1657
Ditto relieved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	
Ditto by desire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	
Removed, being harmless and incurable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	
Remaining under cure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	} 201
Ditto incurable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	
Ditto ditto, epileptic and paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	

General Statement of Patients.

YEARS ending December 25.	Number in the Asylum.	Number admitted during the Year.	Average during the Year.	Discharged cured.	Discharged relieved.	DEAD.
1831 - -	174	121	179	55	19	24
1832 - -	177	128	182	55	20	18
1833 - -	189	121	189	67	26	18
1834 - -	183	133	193	51	16	19
Total - -	-	303	-	208	81	79

Hence in round numbers it may be stated, that, in the course of the last four years three-fifths, or 60 per annum have been discharged cured or relieved, and one-sixth or 16 per annum have died. The same proportion seems to have been obtained since the opening of the asylum in 1818.

The grand total stands thus --

Admitted since 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,858
Discharged cured or relieved	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	296

0.5.

3 L 2

TABLE

COMMUNICATIONS.

TABLE of the EXPENDITURE at the STAFFORDSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM during the Years 1831-32-33-34.

Years ending Dec. 25.	1. Total Annual Expense in Salaries and Wages only.	2. Total Annual Expense in Food only.	3. Total Annual Expense in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding.	4. Workmen's Bills, Fixtures.	5. Total Expenditure including various sundries not in the foregoing items.	6. Average Ex- pense per Head per Annum, including every thing.	7. Cost pr Head per Annum, in Salaries only.	8. Cost pr Head per Annum in Food only.	9. Cost per Head per Week.	10. Cost per Head per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	d.
1831	1,042 15 -	2,231 19 3	178 3 3	322 5 1	4,445 18 8½	24 16 9	5 16 5½	12 8 5	4 9½	8½
*1832	1,122 - 5	2,071 2 7½	259 10 6	1,257 9 6	5,372 7 11	28 13 10½	6 3 3½	11 7 7	4 2 ⅓	7½
*1833	1,135 6 3	2,317 12 8	151 1 1	1,093 13 4	5,497 15 9	29 1 9	6 - -¼	12 5 3	4 8½	nearly. 8½
1834	1,158 7 5	2,228 12 9	326 2 -	524 - 8	4,910 4 1	25 8 10	6 - -¼	11 10 11½	4 3	nearly. 7½

* In the Years 1832 and 1833 large sums were expended in providing increased accommodation, and in improving the Ventilation and Drainage. About 25*l.* per head per annum may be taken as a fair average, but it is diminishing.

Cork Street
Fever Hospital,
Dublin.

A REPORT on the CORK STREET FEVER HOSPITAL, *Dublin*, compiled from Replies made by *William Stoker, esq., M.D.* to Medical Queries.*

W. Stoker, esq., M.D.

Population and
Extent of Country.

THE population of the Liberty, the district to which the advantages of the Cork-street Fever Hospital and House of Recovery were for some years limited, has, I think, decreased to a degree quite unparalleled since Dr. Whitelaw's census in 1798, and many of the houses there have since fallen into ruin.† In the other parts of the city, however, all of which within the Circular Road, have, for several years, been included in the Cork-street Fever Hospital district, the number both of the inhabitants and houses has greatly increased, but, still it may be fairly inferred, that no other city in the British empire has had its population less increased with relation to its area, than the Irish metropolis. Dr. Whitelaw's Essay on the Population of Dublin greatly enhances the importance of observations on the decrease of inhabitants in the ancient parts, and their increase in the modern parts of the Irish metropolis. In that essay it is stated, and I believe correctly, that in 1798 the total population was 172,091, but in 1804 the population was 167,899 showing a reduction of 4192 in the interval. It is further to be remarked on the rapid decay of the old town, and the increase of the new, that the number of inhabitants of each house in the former appears triple, sometimes quadruple, the number of those in each house of the latter; and therefore, although the area of the new town may have greatly increased, yet, I am persuaded, the population of the whole has not increased in the similar rate it has done with that of other large towns of the empire.

Dr. Whitelaw's essay, if viewed in connection with bills of mortality in other cities, and with the annual reports of the Cork-street Hospital, (the only bills of mortality kept in Dublin,) will be found to have further claims on philanthropists and political economists, and lead them to consider the causes with a view to their abatement: *e. g.*—the slow advance of population in Dublin compared with other places, large towns in Great Britain; and though to some heartless calculators such manifest checks to the multiplication of human beings might not excite much commiseration, yet none, I think, with any feelings of humanity, can contemplate the agents, such as poverty and its accompanying train of diseases, demoralization, and death, without an effort to counteract them. The extent of the Cork-street district is between two and three miles in every direction from the hospital.

There are many other medical institutions within the district, *i. e.* in the county of the city of Dublin, most of which (especially those that admit fever patients), have been established since 1803, the date at which Cork-street Hospital was founded. These institutions were established to check the rise and growth of epidemic and pestilential diseases, and originated in the idea that the increase of disease depends mainly or wholly upon contagion; and were, on this principle, unnecessarily enlarged upon emergencies, and upon occasionally alarming influxes on the more ordinary course of disease. In ordinary times it is certain that genuine cases of contagious fever could not be found to occupy a sixth of the beds, which must therefore have remained vacant had not these hospitals been made, as they were, asylums for the houseless and famishing poor, and for those labouring under diseases, often the consequences of misery solely, and amongst them frequently may be classed low fever, dropsy, melancholy, or even mania. During the last three years such beds in the Cork-street Hospital as were not occupied in the manner just adverted to, were mostly vacant, under a fallacy which has since become manifest; *viz.*, "That it would be dangerous to the inmates, and injurious to the character of an institution expressly provided to check the growth of epidemic and pestilential diseases, to admit those labouring under the aggravated form of the prevalent malady." Proofs of the fallacy of that hypothesis are abundantly supplied by the reports from the fever and cholera hospitals in the chief cities of Europe, which have been published within the last three years. From my experience of nearly 40 years in dispensary and fever hospital practice, I have no hesitation in giving it

as

* The Report referred to throughout this Report, is that which was laid before Parliament.
† See Dr. Whitelaw's Essay on the Population of Dublin in 1798, published in 1805.

as my opinion, that the formation of medical districts, to each of which a dispensary, fever hospital, cow-pock institution, with surgical beds to the number of six in each were attached, would be a very decided improvement; and I have no doubt, that under such an arrangement, the fever hospital and dispensary would be found sufficient for the sick poor during the fiercest outbreaks of epidemic disease, and that when these extraordinary calamitous visitations shall have passed away, the beds in such hospitals, whether surgical or medical, might be most advantageously occupied by those labouring under parturition, accidents or chronic disease, and, if no better accommodation should remain and no other legislative provision in the meantime for them, by the houseless, and unemployed tradesmen who are often through misery, predisposed to mental and bodily disease. As physician to the chief dispensaries of Dublin at the close of the last and beginning of this century, to the Cork-street Hospital from its formation to July last, and as one of the officers of health in St. Peter's parish during the prevalence of the epidemic of 1817-18 and 19, I have had opportunities of collecting data on this subject, wholly apart from hypothesis, from which I have drawn the conclusion I have founded, and the opinions I have now expressed.

In times of great urgency, as in 1818-19 and 26, nearly 500 patients have been accommodated in the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery in Cork-street, by the aid of tents pitched in the grounds; but the wards themselves can accommodate from 240 to 280 patients. The apartments of the registrar, of two apothecaries, two housekeepers, and head nurse, together with those of the nurse's assistant, or ward, take up perhaps a tenth of the whole. Great pains have been taken for the ventilation of the wards effectually. There are both fixed and movable baths. The out-buildings consist of a laundry, with steam-engine and washing machine. Lodges are provided for the porters, one at each gate; besides which there are stables, coach-houses and other offices occupied by the servants engaged in the laundry, &c. The grounds are partly meadow and partly culture, for the use of the resident officers. All the above-mentioned premises and houses belong to the institution.

Though I cannot now any longer call myself one of the medical officers of the Cork-street Fever Hospital, having been removed, as stated in my accompanying memorial herewith sent; yet, as my removal is a circumstance connected with this hospital that seems to call for investigation, perhaps it is proper to state of myself that I *was* one of the physicians to this hospital from the year 1803, when was it founded, until the month of July 1834; that I am now in my 57th or 58th year; that I graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in the year 1798, and obtained my license in Dublin in the following year; that in the year 1803 I was elected to the Cork-street Fever Hospital, by the managing committee, (by whom all elections and appointments to that hospital are made;) that I was annually elected until the present year, according to the provisions of the bye-laws, and removed in July last, *contrary to those provisions*.*

The apothecary and his assistant are the only medical officers who reside in the hospital. In case of absence it is necessary for the attendant physician to give notice to the apothecary; one of the supernumerary physicians acts during this absence. All the hospital physicians are allowed private practice. The intern or extern duty rarely occupies more than two hours. Latterly the apothecary has acted as accoucheur.

All the medical officers are graduates of the colleges after which they are respectively denominated, but I believe they are not all licentiates. The medical duty is extern and intern, *i. e.* visiting the applicants at their abodes to see if they are proper objects for admission, and attending the patient when received into the wards of the hospital. Of the physicians three attend at the dwellings of the applicants, and three attend at the ward of the hospital. The intern and extern duty is changed every two alternate months. The hour of attendance is 11 A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M., and I think sufficient time is generally allowed. I am not aware of any appeal having been made by the poor to the controlling power. A nurse-tender is always in attendance, and administers the medicines to the patients; the apothecary dispenses them.

I cannot recollect for how many years after the opening of the Cork-street Fever Hospital no salary was allowed to the physicians, but a salary has since been allowed to them, at first 20*l.* per annum; this has been gradually increased to 100*l.* late Irish currency, the maximum, at which it has stood for several years. This is the only allowance to the physicians. The grand jury has never exercised any control, neither does it appear that it possesses any; but I believe a control is vested in Government, through whom, and by whose sufferance alone, the presentments pass for the Parliamentary grants, on which the institution mainly depends for support.

The medical and all other officers are appointed by the committee, who consist of the trustees and six other persons elected annually by the governors. When a vacancy occurs it is made known through the newspapers. It would be highly desirable that these appointments should be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant and College of Physicians. It is necessary that the candidate physicians should be doctors or bachelors of medicine. A diploma from the College of Surgeons is required from the surgeon; a diploma from a school of midwifery is required from the accoucheur; and letters testimonial from the Apothecaries' Hall are required of the apothecaries or dispensers. There is not any limitation as to the officer's age. There is not any retiring allowance. Of the three physicians and surgeons first elected all are living, except Dr. Mills, who died of chronic disease long after he had resigned his office at Cork-street Hospital, which he only held for two years. Dr. Barker was

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cork-Street
Fever Hospital,
Dublin.

W. Stoker, esq., M.P.

Furniture and
Grounds.

Medical Officers.

Other Officers not
medical.

Payment.

Election.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cork-Street
Fever Hospital,
Dublin.

W. Stoker, esq., M.D.

was connected with the hospital 20 years; Dr. A. B. Collis, as surgeon, about three years: and myself 31 years. All the medical officers, however, who have been connected with the Cork-street Fever Hospital, either on the first opening for the reception of patients or subsequently added, were attacked with fever, more or less severely, after the commencement of their duties there, or their attendance at the houses of the sick poor. It was in this way that Dr. Lee and Dr. Lynch contracted the malignant typhoid disease, of which both died a few weeks after their election. They were the only physicians in the Cork-street Fever Hospital who died of disease so contracted. Dr. George Hogan died, I think, of chronic disease, which was the result of long continued exertions as physician to the Cork-street Fever Hospital, aggravated by the baneful influence of contaminated atmosphere in the dwellings of the sick poor. The patients in the Cork-street Fever Hospital are invited, by placards posted through the wards, to refer any complaint of ill treatment by the medical officers to the managing committee or monthly visitors; but I am not aware of any such complaint having ever been made; neither am I aware of any influence or circumstances to deter the patients from complaining.

Pharmacy.

The medicines are of good quality and in sufficient quantity. Delicate and expensive medicines are kept, and are purchased from a druggist of established repute. The room in which they are dispensed is neatly kept. Surgical instruments are provided in the institution at the desire of the surgeon, and they are used solely for the purposes of the hospital; leeches are supplied, and there are arrangements for securing a supply of them. I do not think that those arrangements could be much improved. The medical officer is not bound to give vaccine matter gratis. I think a dispensary for such a purpose might be advantageously attached to each fever hospital, which should contain two or three beds for patients or accidents requiring particular attention. The medical officer has not been in the habit of inoculating for small-pock.

Patients' Registration.

A registry is regularly kept containing the number of patients annually admitted, but the disease of each patient or its termination is not particularized, an omission greatly to be deplored at all times, especially in the last five years. At all times such an insertion in the register as that omitted would have been a valuable desideratum to practical physicians and medical analysts; it would make them acquainted with the most general form of endemics and pestilential diseases in antecedent years, and also with the adventitious circumstances and symptoms, which gave to it a designatory epithet (*e. g.*) small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, influenza, cholera, &c. I suggested this improvement to the managing committee many years ago, and lately, at the instance of the able and humane chairman of the Committee of Parliamentary Inquiry (Mr. Warburton), I proposed to have a column in the registry on which the name of the disease should be inserted opposite to that of the patient. This would have prevented, in a great measure, or wholly, the public embarrassment that ensued, first, by showing that the epidemic though it became at later periods more malignant, was then present under a milder form. Pathological and therapeutical instruction, then derived, might have been practically applied, afterwards, to the prevention and cure of the more malignant kinds, as well as other information to assist the correction of those abuses which, under misnamed sanatory codes and burial regulations, so grievously trenched on the lives and liberties of the people. This omission in the registry of the Cork-street Fever Hospital, I hope cannot fail to obtain the consideration it merits from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the sick poor in Ireland.

According to the Report from the Cork-street Fever Hospital, 1831, "the number of patients admitted was 3,602; the aggregate number of days in hospital were, 66,637, and the average number of days of each patient $18\frac{1}{2}$."

Thus the average number of days of each patient in the hospital was nearly the same in 1831 as in the preceding year, and in both as in the years 1823-4 and 5, when, as may be seen by reference to the reports of these three years, that pestilence prevailed; many of the characteristics of disease in 1831 have since been manifest in each succeeding year.

The correspondence, however, between the average mortality in the several years of pestilence just adverted to, is perhaps as remarkable as the corresponding length of time the patients remained in hospital; this may be shown by comparing the report for 1828, page 8, with the following extract from the Committee's report for 1831. Those discharged, relieved or cured in 1831, were 3,317; died 307; remaining 3,806.

The mortality of 307 deaths to 3,317 recoveries, or 1 to $10\frac{147}{307}$ exceeds that of any other year from the opening of the hospital, and is nearly the same as that in the three years 1823-4 and 5, when pestilence of the same characteristics, as already intimated, prevailed.

Who entitled to Relief.

None but those who require gratuitous relief obtain assistance from this institution. The sick person sends notice to the hospital, which is served on one of the physicians on extern duty, who visits the applicant, and gives an order for admission if it be a proper case and not opposed to any order of the managing committee. The order must be signed by the visiting physician, at the residence of the patient. This restriction, intended originally for the exclusion of persons not labouring under infectious fevers, has totally failed, from the acknowledged difficulty of distinguishing between fever produced by contagion (at least at the commencement). It has besides been found very injurious, rejecting many who seek admission at the hospital gate, or lie in the neighbouring streets, perhaps turned out of their lodgings, either from non-payment of rent, or being thought sources of contagion. Hence, in some instances, patients in fever have died neglected and unsheltered, whilst numerous beds in the hospital, where they were refused admission, were vacant. This abuse

abuse should be speedily corrected, otherwise much further mischief may arise from it. There is no limitation whatever, in the rules and regulations of the hospital, to the objects of the charity, except that the disease be such as the hospital is intended to provide for, and that the sufferer lived within the Circular Road, that is, in Dublin. The objects of the charity, however, have been wholly lost sight of since malignant cholera prevailed, and, in a greater or less degree, supervened on almost all contemporary diseases; for whatever appeared to the theory or the alarm of the visitor to be Asiatic cholera was rejected; and at a time when the hospital was most needed it was least in operation. This appears to me a serious abuse, and directly at variance with the original principles of the institution. The limitation of admission to patients whose residence is within the Circular Road also requires to be considered. It has been fatal to many who were rejected, after being removed from the country to seek admission.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital makes no provision for extern patients, but if a dispensary provision supply was connected, as already proposed, great advantages to the poor might be thus derived, more especially in those outbreaks of epidemics obviously produced by famine, such as occurred in 1817-18-19 and 20, when, as officer of health in Peter's parish, I saw the great advantages of supplying the sick, at their own houses, with the necessities of life, and administering such remedies as actual disease demanded. The fever hospital does not receive any case which may not come under the head of "Febrile Disease," according to the opinions of the Committee, which unfortunately they have not been able to define with any degree of accuracy. The physician's, surgeon's and accoucheurs prescriptions are the only ones made up in the institution. No lying-in case is admitted, excepting the woman labours under fever, and then the patient is attended by the physicians, assisted by the resident accoucheur. In the intervals between outbreaks of epidemics, beds might be, advantageously for the poor, provided in the vacant wards of the hospital, for the accommodation of the lying-in women of the neighbourhood, whose homes are often comfortless in the extreme, and unprovided with sufficient bed-clothes and other necessities. The proportion of deaths in child-birth, amongst women labouring under common fever, but more especially of those labouring under typhoid disease, as remarked in my reports from the hospital, and which often assume the characteristics of puerperal fever, is very considerable, but not having noted the exact proportion of the mortality I cannot state it more precisely. Daily attendance upon the sick is considered absolutely necessary, but patients are not attended at their own houses, unless to ascertain their fitness for admission. Vaccination is not performed in the institution; under the circumstances I proposed elsewhere in this report it might be performed with great advantage to the poor of the neighbourhood. My opinion of vaccination, and how far preventive of small-pox, &c., is the same which I expressed in my Observations on the Varioloid Disease, which I published at Dublin in 1820, and accorded, very generally, with the candid and intelligent reports of several respectable medical observers at that time throughout the United Kingdom; I shall therefore, quote here the same words; "Small-pox appears, after vaccination, in but a small proportion to the number that enjoy perfect immunity from that antidote, and even in this small proportion, the supervening disease is so mitigated as in general to cause slight sickness only on the seventh or ninth day, and very rarely consecutive fever." My objects, however, in that publication were to show, that cases of eruption after vaccination, which had been confounded with chicken-pock, swine-pock, &c., were genuine cases of small-pox, an opinion which has since been fully corroborated; but small-pox after vaccination having afterwards occurred in many urgent, some of them fatal, cases, the efficacy of the antidote has been questioned by the families who have suffered from it; still I believe the confidence of the public in the efficacy of vaccination is rather increasing than diminishing. How far it would be advisable to prevent those who still doubt the efficacy of vaccination from inoculating with small-pox, I do not feel authorized to say. Wine is given on the order of the physician. For the last five years the quantity ordered by me has been very small, owing to my substitution of dandelion coffee. This may be seen by comparing my diet tables together for the years 1829-30-31-32-33-34, where the wine is entered with those of previous years. There were institutions in the neighbourhood of the fever hospital which advantageously supplied rations of food to those who were dismissed convalescent, but they have been latterly discontinued.

The bye-laws direct, that applications for admission shall be forwarded to the extern physicians at half past nine o'clock; the applicants shall then be visited as soon as possible, and if the physician finds their diseases to be such as are admissible into the hospital, he shall fill up and sign a printed order for admission, which he shall direct the patient's friends to take immediately to the hospital.

No lunatic patients, *as such*, are admitted into the Cork-street hospital; when mania supervenes on fevers, as not unfrequently happens, the patient is removed from the fever wards to those in the under-ground floor of the buildings, and which is generally unoccupied. This floor might at all times, (more especially in the intervals of epidemics,) be advantageously employed for the relief of the poor, labouring under mental diseases, monomania, melancholy, &c. &c. Cholera cases supervening on other forms of disease, have been admitted into the Cork-street Fever Hospital: e.g., Anne Murray, aged 49, was admitted on 13th December 1832, with severe dyspnoea and general anasaria, symptoms which she stated to have succeeded to violent vomiting, accompanied with acute spasmodic pains of the belly and limbs, and she stated this attack to have commenced nearly three weeks before; this, together with other cases which may be found in my Comparative View of Cholera, published in 1832, compared with the registry at the Cork-street Fever Hospital, and with the reports

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cork-Street
Fever Hospital,
Dublin.

W. Stoker, esq., M.D.

Extern Relief.

Intern Patients.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cork-Street
Fever Hospital,
Dublin.

W. Stoker, esq., M.D.

Diet.

Clothing.

General Manage-
ment.

Managing
Committee.

Officers not
medical.

Reports.

Funds and
Accounts.
Receipts.

Medical and Sur-
gical Instruction.

published in 1823 and 1828, clearly proves, that cholera did prevail in the institution, notwithstanding the restrictions to its admission in the last three years.

The clergy of all persuasions have free ingress and egress; but no chaplain of any creed has been appointed. Patients, even in dangerous cases, cannot always see their own clergymen when they require them: this I have known in several cases to cause great distress of mind, and sometimes to interfere with the recovery of the patients. I am not aware, for several years at least, of either clergy or laity obtrusively interfering with the patients, or of any theological or controversial tracts having been circulated amongst them.

There is a regular diet, divided into low, middle and full diet, but there is none for particular diseases. Some extra comforts are allowed, such as arrow-root for the new-born children of mothers affected with bad fevers or pestilential disease, the suck being then either deficient or depraved; I have sometimes found it fatal to the infant. There are other extra comforts, however, such as tea, dandelion coffee and sugar, which are not allowed, although I think they ought to be.

An accurate account is kept, by the head-nurse and housekeeper, of the clothes brought to the hospital by the patients, which are immediately immersed in cold water and given to the laundry-maid. Each patient is provided with an hospital dress previous to being removed into any of the wards.

The management of the Cork-street Fever Hospital is vested in a committee, consisting of the trustees and six other persons, elected annually by the governors.

A donation of twenty guineas, paid in any one year, makes the donor a governor or life, and annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards are also governors, provided that no such annual subscriber shall vote at the election of members of the managing committee, unless his name shall have been on the books of the institution for one whole year previous to such election, and unless he shall have paid his subscription for the year in which he shall tender his vote, together with all arrears thereof. The managing committee may (at any meeting specially summoned for the purpose) enlarge the sum necessary to constitute a governor.

Dr. Renny, who is director-general of hospitals in Ireland, and physician to the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, is the only salaried officer who partakes in the management of this institution, neither is there any person *ex officio* in the principal direction. All governors are equally entitled to attend and vote. For several years past the meetings have been regularly attended only by a few; I believe the governors cannot vote by proxy. There are minutes secretly kept of their proceedings, even from the physicians, though on a medical subject, and this, but particularly of late years, I found very prejudicial to the institution.

The managing committee meet every Thursday, at eight o'clock in the morning, during the months of November, December, January and February. Their minutes are kept in secret; their duties are set forth in their rules and regulations attached to their annual report. There is not a board of superintendence fixed by the grand jury; visitors are appointed monthly from the committee, who occasionally visit in the intervals of their weekly meetings. I believe the governors very rarely, if at all, visit the patients officially: I have invited them often of late years in vain.

There are six resident officers, all of whom are appointed by the board, viz., the registrar, apothecary, assistant apothecary, housekeeper, assistant housekeeper and head-nurse. Servants usually employed, who are increased or decreased according to circumstances, are, three porters, two white-washers, twenty nurses, ten female servants, besides one engineer attendant on the washing apparatus, and an assistant, who acts as messenger and inspects the white-washing of the apartments from whence patients are removed to the hospital.

There are reports as to admissions, discharges, cures, deaths, &c.: they are printed and made to the public in general. The clergy, medical men, gentry, &c., might be formed into a board of health in every district, which affords persons qualified and willing to assist in a more minute investigation of the wants of the poor.

The continuance of the institution does not depend upon the bounty of a few, but partly upon the interest of bequests, and chiefly on Parliamentary grants. Subscriptions are not accompanied by any stipulation. I should suppose the existence of the institution depends upon the original rules and regulations, on the faith of which these bequests and grants have been made. The average annual receipts for the last three years ending 31st March 1834 have been 5,230*l.* 4*s.* The average expenditure for the same period amounted to 4,759*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* There are not any sums of money left in the hands of the salaried officers.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital is one of the largest fever hospitals perhaps in Europe, and if under a more liberal direction might, with the greatest advantage to the objects of the institution, be made a most effective school for medical and surgical instruction. The extensive wretchedness and poverty of the district in which the hospital is situated always furnishes to its wards an abundant supply of every prevailing epidemic. Few are the cases which would not afford abundant subject matter for a clinical lecture; and I may add, that very many are the cases to be met with in that hospital for which a more watchful and intelligent attendant than the common hospital nurse-tender must be required; nor would the advantage to the immediate objects of the institution by the admission of students stop even here; for it is my conviction that the pupils would give to the physicians, as in the Meath, Stephens', Mercers', and Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospitals, very much more than an equivalent for the salaries they now receive; and thus a very important saving would be effected, or, in other words, a new fund would be created for extending the benefits of the institution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cork Street
Fever Hospital,
Dublin.

W. Stoker, esq., M.D.

institution. Lectures are not given, neither were dissections or *post-mortem* examinations permitted before the Anatomy Bill in 1834, not even in cases in which the friends of the deceased have anxiously desired such examination, and where it might have afforded the most important assistance to the cause of science and humanity. There is no provision for admitting medical men to witness surgical operations. As a matter of favour, the surgeon might perhaps bring a few friends. However, in this institution the greater surgical operations are of rare occurrence.

In most if not all of the hospitals, except the Cork-street, dissections and *post-mortem* examinations were always allowed in such cases as call for such dissection or examination, provided always that the friends of the deceased did not object. I do not believe that such allowance has deterred the working classes from availing themselves of the benefits of these institutions.

In midsummer pestilential diseases prevail; in autumn dysentery and cholera; pectoral disease in winter; epidemic influenza in spring; typhus disease or malignant cholera in summer and autumn. Fevers and epidemics have assumed the typhoid type since 1823; fevers, properly so called, have decreased as typhus disease became more prevalent; typhus disease has declined as malignant, or, as some will have it, Asiatic cholera, prevailed. Between fever, properly so called, and malignant cholera, there is scarcely one common symptom.

Nature of Disease.

There thus appears to have been a gradual change in disease towards that called Asiatic cholera, produced, in my opinion, by changes, however subtle, in the constitution of the air, assisted in their operation by the local miseries of the country, particularly in Ireland.

Generally speaking potatoes, and potatoes without any thing else, are the food of the Irish poor, and even these are most deficient in quantity, and of a coarse quality. I do not think the full-grown potato unfit for food at any season of the year, at least till it has been exhausted by its vegetation, which commences in the spring. The unripe potato, or the exhausted potato, which happens about the same period, I believe to be a common cause of disease among the poor. I am sure the use of them at such periods has been a fruitful source of disease at all times, but more especially since our epidemics have assumed the characteristics of malignant cholera. That a potato, in its perfect state, is as wholesome food for the human species as any other article, either animal or vegetable, I am induced to believe; but taken alone, as it is by perhaps seven-tenths of the poor of Ireland, through the entire year, it predisposes or actually excites disease, especially in the season of its immaturity or decay, to a greater extent than in any other country not so dieted. The greater prevalence in Ireland of malignant cholera, and other pestilential diseases, is chiefly referable, I think, to that cause. But whether the greater prevalence of such pestilential diseases in Ireland is rightly to be considered the cause of dropsy to a greater extent, amongst all ages, in Ireland than in England, or should be traced back to the causes of these pestilential diseases themselves, it cannot be denied that whilst dropsy in England is confined either to the intemperate or the aged, numbers of young persons living entirely on potatoes sink, attacked by this disease, every day, in Ireland, prematurely into their graves.*

Causes of Disease.
Food.

In the famine of 1817-18-19, the poor were driven to the use of all green vegetables they found within their reach; and the succeeding epidemic, greatly enhanced as it had been by that circumstance, assumed forms of peculiar virulence. From the use of some of these unwholesome vegetables, more noxious than the rest, grew cholera and other forms of bowel complaints. A mixture of fresh animal and vegetable food, in generous allowance, appears now, by the universal consent of medical practitioners and writers of reports on the epidemics of this country, to have been not only preventive, but curative, when judiciously administered. In the epidemic of the last four years, fruit and some vegetables, especially the potato in its exhausted or unripe state, have been found to predispose to an attack of cholera, and often deemed the chief cause of a fatal one. The most prevalent cause of actual disease amongst the poor of Ireland is, I believe, want of sufficient sustenance, and the use of noxious inješta, whether bad food or ardent spirits, to blunt the feelings of hunger and of misery.

The excessive use of ardent spirits still prevails, but happily seems on the decrease. Lunacy and idiotcy are often the result of the abuse of spirituous liquors, but the disease denominated *delirium tremens*, is the well known consequence of the abuse of spirituous liquors, and has of late years become much more frequent than in my previous recollection; I have seen some cases of it, too, where fermented rather than spirituous liquors seemed the

Drink.

* Having lately, during a month's residence in London, compared the average ages of the parents of families, on the tombs in the public cemeteries, with those in the vicinity of Dublin, I am enabled to state that the average duration of human life appears to be much longer in the former than in the latter city, and in a ratio which, I am persuaded, would greatly surprise those who have never instituted a similar comparison. In revising the manuscript of this Report, as to the greater prevalence of some mortal diseases, particularly the dropsy, amongst the young in Ireland than elsewhere, I feel it my duty, with a similar view, to state my more recent observations also on England.—London, June 11, 1836. I would further observe, that in comparing the register of deaths which occur in the work-houses in England, with those that take place in the only institutions in Ireland that resemble them, a similar result is obtained as to the average length of life amongst the poor of both countries. It seems to me a matter of much importance that this inquiry should be pursued further, more especially at the present period, when a legislative provision for the Irish poor is in actual contemplation.

See my observations on Dropsy, part 1st Dublin, 1823, page 48 to 108, also part 2d Dublin, 1829, page 209 to 238.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cork Street
Fever Hospital.
Dublin.

W. Stoker, esq., M.D.

cause, at least where the quantity of spirits drank was small in proportion to the quantity of beer or porter. *Delirium tremens*, often fatal, sometimes terminates in paralysis of body or mind, or both. Whether these cases of idiocy or palsy be directly or indirectly produced by the use of ardent and fermented or other liquors, I can state that the habitual abuse which led to them is very generally incurable. Fermented liquors, even in the abuse of them, are less pernicious than ardent spirits; but a substitution for both in the beverage of the poor, must be, I think, a grand desideratum in ameliorating the condition of the Irish poor, I have no doubt that ardent spirits are frequently resorted to by the poor (according to their own well known phrase) "to drown grief," or in other words to gain by inebriation a respite from the painful sense of the want of every thing. I do not doubt that it would much conduce to the health of the poorer classes, if beer could be substituted for spirits; but until the condition of the poor shall have been ameliorated, I fear, for the reason immediately preceding, that the possibility of such substitution would be very doubtful.

Although I think that the cold and damp of this climate, and the ardent character of the Irish, and the wretchedness of the poorer classes have produced a common and excessive use of ardent spirits, which it would be extremely difficult to check, I am certain that the production of any cheering and nutritious beverage within the means of the poor, would be most desirable, and that very many who now leave their reason with their pence in the whisky-shop, would gladly mend their ways, if they could bring home a comfortable supper for themselves and their families. But I fear that it would be scarcely possible to reduce the price of tea, coffee, or cocoa so very low as to bring it within the reach of the Irish poor; it is therefore with infinite pleasure I suggest a preparation of dandelion, which, in appearance and flavour, is very like coffee, and which might be produced so cheaply, that even the most wretched could easily procure it. Of the benefit of the root of the red stemmed dandelion (*taraxacum*) prepared as it may be very cheaply for the poor in the greatest abundance in autumn, to provide against the periodical famine of the succeeding year, I can now speak with full confidence from very extensive experience of its use under the form of coffee; I have prescribed it extensively both for preventing and curing not only cholera, but also other stomach and bowel complaints, which in the seasons of famine are the harbingers of dropsy and marasmus to an extent unknown in England, or in any other countries where such visitations of famine do not occur.*

Causes of Disease
peculiar to Towns.

Further particulars of its preparation may be seen in my pathological observations, part 2d, Dublin, 1829, and part 3d, 1830. As to its utility see Dr. Paris's *Pharmacologia*.

The want of work causes much more mental and corporeal disease amongst the poor operatives of Dublin than the manner or materials in which they have been employed; this has been evident in the rise and growth of all our epidemical and pestilential diseases, almost as much so as even deficiency of food, and of the other necessities of life. In the famine of 1827, which was clearly the result of want of employment, the prevailing sickness was excited most remarkably by it amongst the English and Scotch operatives, and when forced of necessity to work on the roads for food, and leave their looms and other modes of manufacture, they relinquished with them all their previous hopes and habits. The rise and growth of pestilence in Dublin for the last thirty-seven years is, I believe, attributable to similar causes. There is of late much less ground of complaint of imperfection of the pavement of lanes, alleys, stagnant water, &c., than has been generally supposed. In my report for the years 1820 and 21 I pointed to numerous sources of noxious effluvia which then did, but do not now, exist.

The improvements in Dublin, and draining its neighbourhood, during the last twenty years, have removed those marshes and large pools of stagnant water which had been productive of agues, intermittent fevers. Hence those paroxysmal cycles, which were before so remarkable even in continued fevers, have greatly abated.

This is partly attributable to the correction of malaria, but, as stated in my report, No. 5, 1828, other causes, namely, moral and physical ones have produced pestilence, and in the same degree have obliterated the distinctions between intermittent and remittent fevers.

Causes of Disease
peculiar to Rural
Districts.

With the causes of disease peculiar to rural districts I am little acquainted, but I believe poverty is the chief of them as well as in the metropolis; its attendant evils too are in most cases not dissimilar. The want of good bedding, the damp of the floors on which the poor lie, the want of windows to give light by day, or exclude the cold by night, and the want of chimneys or other sufficient vent for smoke and foul air, all are common to the poor of Dublin, and all are productive of mental and bodily disease.

Boards of Health.

There have been boards of health with reference to cholera, which possessed powers to compel the adoption of sanatory measures, not only in Dublin, where they sat, but over Ireland in general.

(signed) W. Stoker, M.D.,
21, York-street.

10th April 1835.

* Sir James Murray, M.D. and Messrs. Price, Kinslagh and Evans, apothecaries of Dublin, bear testimony to the salutary effects consequent on the use of dandelion, and of an extensive sale of the root effected by them annually.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

APPENDIX (B.)

ANSWERS to QUESTIONS circulated by the COMMISSIONERS relative to the Relief
of the DESTITUTE CLASSES in *Ireland*.

own Dispensary.

ly, Esq., Surgeon.

dispensary. There is but one care.

onadown and Kilcoony, both of Galway.

ldford only, being within eight

dispensary or hospital in this

one dispensary, which I do on

cannot attend the dispensary, aided by a subscriber, I consider

cept; but some trivial cases are h no note is taken.

attend average about 25 each give 2,600 per annum; but as I hs in attendance, and the former come to my hands, I cannot al number of applications. The stomach complaints, diseases of dropsy, and affections of parti-, &c.

pay seldom apply to us; not so

what is required to the treasurer, from the Dublin druggists.

tate, for the reason mentioned in, but as the county grant for last, and the subscriptions must be expended, the receipt and expen- amount to 167l. 10s.

and presentment; the latter from way only.

were a portion of the funds ex- dresses for the wretched poor, at present, expended on the phy- it would add to the comforts of n the number of invalids, particu- s class of rheumatic and dyspeptic

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Ballygar Dispensary.	Claranbridge and Kilcolgan Dispensary.	Clifden Dispensary.																							
Medical Officer and Committee.	—	Martin A. Evans, Esq., M.D., Surgeon.																							
Ballygar Dispensary, established in 1826.	Claranbridge and Kilcolgan Dispensary, which is one, the object of which is to supply the poor with medicines, having tickets from subscribers; established 26 July 1833.	Clifden Dispensary, established in the year 1819, for the purpose of affording medicine and advice to the sick poor in this neighbourhood.																							
Athleague, Kilroran, and parts of Killyan, county Galway; and part of Tisrara, county Roscommon.	Eleven, all in the same county.	Five parishes; four of them in county of Galway, and one, namely, Boffin Island, county Mayo.																							
Roscommon Infirmary, eight miles distant to the north; Ahascragh Dispensary, eight miles distant to the south; Mount Bellew Dispensary, eight miles distant to the west.	In the town of Galway (which is about ten miles from Claranbridge), there is an hospital, infirmary, and one or two dispensaries.	From the prevalence of epidemic fever in this district, the inhabitants are now struggling to erect a small fever hospital; the foundation is merely laid, and it is to be feared that the present funds will not half finish it; and this is the more to be deplored, as the county infirmary and fever hospital are forty Irish miles from Clifden.																							
No hospital or dispensary.	There is no other hospital, infirmary or dispensary within my district.	There is not any dispensary nearer than that of Westport, thirty-five Irish miles to the north; and that of Outerard, twenty-six miles to the south.																							
I attend only the Ballygar Dispensary. I reside at Roscommon, eight miles distant, and attend every Wednesday, and on other days, if occasionally required.	I only attend one, the Claranbridge and Kilcolgan; it being a new dispensary, salary is not yet fixed. Two in the week, Monday and Friday. I am obliged to attend any day in case of urgency.	I do not. The salary paid me is 100 <i>l.</i> per annum, and I attend three days weekly, but urgent cases at any time.																							
Yes.	I consider it my duty to attend personally where medical or surgical aid is necessary.	It would be quite impracticable to give my personal attendance in all such cases, from the extent of district, but always do so in serious cases, as there is not another medical man in the whole of Cunnemara.																							
Yes.	All applications, cases and results are duly registered.	There is.																							
In 1831, relieved 1,050; in 1832, 1,300; in 1833, 1,400. Principal diseases treated: fever, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, measles, small-pox, accidents, dropsy.	The dispensary being but five months established, from the variety of diseases that come under my care, it would be impossible at present to make a statement. A book of the natural treatment of cases will be produced at the end of the year, according to rule.	In the years 1830 and 1831 upwards of 3,000 have been attended annually; since that time there has been a diminution, from a fear of the doctors and medicine, to whom the peasantry attribute the propagation of cholera. The diseases treated generally have been fever, dysentery, cholera, scarlatina, small-pox, diseases of skin, dyspepsia.																							
No.	Seldom or never.	It does so happen.																							
By the committee, who purchase from Messrs. Glenton & Co., Dublin.	The medicines are supplied by Boileau & George, Druggists, 88, Bride-street, Dublin, by an order from the committee.	They are paid for out of the general fund, and supplied by Dublin druggists.																							
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 78 13 3</td><td>£. 54 5 2½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 76 18 0½</td><td>53 9 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 73 18 9</td><td>67 3 4</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c. £. 21 3 0½</td><td>20 18 9½</td><td>32 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - - 30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Repairs, } 3 2 2</td><td>2 10 6</td><td>4 10 10</td></tr><tr><td>&c. - - }</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 78 13 3	£. 54 5 2½	1832 - 76 18 0½	53 9 3½	1833 - 73 18 9	67 3 4	1831.	1832.	1833.	Medicine, &c. £. 21 3 0½	20 18 9½	32 12 6	Salary - - 30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	Rent, Repairs, } 3 2 2	2 10 6	4 10 10	&c. - - }			As the dispensary is of so short a date, the questions cannot be answered.	Amount of funds received for 1831 - £. 204 0 0 Ditto - - - 1832 - 164 0 0 Ditto - - - 1833 - 160 0 0 The above sums have not alone been entirely expended in each successive year, but the establishment is now in debt.
Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831 - £. 78 13 3	£. 54 5 2½																								
1832 - 76 18 0½	53 9 3½																								
1833 - 73 18 9	67 3 4																								
1831.	1832.	1833.																							
Medicine, &c. £. 21 3 0½	20 18 9½	32 12 6																							
Salary - - 30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0																							
Rent, Repairs, } 3 2 2	2 10 6	4 10 10																							
&c. - - }																									
By subscriptions and presentment off county of Galway.	Supported by subscriptions from the neighbouring gentry, a presentment being granted for an equal sum, payable off county Galway.	By voluntary subscriptions, and also by a grand jury presentment from one county alone.																							
I cannot.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds that could be of any benefit. I think, if some of the non-residents of the neighbourhood and absentees were obliged to contribute, the poor would benefit.	The gentry here bear a very small proportion to the poor; and as the funds are dependent on the former, the latter are left in a precarious state. Where the greatest comparative number of poor is, there gratuitous medical aid from the cause above stated), of course the poor will suffer from insufficient care. Now, in order to meet this, I would suggest, that the whole fund should be derived from the sums levied on the county at large, the amount of which should be fixed immutably, proportioned to the number relieved, the poverty, extent of the district, or the like. I have used the word immutably, because I have known certain districts suffer by the act of a grand jury, from the hue of its politics. By this means a certain, and not a fluctuating fund would be established, commensurate with the wants of each particular district, whether rich or poor; whereas, according to the present plan, the rich district only, where it is least wanted, is secure. Here the greatest difficulty is experienced in collecting subscriptions, several of which are given rather as personal favours than as charitable donations.																							

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Dunmore Dispensary.	Eyre court Dispensary.	Glanamadda Dispensary.														
<i>J. Prendergast, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.L.</i>	—	<i>Michael Kelly, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>														
Dunmore Dispensary, established in the year 1818.	Eyre court Dispensary, March 1832.	The dispensary to which I am appointed medical superintendent is called Glanamadda Dispensary; I am not connected with any other: said dispensary was established in the year 1826.														
Ten parishes, same in the county Galway, same in the county Mayo, and one in the county Roscommon.	Six parishes, all in same county.	—														
Tuam, Glanamadda and Miltown Dispensaries.	Ballinasloe and Portumna Dispensaries.	There is a dispensary in Dunmore, but no infirmary or hospital nearer than Roscommon, which is very far distant.														
There is no hospital or infirmary within my district; but there are three dispensaries, two of them within seven miles of this, the third within nine miles. Cannot say what salary or other emoluments derived by the medical gentlemen for attending them.	There is none of either in my district.	I am not aware of any other dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district.														
I attend only the Dunmore Dispensary, for which I am allowed 100 <i>l.</i> a year for attending two days in the week; it is eight miles from Tuam, which is my residence, but is attended every day in the week by my assistant.	Not more than one dispensary; I attend this two days in the week, and the sick at any time when required, for which I receive 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I do not attend more than one dispensary, infirmary or hospital; I am obliged to give constant attendance; I am allowed 70 <i>l.</i> yearly for attending same.														
I do not think it necessary, in all cases, to give my personal attendance; but I do when the cases differ from the ordinary run of diseases.	Most certainly, at all times and all hours when required, and at their own houses.	Certainly.														
There is a register kept of all the cases and applications for relief, and of their results.	There is a registry of all the cases, which is laid before the local committee, and afterwards before the grand jury of the county previous to the renewal of the presentment.	There is a register kept of all cases, and presented to the grand jury for inspection at the spring assizes.														
Number relieved in 1831 - - 2,236 Ditto - - 1832 - - 2,250 Ditto - - 1833 - - 2,372 <u>6,858</u>	The number from March 1832 to the present date (1st December 1833) amount to 1,970. To give a general statement would be impossible, they partake of such variety.	There have been upwards of 15,000 persons relieved within the last three years. An account of all the diseases treated would occupy more space than I have room for.														
We close our year every 30th of June.																
We are sometimes imposed upon.	None.	Never; because it is a rule on my books, that none shall receive medicine who are able to pay for it.														
The medicines are paid for out of the general fund, and supplied by Leslie & Co., 40, Bride-street, Dublin.	Purchased out of the dispensary fund from Messrs Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin.	By my druggist, who sends the medicine direct.														
The amount of receipt for the last three years was 220 <i>l.</i> each year, including subscriptions, county grants, and some fines received from Ballymoe and Miltown petit sessions. The expenditure the two years before the last, which ended on the 30th June last, was under the amount received by 11 <i>l.</i> and 12 <i>l.</i> ; but the last year the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 3 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> Physician's and apothecary's salaries, house-rent, medicines, carriage of same, fuel, &c., are the general heads of expenditure.	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1833 - £.107 0 0</td><td>£.114 7 0½</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries, Rent, &c. - - -</td><td>£.85 0 5</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - -</td><td>23 17 7</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - - -</td><td>5 9 5½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833 - £.107 0 0	£.114 7 0½	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		1833.		Salaries, Rent, &c. - - -	£.85 0 5	Medicines - - -	23 17 7	Sundries - - -	5 9 5½	The amount of receipts, including subscriptions and presentment for the last three years, amounted to 365 <i>l.</i> ; 160 <i>l.</i> of which I have received; my assistant, 45 <i>l.</i> ; druggist, 120 <i>l.</i> ; house-rent, 30 <i>l.</i> ; printing circulars, &c., 10 <i>l.</i> ; repairs, &c.
Receipt.	Expenditure.															
1833 - £.107 0 0	£.114 7 0½															
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																
1833.																
Salaries, Rent, &c. - - -	£.85 0 5															
Medicines - - -	23 17 7															
Sundries - - -	5 9 5½															
Half by subscription and half by presentment, and entirely off the county Galway.	By subscription and presentment off this county only.	By voluntary contribution or subscription, and by presentment from the grand jury of the county.														
The present funds are merely sufficient to provide medicines, pay house-rent, horse-hire for visiting patients, supporting those in the town upon whom surgical operations are performed, and paying the medical officers. I do not see how they could be more efficiently laid out for the relief of the poor.	I cannot.	In my opinion there ought to be a small hospital or infirmary in each district, and funds for the supply of food, clothing and medical attendance for those who have no suitable accommodation for themselves at home.														

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Glanamadda Dispensary.	Headford Dispensary.	Killane Dispensary.																		
<i>Michael Kelly, Esq. Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>A. Hackett, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>F. Harrison, Esq., Surgeon.</i>																		
The name of the dispensary under my care is the Glanamadda Dispensary; only one, established four years.	Headford Dispensary, established 1st February 1833.	The Killane Dispensary, established in the year 1822, for the relief of the sick poor.																		
The number of parishes in the neighbourhood of the dispensary are about five or six, in the county of Galway.	There are seven parishes in the union of Headford; but we do not confine ourselves to any particular district, but give medical aid to all cases of distress that comes from any of the adjoining ones, and even in the county of Mayo.	Six parishes, all in the same county.																		
There are dispensaries at the following places: Dunmore, Mount Bellew, Ballygar; each place has a dispensary.	Annadown village dispensary, within eight miles of here.	Ballinasloe dispensary, Ahascragh dispensary and the Loughrea dispensary.																		
I do not know of the salaries or other regulations belonging to any hospital or dispensary except the one under my care.	There is no infirmary, hospital or dispensary within eight miles of this; the infirmary 16 miles distant.	Not any.																		
I do not attend more than one dispensary two days in the week; but it is open every day, and a person to dispense medicine there: my salary is from sixty to seventy pounds per year.	One dispensary, where I reside; attendance three days in the week, and every day in case of accident.	I attend only one, and reside on the premises. Salary, 90 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend the dispensary three days in each week; acute diseases and accidents at all times.																		
Whenever any case occurs requiring medical or surgical aid, I always attend to them personally.	Yes, in all cases where the poor require it.	Certainly I do.																		
There is always a case-book in the dispensary, in which is kept a registry of all the cases applying, together with the treatment and result, which book is submitted to a committee of the grand jury every year.	Yes, a registry of every day's attendance is kept, which is sent before the grand jury of the county of Galway every assizes.	Such a register is kept of all serious cases.																		
The number of persons relieved for the last three years has been about 1,300 each year; fevers, eruptive diseases, accidents of every kind, rheumatic complaints, and some bad cases of midwifery.	9,760 persons have been attended and treated for the year commencing 1st February 1833, and ending 1st February 1834, of which 7,126 have been relieved.	Relieved in 1830, 1,099; in 1831, 1,087; in 1832, 1,236. At least as many more cases have been treated, but were not considered of sufficient consequence for registry. The diseases generally treated are, fevers, general inflammatory diseases, dyspepsia, dropsies, jaundice, scrofula, small pox, measles, &c. &c. &c. Pulmonary diseases and rheumatism prevail very much in this district.																		
The persons recommending objects to dispensary, are in a few instances imposed on; but, generally speaking, almost every creature in that district is too poor to pay for medicine or medical advice.	Never.	It seldom occurs.																		
The medicines are supplied by the treasurer out of the funds of the dispensary.	By A. F. & C. Leslie, Druggists, Bride-street, Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer of the dispensary.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin, and paid for by the local treasurer from the funds of the dispensary.																		
The amount of receipts for the last three years has been, between subscriptions and county grant, 120 <i>l.</i> or 130 <i>l.</i> : my salary, druggist's bill, assistant's salary, house-rent, stationery, printer's bill, stamps, fuel, linen, calico, &c. &c. &c.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>£. 205 0 0</td><td>- about * £. 200 0 0</td></tr> </table> * The account not having been yet laid before the Committee, I cannot state the exact sum.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833 -	£. 205 0 0	- about * £. 200 0 0	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 -</td><td>£. 140 11 5</td><td>£. 134 6 7½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>150 2 6½</td><td>141 9 8</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>138 3 10½</td><td>135 6 11</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 140 11 5	£. 134 6 7½	1831 -	150 2 6½	141 9 8	1832 -	138 3 10½	135 6 11
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																		
1833 -	£. 205 0 0	- about * £. 200 0 0																		
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																		
1830 -	£. 140 11 5	£. 134 6 7½																		
1831 -	150 2 6½	141 9 8																		
1832 -	138 3 10½	135 6 11																		
It is supported by subscriptions, and the grand jury grant a similar sum off the county; only obtained from the county of Galway.	By subscriptions, and aided by presentment on the county of Galway.	It is supported by private subscription and county presentment off the county of Galway alone.																		
I think the funds of the dispensary are distributed to the very best advantage under the present regulations.	I do not know any better way than our present mode of distribution.	I cannot suggest how our very limited funds could be more judiciously applied than they are at present.																		

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Killian Dispensary.	Kiltolla Dispensary.	Loughrea Dispensary.																																									
John F. Butler, Esq. M. D.	W. Donnell, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Shadwell, Esq. M. D.																																									
There are under my medical superintendence two dispensaries (one a branch of the other), called, from the barony they are situated in, the " Killian Dispensaries;" the object of each is to afford advice and medicine to the sick poor of the district gratis. I took charge of them in April 1831.	Kiltolla Dispensary only. In the year 1821.	Loughrea Dispensary, for the relief of the sick poor of the town and neighbourhood; instituted and established 1st March 1821.																																									
My district includes part of six parishes, all in the same county.	Cannot say, as the subscribers are in different parts of the county.	Not parochial; comprising, in its medical practice, the numerous poor of the town of Loughrea, which contains 7,000 inhabitants; the extensive estates of the Marquis Clanricard, Earl Clancarty, and many others in the neighbourhood.																																									
The nearest institution of the description is Ahascragh Dispensary, which is a distance of eight Irish miles; the next is Ballygar Dispensary, which is nine Irish miles; any others are above ten. My district is about ten miles in length, and about the same in breadth.	There is one in the town of Loughrea, and one at Monivea.	The Kiltolla.																																									
There is no dispensary (save those I attend), or other medical charitable institution within my district.	There are none.	No.																																									
I attend only the two diepensaries above stated; one of which is situated in Mount Bellew Bridge, the town where I reside; the other (the branch dispensary) is about two miles distant from me. I am paid 100 <i>l.</i> per annum for attending both. I am bound to attend two days in each week at Mount Bellew Bridge, and one in each week at the branch dispensary, and at all times in case of urgent necessity.	I only attend Kiltolla dispensary, five miles from my residence; salary casual, from 60 <i>l.</i> to 80 <i>l.</i> ; attend two days in each week.	I do not.																																									
Decidedly, upon the receipt of a ticket to that effect from a subscriber; in cases of accident I am bound to attend without a ticket.	I do.	I do.																																									
A registry is kept of all cases, how disposed of, and the result.	There is a book, in which the names, ages, diseases and treatment are kept.	Yes, from the nature of the practice, not of all. Advice, attendance and medicine are given. The result (as may be given in internal hospital practice) cannot be accurately ascertained, from the irregularity of patients' attendance, distance of residence, and other causes.																																									
Since April 1831 there have been upwards of 7,000 persons relieved. The diseases most common are those of the chest, liver and fever; latterly malignant cholera is very brief.	From 1,500 to 2,000 each year; it is impossible, in so limited a space, to give the diseases; but generally fevers, dropsies, dyspepsia, coughs, and a variety of other diseases.	4,712 persons have been treated with various success; we know of many relieved, many recovered, and we have heard of 20 deaths. The diseases treated are almost every variety of chronic and acute; dyspepsia most prevalent.																																									
Very frequently.	Sometimes, as the medical officer is obliged to attend to the recommendation of the subscriber.	Not to my knowledge.																																									
A list of the medicines required is supplied by me, and purchased from the druggist by the treasurer.	By a druggist from Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer of the establishment.	By druggists.																																									
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>£.124 0 0</td><td>£.133 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>162 0 0</td><td>163 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832 -	£.124 0 0	£.133 0 0	1833 -	162 0 0	163 0 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - - -</td><td>£.157 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - - -</td><td>160 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - - - -</td><td>141 16 0</td></tr></table> Expenditure the same as the receipts.		Receipt.	1831 - - - - -	£.157 16 0	1832 - - - - -	160 4 0	1833 - - - - -	141 16 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£.207 0 0</td><td>£.207 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>197 16 0</td><td>197 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>181 18 0</td><td>181 18 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medical } Depart- } ment }</td><td>£.177 18 4</td><td>167 13 7</td><td>157 19 6</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>29 1 4</td><td>30 2 5</td><td>23 18 6</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£.207 0 0	£.207 0 0	1832 -	197 16 0	197 16 0	1833 -	181 18 0	181 18 0		1831.	1832.	1833.	Medical } Depart- } ment }	£.177 18 4	167 13 7	157 19 6	Contingencies	29 1 4	30 2 5	23 18 6
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																									
1832 -	£.124 0 0	£.133 0 0																																									
1833 -	162 0 0	163 0 0																																									
	Receipt.																																										
1831 - - - - -	£.157 16 0																																										
1832 - - - - -	160 4 0																																										
1833 - - - - -	141 16 0																																										
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																									
1831 -	£.207 0 0	£.207 0 0																																									
1832 -	197 16 0	197 16 0																																									
1833 -	181 18 0	181 18 0																																									
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																								
Medical } Depart- } ment }	£.177 18 4	167 13 7	157 19 6																																								
Contingencies	29 1 4	30 2 5	23 18 6																																								
Supported one-half by voluntary subscription, the other by presentments obtained from the county of Galway only.	By private subscription, and county presentment only from the county of Galway.	By subscriptions, and by county presentment only on this county.																																									
I know of no alteration in the distribution of the funds that would render the establishment more efficient for the relief of the poor. I beg to suggest, that a small fever hospital attached to each dispensary would be the means of very much checking the extension of that disease in the county.	The funds of the institution are subject to constant changes, owing to subscribers not continuing their subscriptions.	The committee consider the funds not sufficient, and would not bear diminution, but suggest that it would render this establishment more efficient for the relief of the sick poor if some provision was added to supply the sick and valetudinarian with nourishment.																																									

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Milltown Dispensary.	Monivea Dispensary.	Oranmore and Ballinacourty Dispensary.																																												
James Blake, Esq. Medical Attendant.	Digby French, Esq., Surgeon.	Geo. Heathcote, Esq., M. D.																																												
The Milltown Dispensary opened May 15th, 1833.	Monivea Dispensary, established these 17 years, ending next January.	The Oranmore and Ballinacourty Dispensary has been abandoned by the subscribers, having been established only since January 1832.																																												
It is difficult to define my district, it being determined by the locality of subscribers. I am in the habit of receiving patients from ten parishes, some of which are in Mayo.	Seven parishes, all in said county.	—																																												
The dispensaries of Tuam and Dunmore.	None.	—																																												
There is no other dispensary within the above limits; nor has the committee determined my salary for this year, which, being the first of the institution, is more expensive in fixtures, instruments, &c. After all incident expenses, there may be a balance of between 30 <i>l.</i> and 40 <i>l.</i>	None.	There is an hospital and dispensary in Galway, about seven miles from Oranmore. I am not acquainted with the officers' salaries.																																												
I attend the Milltown Dispensary alone, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and reside on the spot.	None; except the above-mentioned one, which is open every day at 12 o'clock, and two entire days in each week, devoted to such cases as present themselves for relief.	I only attended the Oranmore Dispensary.																																												
Yes, I am in the habit of doing so on the requisition of a subscriber, stating the patient's inability to attend personally at the dispensary.	I do.	Besides the regular attendance at the dispensary, the subscribers usually sent for the physician upon urgent cases; the personal visits, however, were, with the exception of six or seven, all voluntary.																																												
Yes, a most accurate register of all cases; and the result, so far as practicable.	A register is kept of the occurrences of the dispensary. from the prescriptions of the physician, to the judgments of the old women famous for cures, or to their own imaginations, or even to the size, smell and taste of the medicines administered to them. In one case a man, a patient of mine, with a diseased knee, travelled some distance to see "the priest who married him," and who read what is called "a Gospel over him."	With respect to the result of the application of remedies (I presume), such is the character of the people, that it is almost impossible to state this result with any accuracy. In most cases they appeal																																												
The number of original cases on the books, is 600 and odd. The institution has only been open since May last.— <i>Vide answer 1st.</i>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Ad-mitted.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Re-lieved.</th><th>Dead.</th><th>In-curable.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>2,035</td><td>1,801</td><td>190</td><td>31</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>1,922</td><td>1,789</td><td>78</td><td>22</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>1,455</td><td>1,290</td><td>87</td><td>20</td><td>14</td></tr></tbody></table>		Ad-mitted.	Cured.	Re-lieved.	Dead.	In-curable.	1830 -	2,035	1,801	190	31	13	1831 -	1,922	1,789	78	22	12	1832 -	1,455	1,290	87	20	14	—																				
	Ad-mitted.	Cured.	Re-lieved.	Dead.	In-curable.																																									
1830 -	2,035	1,801	190	31	13																																									
1831 -	1,922	1,789	78	22	12																																									
1832 -	1,455	1,290	87	20	14																																									
Persons whose circumstances are known to their respective landlords to be above actual pauperism occasionally apply to a distant subscriber.	Not knowingly.	—																																												
By Messrs. Leslie & Co., Bride-street, Dublin, on the application of the treasurer.	By the druggist in Dublin, Messrs. Jeffris & Co., Merrion-row.	—																																												
Private subscriptions, 72 <i>l.</i> ; county presentment, 52 <i>l.</i> Expenditure as yet unknown.	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 125 8 0</td><td>£. 140 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>126 0 0</td><td>131 1 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>132 1 2</td><td>125 8 0½</td></tr></tbody></table> * GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Balance -</td><td>£. 14 17 10</td><td>-</td><td>5 1 4½</td></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>43 3 1</td><td>35 0 10½</td><td>37 4 3</td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>0 18 7</td><td>0 18 5½</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Incidents -</td><td>7 13 0</td><td>9 7 6</td><td>8 2 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Balance -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6 12 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>140 12 6</td><td>131 1 4</td><td>132 1 2</td></tr></tbody></table> * N. B.—True copy.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 125 8 0	£. 140 12 6	1831 -	126 0 0	131 1 4	1832 -	132 1 2	125 8 0½		1830.	1831.	1832.	Balance -	£. 14 17 10	-	5 1 4½	Salary -	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	Medicine -	43 3 1	35 0 10½	37 4 3	Rent -	0 18 7	0 18 5½	5 0 0	Incidents -	7 13 0	9 7 6	8 2 5½	Balance -	-	-	6 12 0		140 12 6	131 1 4	132 1 2	ACCOUNT of Receipt and Expenditure from January 1832 to October 1833: Receipt, £. 246. 2. 0. Expenditure, £. 258. 11. 5½. GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:—First year. Furnishing house as dispensary, £. s. d. firing, &c. - - - - 26 15 6 Medicines - - - - 36 3 1 Salary, Physician - - - 100 - - From January to Oct. 1832: Medicines - - - - 16 6 2½ Dispensary boy - - - - 4 6 8 Proportion of Physician's salary - 75 - -
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																												
1830 -	£. 125 8 0	£. 140 12 6																																												
1831 -	126 0 0	131 1 4																																												
1832 -	132 1 2	125 8 0½																																												
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																											
Balance -	£. 14 17 10	-	5 1 4½																																											
Salary -	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0																																											
Medicine -	43 3 1	35 0 10½	37 4 3																																											
Rent -	0 18 7	0 18 5½	5 0 0																																											
Incidents -	7 13 0	9 7 6	8 2 5½																																											
Balance -	-	-	6 12 0																																											
	140 12 6	131 1 4	132 1 2																																											
By subscriptions from Galway and Mayo residents, and presentment off Galway alone.	Supported by voluntary subscription, and assisted by county grant.	—																																												
The funds of the institution are too low to be extended to any object beyond the purchase and distribution of medicines.	I cannot consider any better manner to apply the funds.	Perhaps the alteration of the thatched cabins to slated ones would raise the condition of these poor people to greater comfort and cleanliness than could be done by any other means. It would save their straw for manure, and improve their crops; it would enable them to have clean rain-water at command for washing and cleaning, &c.; it would save them the time and expense of thatching; it would remove (supposing a chimney built with the slated roof) all smoke from the interior of their dwellings, which now causes ophthalmia, and prevents the ready curing of diseases of the lungs, &c.; it would enable them to preserve the interior of their house white-washed and dry, which at present is so difficult, owing to the imperfect thatching which they can only afford to bestow upon their houses.																																												

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY and LEITRIM.

Outerarde Dispensary.	Portumna Dispensary.	Ballinamore and Kiltubride Dispensary.
	<i>John Heron, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Wm. W. Irvine, Esq., Surgeon. John Lawder, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.</i>
The Outerarde Dispensary, and the only institution under my superintendence. It is situated at Outerarde, and was established at the spring assizes of 1831.	Portumna Dispensary, established in 1821.	The Ballinamore Dispensary and the Kiltubride Dispensary, both were established in January 1829, for the relief of the poor.
The entire of one, and part of the second parish of the Established Church, and two entire and part of two other parishes of the Roman Catholic church, all in the county of Galway.	Four parishes. In the same county.	Six parishes, part of one (Drumreilly), is in the county of Cavan.
There is none of either nearer than Galway, a distance of 14 Irish miles; or Clifden, 27 Irish miles.	One dispensary in county of Galway, and two in the adjoining county of Tipperary.	None.
There is no other medical or surgical institution whatever in my district.	No. £. 66 per annum, with five shillings for each midwifery case; paid by the subscriber who gives the recommendation.	None.
I attend the Outerarde Dispensary only. The amount of my salary fluctuates according to the funds of the institution, and I attend three days in each week, to dispense and compound medicines, and visit the sick poor at their habitations, when required, on the alternate days.	I attend only the one, for which my salary is 66 l. per annum, and which is open two days in each week.	I attend two (Kiltubride and Ballinamore); Kiltubride is seven miles from Ballinamore, where I reside, and which I attend only one day in the week, the other, two days; for the former I receive 28 l., and the latter 62 l. a year.
I do, except to persons who are not deemed worthy objects of charity, and who can afford to employ a professional person.	I do.	In all cases where they are unable to attend at the dispensaries, they are visited in their own houses.
There is, and how they have been disposed of; and in very many cases the result; but in some, it is impossible to ascertain the result.	The applications for medical aid, and a register of the cases, with the results, are kept by me; the result, in comparison with the number, favourable.	A correct registry is kept of all cases recommended to the dispensaries.
In 1831, total 3,154. Not having the book for this year just now here, I cannot give a detailed account of the results accurately. In 1832, admissions, 1,692; repetitions, 911; cured, 1,356; relieved, 287; dead, 49; total, 2,603.	2,366 persons have received medical aid within the last three years; the principal diseases being dyspepsia, inflammatory affections of the organs situated in the chest and abdomen, diseases of the skin, diseases of the eye, and fevers.	I have been only superintendent of the dispensaries since the 26th June 1833; within that period, 1,300 persons have received medicine and advice.
There may very possibly, but not with my knowledge; as my district (the largest I believe in the county) is so extensive, I must, in many instances, rely on the recommendation of the subscribers; others there are who subscribe small sums in order to obtain relief, who could not afford to employ professional advice or medicines.	It does occasionally, but by no means often.	Occasionally.
Out of the general fund, and procured by the Treasurer.	The medicines are compounded and supplied by me, on two days in the week, to those externs who are able to attend at the dispensary; and at all hours, as occasion may require, to those who may be very ill and unable to attend.	Any medicines ordered by me, are supplied by druggists in Dublin; Boileau & George supply the Ballinamore, and Todd & Stanly the Kiltubride.
Receipt. 1831 - - - £. 63 0 0 1832 - - - 90 0 0 1833 - - - 106 0 0	Receipt. Expenditure. 1831 - £. 100 13 7 ½ £. 94 5 1 ½ 1832 - 102 14 5 ½ 101 9 3 ½ 1833 - 102 15 2 101 0 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Medical superintendence - - £. 66 0 0 Rent and contingencies - - 9 0 0 Balance for Medicines, Carriage, and Postage - - - - -	There has been subscribed this year, for both dispensaries, 136 l., and the county give 100 l.; I am unable to state what has been the receipts or expenditure heretofore.
The expenditure, time does not at present permit me to draw out, as my duties oblige me to be in constant attendance; I shall, however, as soon as I can obtain sufficient time, forward it.		
It is supported by private local subscription, and a presentment (equal in amount to the sum subscribed), granted by the grand jury, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, and only from the county of Galway.	By subscriptions and presentment from one county, viz. county of Galway.	By subscription and presentment from the county of Leitrim.
I really cannot at this moment; for although it may appear like egotism, I do not think the small funds by which this charity is supported, could be more prudently, more usefully, or more satisfactorily distributed.	I cannot suggest any improvement in the distribution of the small funds of this establishment.	

CONNAUGHT—LEITRIM.

Dromod and Cloone Dispensaries.	Drumahaire Dispensary.	Manor Hamilton Dispensary.																											
<i>Thomas William Burke, Esq., Surgeon, and J. Nesbitt, jun., Esq., Secretary.</i>	—	Surgeon <i>Durdas</i> and Committee.																											
The Dromod and Cloone Dispensaries; Dromod, established 27th November 1829; Cloone, established in the year 1830, to afford further relief.	Drumahaire Dispensary.	Manor Hamilton Dispensary.																											
Seven parishes; in county Roscommon, Kilmon, Kilglass, Jannon; county Leitrim, Annaduff, Mohill, Cloone, Fenagh.	Three and a half; all in Leitrim, except the half parish, which is in the county Sligo.	Seven; one in the county of Cavan.																											
Leitrim Infirmary, nine miles; Longford Infirmary, ten miles, with dispensaries attached; and Mohill Dispensary, five miles.	Manor Hamilton, Drumahaire and Sligo.	A dispensary at Drumahaire, seven miles distant.																											
There is not.	None.	None.																											
I attend Dromod on each Friday, six miles, and Cloone each Tuesday, nine miles, from residence; salary 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Only one.	I attend but the one dispensary.																											
By a regulation of the committee, when patients are unable to attend the dispensary, on their getting a certificate to that effect from a subscriber, I am bound to attend at their houses, at 5 <i>s.</i> each visit.	Yes.	Certainly.																											
Yes, there is a registry kept. All persons recommended by subscribers are attended to, generally with success.	Yes.	A correct registry is kept; all applications have been attended to; the various results cannot here be enumerated.																											
1831 - - - 4,400 1832 - - - 4,220 1833 - - - 4,347 Fever, pleurisy, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery; those are the general diseases.	Five hundred cases, since the institution was intrusted to me three months ago.	From 1830 to 1831 - - - 4,279 1831 - 1832 - - - 5,371 1832 - 1833 - - - 3,488																											
It does but very seldom; if known to be such, they are not attended to.	Yes.	It may occur that persons should participate in the benefits of the charity, whose means would enable them to provide for their own wants; but every precaution is taken against such contingencies.																											
Purchased by the committee, and supplied to the patients by the surgeon through an assistant, who is paid by the committee 10 <i>l.</i> a year, including house-rent.	Out of the fund subscribed, and by Messrs. Pollock, Figges & Co.	Purchased from druggists in Dublin.																											
<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Subscriptions & Presentments.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 105 0 0</td><td>£. 100 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>93 10 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>104 0 0</td><td>101 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><u>£. 309 0 0</u></td><td><u>£. 294 10 0</u></td></tr> </table>		Subscriptions & Presentments.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 105 0 0	£. 100 0 0	1832 -	100 0 0	93 10 0	1833 -	104 0 0	101 0 0		<u>£. 309 0 0</u>	<u>£. 294 10 0</u>	Institution established only in July 1832. Expenses up to July 1833, 130 <i>l.</i>	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipts, including Balances in Treasurer's hands.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 179 1 3</td><td>£. 148 3 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>153 6 8</td><td>132 7 10</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>187 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>151 14 5</td></tr> </table>		Receipts, including Balances in Treasurer's hands.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 179 1 3	£. 148 3 9	1832 -	153 6 8	132 7 10	1833 -	187 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 14 5
	Subscriptions & Presentments.	Expenditure.																											
1831 -	£. 105 0 0	£. 100 0 0																											
1832 -	100 0 0	93 10 0																											
1833 -	104 0 0	101 0 0																											
	<u>£. 309 0 0</u>	<u>£. 294 10 0</u>																											
	Receipts, including Balances in Treasurer's hands.	Expenditure.																											
1831 -	£. 179 1 3	£. 148 3 9																											
1832 -	153 6 8	132 7 10																											
1833 -	187 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 14 5																											
By subscriptions and presentments off county Leitrim only.	Private subscription.	By subscription and presentment from county Leitrim alone.																											
The funds of the institution, in proportion to the number of persons requiring assistance, are so limited, that any thing further than medical relief could not possibly be afforded.	The funds of the institution under my charge are barely sufficient to meet its present demands.	Hitherto the funds of the Manor Hamilton Dispensary have been most efficiently managed, and we cannot suggest any alteration for the benefit of the poor, save an increase of funds.																											

CONNAUGHT—LEITRIM, MAYO and ROSCOMMON.

Mohill and Drumsna Dispensary.	Erris Dispensary.	Ballyleague Dispensary.																																
	Matthew Bourns, Esq., Surgeon and Accoucheur.	B ^{ro} G. O'Connor, Esq., Surgeon.																																
Mohill Dispensary, and Drumsna branch of same, established in the year 1817, to give medical and surgical advice and medicines to the poor; recommended by subscribers.	The Erris Dispensary, established 17th Sept. 1830.	Ballyleague Dispensary, established in the year 1827. No more than one exclusively for the relief of the sick poor.																																
Six parishes, or rather the greater part of the poor of six parishes; one parish in Roscommon.	Two parishes, both in this county.	Five parishes, all in the same county; but many come from other parishes, if recommended by subscribers.																																
There is a dispensary in Dromod; one in Elphin; one in Strokeston, within ten miles of this town.	There is no other dispensary, infirmary or public hospital within ten miles.	Only those already mentioned.																																
There is a dispensary attached to the County Hospital, within three miles of Drumsna, and eight from Mohill; 200 <i>l.</i> Irish currency allowed the surgeon of the infirmary, and 50 <i>l.</i> for dispensary in this county, with rooms.	There is no dispensary, hospital or infirmary in my district, but the one above set forth. My salary for attending it is 75 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Only one dispensary within ten miles, and the county infirmary; cannot say what emoluments the medical attendants derive.																																
I attend only one dispensary, five miles from my residence; and the dispensary in this town allowed a salary of 92 <i>l.</i> a year for every thing, including apothecary's salary, two days each week.	Only one, and that I attend on two days in the week.	Only one; twice weekly; the salary varies, some years 45 <i>l.</i> and some 55 <i>l.</i> , regulated by the number of subscribers.																																
I do not consider it my duty to attend any cases where the person is able to pay, without being paid.	I do, subject, however, to the regulations of this dispensary, a recommendation from a subscriber being necessary for each applicant.	I invariably attend the poor when recommended (or my own knowledge), by subscribers, without any emolument.																																
There is a registry kept, with very little good, as the poor do not attend regularly.	There is a register kept of all cases, setting forth the number, name, age, residence, date of admission, by whom recommended, diseases, treatment, result of such treatment, remarks, of every applicant.	There is a register kept; the applicants have been almost cured when relief was solicited in time.																																
The average numbers in attendance for the last three years, 9,200. Dyspepsia, fevers, variola, measles, inflammation, &c. &c.	Applications, 2,134; out of which died about 50; fever, diarrhoea, dysentery and scorbutic affections prevail here.	There have been at least 3,000; fever, generally of typhoid class, worms, dentition, dyspepsia, small pox, measles, scrofula, scurvy, wounds and ulcers of various kinds.																																
Very often.	I cannot take it upon myself to answer in the affirmative.	Seldom, unless recommended by a subscriber.																																
By a druggist.	By me, a sum of from 20 <i>l.</i> to 25 <i>l.</i> being annually granted by the committee for this purpose; the medicine account and medicines to be submitted for the approval of said committee, as also every account pertaining to this dispensary.	By the treasurer's order, who accounts on his oath to the grand jury.																																
200 <i>l.</i> a year is about the expenditure.	<table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>My salary for first year, 1830-31,</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>For medicines - - - - -</td><td>25</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>For year 1831-32, Salary - - -</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td> Medicines - - -</td><td>25</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Salary for year 1832-33 - - -</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - - - -</td><td>19</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Total for three years -</td><td>£.294</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr></table>		£.	s.	d.	My salary for first year, 1830-31,	75	0	0	For medicines - - - - -	25	0	0	For year 1831-32, Salary - - -	75	0	0	Medicines - - -	25	0	0	Salary for year 1832-33 - - -	75	0	0	Medicines - - - - -	19	5	6	Total for three years -	£.294	5	6	The amount of receipt for the last three years, 315 <i>l.</i> The expenditure, exclusive of my salary, amounted to something more than half that sum.
	£.	s.	d.																															
My salary for first year, 1830-31,	75	0	0																															
For medicines - - - - -	25	0	0																															
For year 1831-32, Salary - - -	75	0	0																															
Medicines - - -	25	0	0																															
Salary for year 1832-33 - - -	75	0	0																															
Medicines - - - - -	19	5	6																															
Total for three years -	£.294	5	6																															
By subscriptions, and by presentment from only one county.	By subscriptions, donations and by presentments obtained from the county of Mayo, and none but from that county.	By private subscription and presentments, and only from one county.																																
I think there is great abuse of all the charitable institutions in the country; there are many abuses that might be changed and done away with.	By reason of the very limited funds of the Erris Dispensary, I cannot suggest any alteration that could be made in the regulations of this dispensary, more likely to be productive of benefit than the present; there are many things advisable, but nothing could be accomplished without an increase of funds.	I cannot, save if it were imperative on the medical officer to reside near his dispensary to afford relief in cases of great emergency at any time, as well as the stated days of attendance.																																

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

Boyle Dispensary.	Castlerea County Dispensary.	Croghan Dispensary.										
The Committee.	Luke Kelly, Esq., M. D.	The Committee.										
Boyle Dispensary.	The Castlerea County Dispensary, established in the year 1814.	Croghan Dispensary.										
Portions of seven parishes in the counties Roscommon and Sligo.	Four large parishes in the county of Roscommon.	Five parishes in the county Roscommon.										
At Elphin, nine miles from Boyle; French Park, seven miles; and Croghan, four miles and a half Irish.	There are three other dispensaries within ten miles of Castlerea; viz. Loughlin, French Park and Tulsk dispensaries.	Elphin, four miles and a half; Boyle, five miles; French Park, seven; and Carrick, in the county Leitrim, five miles.										
None.	There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary in my district. I receive but 60 <i>l.</i> per annum as a salary for my professional attendance.	None.										
Only one.	I attend but the Castlerea Dispensary. I am required to attend it two days in each week, from 11 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M.; besides, I give my attendance on the intermediate days in any case of emergency.	Croghan, five miles from Boyle, where I reside, and also Boyle.										
Yes.	I always give my personal attendance whenever medical or surgical aid is required; both my assistant and myself visit patients at their respective houses, when unable to attend.	When recommended by subscribers.										
A register kept, and all applications attended to.	A register is kept of the persons recommended for advice and medicine; and their diseases, treatment, &c. &c. entered, and yearly report made by the physician to the committee.	Yes.										
About 17,000 applications attended to for the last three years, embracing every description of disease, medical and surgical.	It does not appear that any register of the patients was kept by my predecessor; but since I have been elected to the charge of the institution, I have carefully registered the names of the patients, places of abode, diseases, subscribers' name, date of recommendation, visits, results and observations; the last report published embraces from 1st of October 1832 to the 20th of June 1833, and contains a clear registry of 4,486 distinct cases; 98 persons visited at their own houses, and eight patients supplied with patent trusses. The diseases were of a varied character, depending very much on changes of weather, seasons and other causes; the more common and frequent being those arising from bad food, bad clothing, damp and privation.	About 2,000 last year, and 1,700 this present year; I have not been in the dispensary for a longer time.										
Occasionally, when recommended by subscribers.	Many persons are recommended to the institution for a participation in the benefits of the charity, which is an abuse, they not being proper objects for gratuitous relief.	None.										
Purchased from Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, from the dispensary funds.	The medicine is purchased of the best quality, from Dublin druggists, and paid for by the treasurer out of the yearly funds; it is compounded and dispensed by my assistant, under my direction.	Stanley & Co., Bride-street, Dublin.										
<table><tr><td>Income.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - 130 12 8</td><td>140 17 8</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 128 10 9</td><td>146 11 0½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 138 5 6</td><td>156 7 10½</td></tr></table> General heads of Expenditure:—Salaries to physicians and surgeons, 60<i>l.</i> per annum; to apothecary, 25<i>l.</i> per annum; medicines average about 40<i>l.</i> per annum; all other incidental charges nearly 30<i>l.</i>	Income.	Expenditure.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1830 - 130 12 8	140 17 8	1831 - 128 10 9	146 11 0½	1832 - 138 5 6	156 7 10½	I cannot give any statement as to the receipts and disbursements during the years that my predecessor was in office. In the year 1832, the receipts were, by private subscription, 85<i>l.</i> 9<i>s.</i>; county presentment, 85<i>l.</i> 9<i>s.</i>; making a total of 170<i>l.</i> 18<i>s.</i> The expenditure for medicine, house-rent, physician, assistant and porter (including a balance of 28<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> 1<i>d.</i> due for medicines supplied in the former year of my predecessor) amounted to 175<i>l.</i> 18<i>s.</i> 3<i>d.</i> The subscription and county presentment for the current year amounts to 166<i>l.</i> 14<i>s.</i> The expenditure cannot be stated properly until the close of the year, but it is confidently expected that it will be less than last year, although the applications at the dispensary for relief have been much on the increase.	I cannot give the amount of expenditure and receipt, as the treasurer is on government duty in the north of Ireland, he having the books.
Income.	Expenditure.											
£. s. d.	£. s. d.											
1830 - 130 12 8	140 17 8											
1831 - 128 10 9	146 11 0½											
1832 - 138 5 6	156 7 10½											
Subscriptions and presentment on county Roscommon.	By private subscriptions, and presentment off the county of Roscommon.	By subscription and presentments from the county of Roscommon.										
None.	So long as the present system exists of establishing dis-	None.										

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

Elphin Dispensary.	Tarmonbarry and Kilglass Dispensary.	French-park Dispensary.																										
Henry Lynch, Esq., M.R.C.S. Michael Dillon, Esq., M.D.	Terence Shanly, Esq. Medical Attendant.	Alexander O'Ferrall, Esq., M.D.																										
The Elphin Dispensary, established on its present plan in 1820.	Tarmonbarry and Kilglass Dispensary, established November 1829, at Ruskey, for giving medicine and attendance to sick poor.	I attend the French-park Dispensary at present. This has been, I believe, established upwards of 17 years; its object to give gratuitous advice and medicine to the neighbouring poor.																										
Six parishes; namely, Elphin, Shankill, Kilmacumsey, Aughrim, Creeve and Cloonaff.	Kilglass and Tarmonbarry, county Roscommon, Anaduff and Bornacoola, Leitrim, Cloongesh, Longford; part of the last three parishes is in the neighbourhood of Ruskey, and their poor come to my dispensary.	About seven or eight parishes are included in the French-park Dispensary district, all in the same county.																										
A dispensary at Croughan, four miles distant; one at Tulsk, five miles; one at Strokestown, five miles and a half; one at French-park, eight miles; at Boyle, nine miles; and at Carrick, seven miles.	Longford Infirmary, eight miles; Carrick-on-Shannon, ten; Dromod Dispensary, two; Drumsna, six; Mohill, six; (the above dispensaries are in the county Leitrim); Strokestown, eight; Elphin, ten, county Roscommon.	The Elphin Dispensary within eight miles; the Castlereagh within eight; the County Hospital is eighteen miles distant.																										
There is no dispensary nearer than four Irish miles distant. The salary for medical attendance on dispensaries in this county has been limited, by a resolution of the grand jury, to 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is no hospital or infirmary within my district.	In this district there is no hospital or infirmary (French-park Dispensary excepted); the salary 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.																										
I attend but one dispensary in Elphin, where I reside, open two days in each week; a physician and surgeon are attached to it, whose salary has been reduced, in consequence of the grand jury resolution, from 50 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> a year each.	One dispensary, no infirmary or hospital; residence, Strokestown, distance eight miles; amount of salary, 50 <i>l.</i> annually; attendance two days in each week, Mondays and Thursdays.	The French-park Dispensary is attended two days in the week; I attend no other.																										
In severe illness the patients are visited at their residences, particularly when so recommended by a subscriber; domiciliary visits are required to an unusual extent.	The committee, consisting of seven members, have reserved a power of giving house-tickets wherever medical or surgical aid is required.	If the case is urgent and dangerous, I consider it incumbent on the medical attendant to give his personal assistance; independent of duty, the feelings of humanity and religion should prompt every person to do good.																										
Such a register is kept.	A regular registry is kept of all the applicants at the dispensary, and a separate one for visiting-tickets. The treatment of the different diseases in general successful, and the patients are perfectly satisfied with the attention paid them.	—																										
The most frequent disorders of adults are the varieties of dyspepsia and consequent visceral diseases, occasionally typhus, particularly in seasons of scarcity; and in the winter pulmonary complaints prevail to a great extent.	Total number of applicants for the last three years, 10,264; visited at their own houses, 150. I cannot give an exact return of the persons relieved, as their friends have not furnished me with a list of the recoveries or deaths. Fevers of almost every type, affections of the chest, rheumatism, small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, croup, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, epilepsy, dropsy, diseases of the skin very prevalent, and frequent attendance on puerperal cases.	—																										
It does so occur very frequently, as almost all the applicants receive tickets of admission from a few subscribers residing near the institution, who cannot know their circumstances; but the medical officers	It frequently happens that persons able to pay get medicine from my dispensary, particularly, when sudden or dangerous illness occurs.	Many persons, in comfortable circumstances, and middle ranks of life, apply for relief, and thus participate in the benefits of the charity, which is solely intended for the poor.																										
A list of the medicines required is given by the medical attendants to the treasurer, who thereupon orders them from a druggist.	I give a list of the medicines required to the treasurer, Rev. Thomas Lloyd, rector, Kilglass-gebe, and he orders them from Messrs. Leslie and Co., 40, Bride-street.	The medicines of French-park are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co., Bride-street, Dublin.																										
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £.178 15 10½</td><td>£.170 17 7</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 182 7 4½</td><td>173 9 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 171 13 5½</td><td>166 11 7½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - £.79 18 0</td><td>74 15 8</td><td>86 19 4</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c. 77 19 3</td><td>83 10 4½</td><td>62 8 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage of do. 3 15 8½</td><td>4 7 2½</td><td>4 16 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Lard, &c. 3 5 0</td><td>4 14 9</td><td>4 13 6</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs, Postage, &c. - } 5 19 7½</td><td>6 1 11</td><td>7 13 10½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £.178 15 10½	£.170 17 7	1831 - 182 7 4½	173 9 11	1832 - 171 13 5½	166 11 7½	1830.	1831.	1832.	Salaries - £.79 18 0	74 15 8	86 19 4	Medicine, &c. 77 19 3	83 10 4½	62 8 5½	Carriage of do. 3 15 8½	4 7 2½	4 16 5½	Fuel, Lard, &c. 3 5 0	4 14 9	4 13 6	Repairs, Postage, &c. - } 5 19 7½	6 1 11	7 13 10½	Between presentments and private donations, 400 <i>l.</i> for three years; expenditure 378 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , for same period. Medical attendance, medicine, house-rent, fuel, and clerk, comprise the general items of expenditure.	The funds for the last three years average 90 <i>l.</i> per annum, that is, 45 <i>l.</i> from subscription, and 45 <i>l.</i> from the county.
Receipt.	Expenditure.																											
1830 - £.178 15 10½	£.170 17 7																											
1831 - 182 7 4½	173 9 11																											
1832 - 171 13 5½	166 11 7½																											
1830.	1831.	1832.																										
Salaries - £.79 18 0	74 15 8	86 19 4																										
Medicine, &c. 77 19 3	83 10 4½	62 8 5½																										
Carriage of do. 3 15 8½	4 7 2½	4 16 5½																										
Fuel, Lard, &c. 3 5 0	4 14 9	4 13 6																										
Repairs, Postage, &c. - } 5 19 7½	6 1 11	7 13 10½																										
By private subscriptions and presentments from the county of Roscommon, which generally equal in amount the sum subscribed.	By private subscription and presentment; there is a presentment got off the county annually, equal to the amount of private subscription. The river Shannon divides Leitrim and Longford from Roscommon, at Ruskey, but they get no presentment from either.	Supported by the subscriptions of private individuals, and by the presentment of an equal sum from the county Roscommon.																										
The funds of the institution, in our opinion, are managed with great judgment and economy.	I cannot suggest any change in the distribution of the funds that support the dispensary which I attend that could be of greater advantage to the poor. If our funds were more ample, there is nothing I would recommend before the distribution of blankets and rugs to all householders not keeping nor able to keep a cow.	—																										

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

Keadue Dispensary.	Lecarrow Dispensary.	Loughglynn Dispensary.																														
George Munns, Esq., Surgeon.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Edmund Kelly, Esq. Medical Attendant.																														
Keadue Dispensary, for the relief of the sick poor of the neighbourhood; established March 6th, 1819.	Lecarrow Dispensary.	The Loughglynn Dispensary, established in 1819. I do not attend any other dispensary, and there is no infirmary but the County Infirmary at Roscommon.																														
Parish of Kilronan, ditto of Croosna, part of Kilmactrany, and part of Toomna, all in the county Roscommon, and part of Kiltoghart, county Leitrim.	The five constituting the union of Killenvoy, and all in same county.	There are five parishes in the district I attend, densely inhabited by very poor people.																														
A dispensary in Boyle, county Roscommon, near ten miles; ditto in Kiltubride, about seven miles; an infirmary and dispensary in Carrick-on-Shannon, seven miles distant; both county of Leitrim.	There is an infirmary, with a dispensary attached, at Roscommon, distant seven miles; a dispensary at Athlone, distant seven miles; and one at Brideswell, distant seven miles.	There are two other dispensaries within ten miles of Loughglynn, Castlereagh and French-park dispensaries.																														
None within the district above-mentioned, but there is in Carrick-on-Shannon.	No.	There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary in my district: the salary I am allowed is 60 £. per annum.																														
I attend only the Keadue Dispensary, which is seven miles distant from my residence (at Carrick-on-Shannon); the salary is 60 £. per annum; 40 £. for professional attendance, and 20 £. for compounding; I attend two days in the week, Tuesdays and Saturdays.	The physician attends the Lecarrow Dispensary only, the salary for which was 50 guineas per annum; but, in consequence of the great consumption of medicine, he has got but 40 £. the last year.	I attend but one dispensary, Loughglynn; I have attended it two days in each week. Since it was established in 1819, and when required, I give my attendance on the intermediate days at the dispensary, and to any of the poor who may require it at their houses.																														
It is not obligatory on me, but I consider it my duty, and do so in particular cases; I now allude to patients in their own houses.	The physician is not required to attend external patients but in certain cases, when called upon by one of the subscribers.	I give my personal attendance whenever medical or surgical aid is required: my assistant and myself visit persons at their houses who are unable to attend at the dispensary.																														
There is a register kept of each individual case; the name, age, disease, by whom recommended, and treatment.	Yes.	A register is kept of all the persons recommended for advice and medicines, their names and mode of treatment entered, and a report made to the committee.																														
The number of persons treated in the year 1831 were 1,365, and there were 5,126 distinct prescriptions or attendances; for the year 1832 there were 1,727 cases, and 5,991 prescriptions; and in the present year, 1833, up to 16th November, there were 1,855 cases, and about 6,000 prescriptions.	1831, 2,900 patients relieved; 1832, 4,750; and in 1833, to 2d July, 3,330; all sorts of diseases, from cutaneous eruptions to fevers. medicine, whose names were not registered. The diseases were of various kinds, such as I have met among the poor people for upwards of 40 years in this country, induced generally by bad food, bad clothing, bad lodgings, changes of weather, exposed to cold and wet, fevers, affections of the lungs, bowels and skin, scrofula, dropsy, rheumatism, &c. &c.	From February 1831 to 1832 - - 6,602 — 1832 to 1833 - - 4,972 — 1833 to 1834 - - 4,065 all distinct cases; several were attended and received																														
I consider it the case in some instances.	Yes, on some few occasions, when the subscriber recommending has been imposed upon.	Several persons in good circumstances, well able to provide medical advice and medicines, are recommended to dispensaries by the subscribers, and receive what should be only given to the poor; this is an abuse not in the power of the medical attendants entirely to correct, as subscribers would feel offended if their recommendations were not attended to; I have frequently complained of it.																														
The medicines are supplied by a druggist in Dublin, and paid for out of the general funds of the institution.	By Dublin druggists; formerly by Clifford & Co., now by Boileau & George.	The medicine is procured of the best quality from Dublin druggists, and paid for out of the yearly funds; it is compounded and dispensed by me and my assistant.																														
The answer to this query I have received from Colonel Tenison, the manager of the dispensary, as near as he can come to it, for the principal part of the expense comes on him. <table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £.76 18 10</td><td>£.82 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 88 10 0</td><td>93 13 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 68 0 0</td><td>71 15 0</td></tr><tr><td>£.233 8 10</td><td>£.248 1 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £.76 18 10	£.82 12 6	1831 - 88 10 0	93 13 6	1832 - 68 0 0	71 15 0	£.233 8 10	£.248 1 0	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.101 0 0</td><td>£.87 19 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 82 15 0½</td><td>82 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 89 8 10</td><td>80 6 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - £.52 10 0</td><td>52 10 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine 35 9 6</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>40 6 0</td></tr></table> Note.—The principal items only are here set down, from want of room. balance due to the ensuing year; the expenditure for this year cannot be made out until the end of the year, which will be in February 1835. The receipts and expenditure most commonly agree.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.101 0 0	£.87 19 7	1832 - 82 15 0½	82 10 0	1833 - 89 8 10	80 6 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - £.52 10 0	52 10 0	40 0 0	Medicine 35 9 6	30 0 0	40 6 0	County presentment, in year 1832 - £.65 14 4½ Subscriptions - " 1832 - 65 14 4½ £.131 8 9 Presentment off the county - - £.58 6 4 Subscriptions - - - - 58 6 4 £.116 12 8 Subscriptions for 1834 - £.57 3 4 } £.114 6 8 Presentment for 1834 - 57 3 4 } The expenditure varies, leaving sometimes a
Receipt.	Expenditure.																															
1830 - £.76 18 10	£.82 12 6																															
1831 - 88 10 0	93 13 6																															
1832 - 68 0 0	71 15 0																															
£.233 8 10	£.248 1 0																															
Receipt.	Expenditure.																															
1831 - £.101 0 0	£.87 19 7																															
1832 - 82 15 0½	82 10 0																															
1833 - 89 8 10	80 6 0																															
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																
1831.	1832.	1833.																														
Salaries - £.52 10 0	52 10 0	40 0 0																														
Medicine 35 9 6	30 0 0	40 6 0																														
By subscription and presentment from the county Roscommon alone.	By subscriptions and a grand jury presentment, equal in amount to that of the subscriptions.	By presentments off the county of Roscommon, and by private subscriptions.																														
I am not able to suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds better than how they exist at present; but had we sufficient funds, the establishment of two beds for accidents would be necessary, as many such occur among the colliers, and the workmen of the Arigna Iron-works in the neighbourhood.	An increase of funds, to enable us to have a resident physician, would certainly render the institution more efficient.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds, or in the management of the dispensary, which could render an institution so limited in funds more efficient or useful to the poor; every economy is observed, and all the assistance that such an institution can afford is given to the poor.																														

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON and SLIGO.

Tulsk Dispensary.	Ballymote Dispensary.	Castleconnor and Kilglass Dispensary.																								
H. O'Ferrall, Esq., M. D.	Joseph Loughheed, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.	W. Whittaker, Esq., M. D.																								
Tulsk Dispensary; its object, to give gratuitous advice and medicine to the very poor. Established in or about the year 1818.	The Ballymote Dispensary, established in the year 1818.	Castleconnor and Kilglass Dispensary. I am physician only to the above institution; it was established for the relief of the poor in the year 1828.																								
In the Tulsk district are included, I think, three or four parishes, all in the same county.	There are about nine parishes, all in this county.	The parishes of Castleconnor, Kilglass, Killmoremoy and part of Easkey, in the county Sligo, Attymass and Kilgarvon in Mayo.																								
The Roscommon County Hospital, within ten miles; Elphin Dispensary, within six miles; Strokestown Dispensary, within six miles; all Irish miles.	There are three dispensaries within ten miles, the Coolany, the Riverstown and Tubbercurry.	One only, Dromore West Dispensary; it is about nine miles and a half distant.																								
No other hospital or infirmary in the district; salary from 50 <i>l.</i> to 55 <i>l.</i>	There is no infirmary in this district.	The above dispensary is the only medical institution in my district.																								
I attend the Tulsk Dispensary now solely, distant from my residence (Bloomfield) about two miles, on two days each week; I attended two dispensaries some time since, one of which I gave up.	I do not attend any other dispensary; and my salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend two days in the week, and when any urgent case presents itself.	I attend only the above dispensary; it is four miles from my residence; salary 50 <i>l.</i> per annum; attend twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.																								
I consider it my duty to personally visit cases of danger, where a prompt and quick remedy appears essential (though I get no pecuniary consideration for this extra duty.)	I do think it indispensably necessary to give my personal attendance when required, which is almost every day in the year, at their own houses, rather huts.	I consider my attendance on the above days comprises my duty as dispensary physician and surgeon; however, I do not hesitate to attend urgent cases when they happen to occur in my district generally.																								
I have kept no register of cases for two years back, the crowds of patients scarcely allowing me time; but the previous years I kept one.	There is a register kept, and the applications attended to in every instance with very good effects.	No register kept of my attendance on incidental extern cases above alluded to.																								
The principal diseases were dyspepsia, &c. typhus, dropsy (ascites), catarrh, bronchites, dysuria, rheumatism (acute), hepatitis, hydrocephalus, pleuritis, pneumonia, &c.; the pneumonia typhoid often presents itself.	The number relieved amounts to 3,500. Diseases: dyspepsia, catarrh, chronic affections of the lungs, diseases of the bones and joints, cephalalgia and gastrodymie.	<table><tr><th>Periods of Admission.</th><th>Number of Patients for each year.</th><th>Discharged, cured or relieved.</th><th>Died.</th><th>Remaining.</th><th>Total.</th></tr><tr><td>March 31, 1831</td><td>934</td><td>698</td><td>10</td><td>226</td><td>934</td></tr><tr><td>" 1832</td><td>1,582</td><td>1,273</td><td>13</td><td>296</td><td>1,582</td></tr><tr><td>" 1833</td><td>986</td><td>810</td><td>18</td><td>158</td><td>986</td></tr></table>	Periods of Admission.	Number of Patients for each year.	Discharged, cured or relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	March 31, 1831	934	698	10	226	934	" 1832	1,582	1,273	13	296	1,582	" 1833	986	810	18	158	986
Periods of Admission.	Number of Patients for each year.	Discharged, cured or relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.																					
March 31, 1831	934	698	10	226	934																					
" 1832	1,582	1,273	13	296	1,582																					
" 1833	986	810	18	158	986																					
Many comfortable people and farmers share in the benefit of this charity when more convenient than a shop. Many surgical cases are treated here, the County Hospital being so far off.	Scarcely ever; where the people have the comforts of life, they do not generally require medicines in this very healthy district.	I have had some such applications; instances of this nature, however, occur rarely.																								
The Tulsk Dispensary medicines are supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co., Bride-street, Dublin.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau, George & Co., Bride-street, Dublin; they are druggists.	Supplied by committee from the house of Messrs. Pollock, Figges & Co., Dublin.																								
I cannot just now state particulars as to a certainty, but I should think the average receipt of funds for the last three years about 90 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i> The expenditure on medicine from 40 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i>	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£.160 0 0</td><td>£.160 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>160 0 0</td><td>160 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>122 0 0</td><td>120 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries -</td><td>£.112 10 0</td><td>112 10 0</td><td>75 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>47 10 0</td><td>47 10 0</td><td>45 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£.160 0 0	£.160 0 0	1831 -	160 0 0	160 0 0	1832 -	122 0 0	120 0 0		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salaries -	£.112 10 0	112 10 0	75 0 0	Medicine, &c.	47 10 0	47 10 0	45 0 0	The Rev. Mr. Borrows, treasurer and secretary to this institution, being at present absent in Dublin, it is not in my power to answer this query.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1830 -	£.160 0 0	£.160 0 0																								
1831 -	160 0 0	160 0 0																								
1832 -	122 0 0	120 0 0																								
	1830.	1831.	1832.																							
Salaries -	£.112 10 0	112 10 0	75 0 0																							
Medicine, &c.	47 10 0	47 10 0	45 0 0																							
Supported by one county presentment, and private subscriptions in same county.	By subscriptions and an equal amount of presentment, and only from one county.	Supported by private subscription and presentments off the county of Sligo only.																								
Should the subscribers bind themselves to give dispensary admission tickets to none unless the poor, this would render the funds more efficient and more ample.	I cannot, the funds being limited at present; but that some more efficient means are required is certain. The poor are absolutely in a most heart-rending condition. I cannot fully describe the wretchedness of the poor.	I think it would be judicious to give the medical superintendent such an increase of salary as would enable him to attend the poor at their houses, when required in this extensive district, who are utterly unable to pay for advice, the salary of 50 <i>l.</i> per annum being an inadequate remuneration for this attendance.																								

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.

Collooney Dispensary.	Drumcliff Dispensary.	Dromore West Dispensary.
	<i>J. Powell, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Travers Homan, Esq. M. D.</i>
Collooney Dispensary, established July 1832; and St. John's Dispensary, established about a year previously; both intended for the relief of the destitute sick.	Drumcliff and Chamlish Dispensary, established in 1822.	Dromore West Dispensary, established in 1822.
Principally Ballysodare and parts of two or three other parishes, all in the same county.	Two extensive parishes, containing a population of more than 24,000 inhabitants in the county Sligo.	Five extensive parishes in the same county.
Sligo Dispensaries, Hospital and Infirmary; Riverstown, Ballymote, Collaney and Drumahair, in the county Leitrim.	The Sligo hospitals only; distance from Corney and Grange, where the dispensaries are held for the accommodation of the poor, upwards of six and ten miles.	None.
There is no other dispensary or hospital within my district.	None.	None.
I attend St. John's Dispensary, Sligo, two days in the week, and Collooney one day; the salary for Collooney, 50 <i>l.</i> St. John's depends on the amount of the funds, being 31 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> last year.	I attend only the above dispensary; salary 50 <i>l.</i> per annum. No medical practitioner in that extensive district. I reside in Sligo; attendance two days in each week. required. I receive 46 <i>l.</i>	I attend the Sligo Fever Hospital daily, and reside in the town of Sligo. I attend the dispensary two days in the week; it is twelve miles distant, nearly midway between Sligo and Ballina, in which line there is no medical practitioner; there is a resident apothecary attached to the dispensary, who visits the sick at all times when per annum for Fever Hospital, and 56 <i>l.</i> for dispensary.
I do.	In case of accidents, fevers, severe inflammatory affections, &c. &c.	In all serious cases.
There is a register kept of the applicants, and the names of those that recommend them, with their cases, treatment, termination, &c. the result being satisfactory.	There is.	There is.
Since the establishment of this dispensary, July 1832 to the present time, there have been 1,900 relieved; a general statement of their diseases would be tedious; suffice it to say, that the principal are inflammatory diseases of the chest and abdomen, with fevers and dyspepsia.	3,877 patients were admitted to the dispensary for the last three years, out of which number between 500 and 600 were visited by me at their own residences. The diseases treated were fevers, inflammations, accidents, dropsy, &c.	Upwards of 600 patients have been visited at their own houses during the last three years by me, exclusive of many external visits made by the resident apothecary. The diseases treated were injuries, accidents, fevers, inflammations, dropsy, &c. &c.
Persons so circumstanced have frequently applied, but have as frequently been rejected on that account; in urgent cases persons of that description get advice, but must purchase medicines.	A few persons have got medicines who were in tolerable circumstances; but the distance from Sligo being great, and the cases urgent, induced me to give them.	Sometimes, not frequently.
By the treasurer.	By Stanley & Co., druggists, and a few from Murray, apothecary, Sligo.	By druggists.
The amount of expenditure for each year is generally between 55 <i>l.</i> and 60 <i>l.</i>	Receipts averaging each year about 110 <i>l.</i> ; expenditure nearly the same. My salary 50 <i>l.</i> , rent of two houses and register 13 <i>l.</i> per annum, the remainder for medicines.	Receipts about 130 <i>l.</i> annually; expenditure nearly the same. Physician's salary, 55 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; apothecary's salary, 26 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> ; the balance, for medicines, &c.
By subscriptions, and presentments from the county Sligo.	By subscriptions, charity sermons, petty sessions, fines and presentments off the county of Sligo.	Equally by subscription and presentment from one county.
No; I think it is as efficient as it possibly can be from the amount of the funds.	I feel confident had we more ample funds, the institution would be rendered more efficient, as there might be a resident apothecary; but the limited funds there are, I believe to be managed with the greatest economy.	Such small funds for so extensive a district have been managed with the greatest economy, and to the most advantage.

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.

Riverstown and Sligo Dispensaries.	Sligo Dispensary.	Saint John's Dispensary.																					
<i>Thomas Burrows, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Mr. J. Murray, Reg. and Apoth.</i>	<i>James Kenny, Esq., Surgeon.</i> <i>Thomas Armstrong, Esq., Physician.</i>																					
Riverstown Dispensary and Sligo Dispensary, both having for their object the relief of the poor. Riverstown Dispensary established June 1822.	The Sligo Dispensary, established in the town of Sligo about 30 years, for the general treatment of disease, attended by Dr. Irwin, who also attends the Coolany Dispensary, established about 18 years, for the Riverstown Dispensary, which has been established	The Saint John's Dispensary, under the care of Dr. James Kenny, senior physician, Dr. Thomas Armstrong, physician and surgeon, and the apothecary, was opened on the 19th December 1831; the object of which was, of having a dispensary open daily, and of making it imperative on the medical officers to visit the sick poor at their own houses, when unable to attend personally, and also to no lying-in hospital has yet been established for their relief.																					
similar purposes, and by Dr. Burrows, the physician to about 10 years.	attend the lying-in poor within the corporation, as																						
Sixteen; some in Roscommon.	Persons recommended by subscribers attend the Sligo Dispensary from every part of the county of Sligo, and often from the neighbouring counties.	No certain number of parishes within the county. We receive patients from different parts of the county, and also from the adjoining parts of the county of Leitrim, distant from Sligo seven or eight miles, the subscribers being scattered over the country.																					
Ballymote and Collooney Dispensaries.	The St. John's, in the town of Sligo; Coolany, within seven miles of Sligo; Collooney, six miles from Sligo; Riverstown, nine miles from Sligo; Carney, five miles from Sligo; Grange, a branch of the Carney, about ten miles from Sligo; the Sligo Fever Hospital, in the town of Sligo; County Infirmary, in the town of Sligo; and Dromehaire Dispensary, eight miles from Sligo, in the county of Leitrim.	1. Dromehaire Dispensary, county of Leitrim, seven miles distant; 2. Riverstown Dispensary, county of Sligo, nine miles; 3. Collooney Dispensary, county of Sligo, five miles; 4. Coolany Dispensary, county of Sligo, nine miles; 5. Ahamlash and Carney Dispensaries, county of Sligo, seven and four miles distant.																					
None.	None.	There is an infirmary, a fever hospital and dispensary, all situate in the parish of Calry, being one of the parishes of the Union of St. John, Sligo, unattached, as far as we know. The emoluments derived by the medical officers of these intitutions we could not well ascertain.																					
I attend the Riverstown Dispensary, distant from my residence upwards of ten miles, once a week, at a salary of 60 <i>l.</i> a year; and Sligo Dispensary at 50 <i>l.</i> a year; attendance two days in the week, being in the town of Sligo, in which I reside.	This interrogatory is partly answered in the replies to questions 1 and 3, both physicians residing in the town of Sligo. Besides the Sligo Dispensary and Coolany Dispensary, Dr. Irwin also attends the Fever Hospital, which requires daily attendance. The attendance at the Sligo Dispensary is two days in the week, and patients are visited on the intermediate days, when the cases are of such a nature as to require it. Each physician receives a salary of 60 <i>l.</i> of the late Irish currency for attending the Sligo Dispensary.	Dr. Kenny attends only the St. John's Dispensary; Dr. Armstrong attends the St. John's and the Collooney Dispensaries, five miles off. The united salary of the medical officers of the St. John's is only 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. The principal days are Mondays and Thursdays for those who are able to attend personally.																					
When called upon I always attend.	The physicians consider it their duty to give their personal attendance when called on.	Certainly; we are obliged by the rules of the institution to attend the poor confined by illness at their own houses, and the lying-in women within the corporation, that is, a mile all round the town; but we often go three or four miles to objects in distress, on the recommendation of subscribers.																					
A medical register is kept at each institution of every application; each patient remains on the books till discharged cured, with the result of satisfaction to the patients and subscribers.	A register is kept of all cases recommended, and a medical register of the diseases and treatment.	A registry is kept of the names, ages and residence of the patients, also the names and residence of the subscribers recommending them, besides physicians' books, where the history of their diseases are carefully taken down; the remedies employed, and the result given at the close, whether cured, relived or died.																					
The account of the dispensary begins and ends annually in June. The number of patients, from June 1830 to June 1833, have been 1,985; the diseases generally are chronic, dyspeptic, cutaneous, injuries of all sorts, and pyrexia, &c. &c.	The number treated in the Sligo Dispensary for the last three years was 7,527; the greater number of cases consisted of the pyrexia, disorders which the labouring poor are usually subject to, and pulmonary and visceral diseases, dyspeptic complaints, surgical cases, especially affections of the skin, and midwifery cases.	The number of patients admitted since its opening, on the 19th December 1831 to the 26th June 1833, the date of last report, not including two months of cholera, were 2,625, of whom 2,306 were cured, or relieved, 16 died, and 303 remained in attendance; and of the above number, 576 sick poor, including 23 laborious midwifery cases, were regularly visited at their own houses, and had medicines dispensed to them daily. The general statement of diseases would be too numerous to state here.																					
It does, as it would appear, from either their clothing or mode of living.	Frequently, but the medical officers have no power to control them.	Seldom, or never.																					
They are sent by a druggist from Dublin, and compounded at each institution by the attendant apothecary.	The medicines are procured from Messrs. Leslie, Druggists, in Dublin, and compounded at the dispensary by an apothecary.	By an order from the treasurer, the Rev. James Donlevy, on the Dublin druggists; namely, Pollock & Co., Capel-street, and Leslie & Co., Bride-street, to whom we beg leave to refer.																					
The expenditure for the year ending June 1831, cannot be given with accuracy, as the present officer and committee were appointed after that year; for the year 1832 the receipt was 107 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; expenditure—salaries, viz. doctor, apothecary, registrar, 73 <i>l.</i> ; medicine, house-rent and sundries, 26 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; 1833 the receipts were 101 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; the expenditure, as above, 97 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i>	The receipts for the last three years was 1,206 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> ; and the expenditure was 1,169 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> The expenditure consists entirely of medicine and surgical necessities, such as trusses, &c. for the patients; the salaries of the physicians, apothecary and porter; fuel and stationery.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>£. 199 3 3</td><td>£. 242 8 2½</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Salaries -</td><td>-</td><td>£. 128 10 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sundries -</td><td>-</td><td>69 17 10½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicine -</td><td>-</td><td>84 0 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent -</td><td>-</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833 -	£. 199 3 3	£. 242 8 2½	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			Salaries -	-	£. 128 10 0	Sundries -	-	69 17 10½	Medicine -	-	84 0 4	Rent -	-	10 0 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																					
1833 -	£. 199 3 3	£. 242 8 2½																					
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																							
Salaries -	-	£. 128 10 0																					
Sundries -	-	69 17 10½																					
Medicine -	-	84 0 4																					
Rent -	-	10 0 0																					
By private subscriptions and presentment from the county of Sligo only.	Supported by private subscriptions and presentments off the county of Sligo.	By subscriptions, donations and presentments off the county of Sligo only.																					
I can offer no suggestion, it being so often and deliberately considered.	We can suggest no alteration by which the funds of our establishment could be more beneficially applied to the relief of the poor.	The present funds are scarcely adequate to meet the urgent demands for medicine, &c., as you may perceive in the answer to No. 11; we therefore cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution																					

of the funds now at our disposal; but, if constant employment, or some other means, could be adopted, to enable them to procure good food, good clothing, fuel, &c., we have no hesitation in asserting, that in proportion as you add to the comforts of the poor, in the same ratio will disease be diminished, and consequently the application for medicine lessened.

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.		LEINSTER—CARLOW.																																
Tubbercurry Dispensary.	Borris Dispensary.	Carlow Dispensary.																																
William Powell, Esq., M.D. L.R.C.S.E.	Medical Officer and Committee.	James Porter, Esq., Surgeon.																																
Tubbercurry Dispensary; its object is to give advice and medicine to the sick poor, and, if required by a subscriber, to attend in their own houses such individuals as are rendered incapable, by disease or injury, from coming to the institution. It was established on the 16th of July 1833.	The Borris Charitable Dispensary; I have the charge of no other.	The Carlow Dispensary; but one in the town; its object, the relief of the sick poor; established in the year 1805.																																
Two very extensive parishes, viz. Achonry and Kilmatigue, both situated in the county of Sligo.	There are six parishes in my district, all in the county of Carlow. The district attached to this institution is indeed very large, extending in three directions for seven miles.	Cannot say the number of parishes; the district extends three or four miles around Carlow, and goes into the Queen's County and county Kildare.																																
Two, Ballymote and Coolany, both of which are situated about eight or nine Irish miles from my dispensary.	Bagnalstown and Leighlinbridge.	Carlow Infirmary, Carlow Fever Hospital, Tul-low Fever Hospital and Dispensary; also a dispensary in the following places: Castle Dermot, Athy, Baltinglass, Myshall, Bagnalstown, Leighlin Bridge, Ballickmoyler.																																
None.	None in my district. I have never inquired as to the salary of any medical gentleman. There is a dispensary attached to the fever hospital in Bagnalstown, which is not in my district.	There is not.																																
I attend but one dispensary, where I reside; the salary 40 <i>l.</i> yearly; and one day in each week exclusively devoted to the poor.	I only attend the Borris Dispensary, which is every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 A.M. to 12 o'clock noon.	But one, Carlow Dispensary, every day; distance from dispensary a few yards; salary 63 <i>l.</i> annually.																																
Certainly.	I do conscientiously feel myself obliged to attend on every case requiring medical and surgical relief.	Yes.																																
Yes, a book is kept, in which is recorded the name, age, disease, treatment and the final result, which appears to me to have been in general the conferring of important benefit on the poor applicants.	There is, and a list is published once a year, for the consideration and information of the governors and committee.	Yes.																																
From the 29th of August 1833, the day on which the dispensary was first opened, to the 12th of December 1833, 200 patients have been admitted; 113 of whom were cured, 24 relieved, 3 died, and 60 remain under treatment.	<table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>2,166</td><td>2,229</td><td>1,874</td></tr></table>	1831.	1832.	1833.	—	—	—	2,166	2,229	1,874	Nineteen thousand within the last three years; every description of disease treated.																							
1831.	1832.	1833.																																
—	—	—																																
2,166	2,229	1,874																																
Sometimes I have found this to be the case, owing, I suppose, to the subscriber not being acquainted with the circumstances of the patient he recommends.	As much as possible I avoid doing so, since my appointment in December last to the institution; but I believe it was almost indiscriminately the case previously.	None but paupers are admissible to the institution.																																
The medicines are purchased from a Dublin druggist, and the debt liquidated by the grand jury donation.	They are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists of Dublin, and paid for from the funds, ordered under my direction.	By a druggist from Dublin.																																
The institution has not been sufficiently long founded to reply to this interrogatory.	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £.161 9 4</td><td>£.</td><td>164 5 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 155 9 4</td><td></td><td>154 15 4</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 167 2 6½</td><td></td><td>167 2 4½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831	- £.161 9 4	£.	164 5 5	1832	- 155 9 4		154 15 4	1833	- 167 2 6½		167 2 4½	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £.190 9 0</td><td>£.</td><td>153 14 8</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 164 4 0</td><td></td><td>170 11 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 146 4 0</td><td></td><td>164 18 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830	- £.190 9 0	£.	153 14 8	1831	- 164 4 0		170 11 4	1832	- 146 4 0		164 18 0
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																
1831	- £.161 9 4	£.	164 5 5																															
1832	- 155 9 4		154 15 4																															
1833	- 167 2 6½		167 2 4½																															
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																
1830	- £.190 9 0	£.	153 14 8																															
1831	- 164 4 0		170 11 4																															
1832	- 146 4 0		164 18 0																															
One-half the support is obtained by subscription; the other half is a grant obtained from the Sligo grand jury.	By voluntary contributions and a county grant, but principally by Thomas Kavanagh, esq.	By subscription and presentments; the presentments obtained from the county Carlow.																																
I am not aware of any change that would tend to confer more relief on the poor in the distribution of the funds.	I am of opinion the funds could not be better applied than they are at present.	I cannot.																																

LEINSTER—CARLOW.

Clonegal Dispensary.	Hacketstown Dispensary.	Myshall Dispensary.																															
Wm. Durdin, Esq. M.D.	Henry W. Morton, Esq.	R. Boyce, Esq. M.D.																															
The Clonegal Dispensary, established in March 1822, for giving advice and medicine gratis to the poor.	Hacketstown Dispensary, established in the year 1830.	The Myshall Dispensary was established the 1st May 1827.																															
The district comprises the parish of Clonegal; but any poor person applying at the dispensary obtains advice and medicine.	Three, viz. Hacketstown, Clonmore, in the county Carlow, and Mayne, in the county Wicklow.	Four parishes: Myshall, Banagh, Finagh and Ballon, all in the county of Carlow.																															
The Newtownbarry Dispensary; the Myshall Dispensary; the Tullow Dispensary, and Carnew Dispensary.	Dispensaries: Kiltegan, Aughrim, Tinahely, Carnew and Shillelagh, in the county Wicklow and Tullow, county Carlow: one in Baltinglass; Infirmary and Fever Hospital in Stradford, Wicklow.	At Tullow, county of Carlow, eight miles from Myshall, a dispensary and fever hospital; at Baginbally, county of Carlow, eight miles and a half from Myshall, a dispensary; at Newtown Barry, county of Wexford, six miles from Myshall, a dispensary.																															
There is no hospital or infirmary within the district. The medical attendant of the Clonegal Dispensary receives about 20 <i>l.</i> per annum.	No dispensary in my district but the one I attend; salary 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is no hospital or infirmary within my district.																															
The medical attendant of the Clonegal Dispensary attends no other; the dispensary is situate about twenty yards from his house.	Hacketstown Dispensary; days of attendance, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	I only attend one dispensary two days each week, for which I am paid 40 <i>l.</i> per year.																															
Personal attendance is given by the medical attendant when medical or surgical aid is required.	I do, where the patients or invalids are incapable of attending at the dispensary.	I consider it my duty to attend when called on by a subscriber.																															
A registry of the patients is kept, stating the disease, prescription, cures and deaths.	There is a register kept of all cases, let the result be good or unfavourable.	A register is kept of all cases where advice and medicine are required.																															
Number of patients, 5,409. Cured, 4,320; relieved, 1,068; died, 21. The diseases are such as may be expected to occur in a country district purely agricultural. The parish is remarkably healthy, the proportion of deaths to the number of inhabitants being about 1 in 91 per annum.	Persons relieved, 5,053. Diseases treated according to the remote and proximate symptoms that appeared.	The number of persons relieved from 1st July 1830 to 1st July 1833, 5,034; number visited at their own houses, 166. The most prevalent diseases are, fevers, indigestion, coughs and eruption.																															
Persons often obtain advice and medicine at the dispensary who might be able to pay for medicines, but not for advice.	None apply but those recommended by subscribers.	It has occurred in some few instances, when medicine could not be procured nearer than eight miles.																															
The medicines are procured from the druggist, paid for by the treasurer out of the subscriptions and presentments, and dispensed by the medical attendant.	By an order from the treasurer on Boileau & George, druggists, Dublin.	The medicines are supplied out of the dispensary funds.																															
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£.36 0 0</td><td>£.36 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 17 0 0</td><td>17 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 42 0 0</td><td>42 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£.36 0 0	£.36 0 0	1831	- 17 0 0	17 0 0	1832	- 42 0 0	42 0 0	The average receipts for the last three years, by subscription, 60 <i>l.</i> ; the same amount by presentment; the total, 120 <i>l.</i> ; principally expended on my salary, and drugs, with house-rent.	<table><tr><td>By subscription for three years</td><td>£.83 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>By grant from the County</td><td>- 83 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Cash in Treasurer's hands</td><td>- 23 16 8½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.190 4 8½</td></tr></table>	By subscription for three years	£.83 4 0	By grant from the County	- 83 4 0	Cash in Treasurer's hands	- 23 16 8½		£.190 4 8½											
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																															
1830	£.36 0 0	£.36 0 0																															
1831	- 17 0 0	17 0 0																															
1832	- 42 0 0	42 0 0																															
By subscription for three years	£.83 4 0																																
By grant from the County	- 83 4 0																																
Cash in Treasurer's hands	- 23 16 8½																																
	£.190 4 8½																																
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Expended for three years—																															
<table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>£.24 0 0</td><td>7 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 12 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>22 0 0</td></tr></table>	1830.	1831.	1832.	Salaries	£.24 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	Medicine	- 12 0 0	10 0 0	22 0 0		<table><tr><td>Doctor's salary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£.120 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>- 44 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent, housekeeper's salary</td><td></td><td></td><td>30 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Cowpock Institution, fuel, &c.</td><td></td><td></td><td>- 4 16 2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.199 10 2</td></tr></table>	Doctor's salary	-	-	£.120 0 0	Medicine	-	-	- 44 14 0	House-rent, housekeeper's salary			30 0 0	Cowpock Institution, fuel, &c.			- 4 16 2				£.199 10 2
1830.	1831.	1832.																															
Salaries	£.24 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0																														
Medicine	- 12 0 0	10 0 0	22 0 0																														
Doctor's salary	-	-	£.120 0 0																														
Medicine	-	-	- 44 14 0																														
House-rent, housekeeper's salary			30 0 0																														
Cowpock Institution, fuel, &c.			- 4 16 2																														
			£.199 10 2																														
Supported by subscriptions and by presentment from the county Carlow.	By subscription and presentment on county Carlow.	By subscription and presentment, obtained from county of Carlow.																															
The funds are small, but distributed with economy, and cannot suggest any change to render them more efficient.	The funds being so small, are easily distributed.	From the very limited means at the disposal of the dispensary committee, I could not suggest any better appropriation of the funds for the better relief of the poor.																															

LEINSTER—CARLOW—DUBLIN.

Tullow Dispensary.	Balbriggan and Stamullen Dispensaries.	Booterstown Dispensary.																																																
	Medical Attendant and Committee.	Medical Attendant and Governors.																																																
The Tullow Dispensary, established in the year 1822.	Balbriggan Dispensary, established in 1810; my appointment 1819; Stamullan, opened privately in 1828; as a county dispensary 1830, to afford advice, medicine and surgical assistance at the dispensaries on particular days, and visits when required by note.	Booterstown Dispensary, established in 1827. There is no other dispensary or hospital in connexion.																																																
Four: Tullow, Rathvilly, Ballen and Clonmore; the three first in county Carlow, the last in the county Wicklow.	Four in county Dublin; two in county Meath.	In my district there is one parish, and portions of three others in the county of Dublin, and a portion of another in the city of Dublin.																																																
The County Infirmary, Carlow, seven miles; the Bagnalstown Dispensary, nine miles; the Myshall Dispensary, eight miles; and the Hacketstown, nine miles.	Skerries, three miles from Balbriggan, formerly a branch; Rush, six miles; in town of Swords, two, eight miles; Julianstown, five miles; Duleek, nine miles; Hospital and Dispensary in Drogheda, eight miles; Old Town, eight miles.	To the best of my knowledge, the following are within ten miles; viz. County Infirmary and Dispensaries at Rathdown, Stillorgan, Clondalkin, Drum, Lucan, Rahany, Glasnevin, Killiney, Oldtown, Howth, Castleknock, Santry, Swords, Rathfarnham, Tallagh, Newcastle, Rush, Skerries, Malahide, Chapelizod.																																																
There is a dispensary in the immediate neighbourhood of Tullow; but being recently established, the salary is not ascertained.	Not one.	There is no other dispensary or hospital, in my district.																																																
I attend the Tullow Dispensary only, and am obliged to attend two days in the week.	Balbriggan, my residence; open three days each week; salary about 90 £. Stamullan, three miles distant; dispensary aid, three days, one at dispensary and two at my house. Salary, 52 £., with private visits for both when required by note.	I attend no other dispensary, infirmary or hospital.																																																
I do consider it my duty to attend when required.	Certainly, and to visit at their houses when they are prevented by illness from attending the dispensaries, when required by note.	Certainly, I consider it my duty to give personal attendance whenever it is required.																																																
There is a regular registry of all the cases admitted; the third quarter of the present dispensary year, 789 applicants have been registered.	It has always been kept, and advice, medicines, surgical and midwifery operations afforded as required.	Yes.																																																
The prevailing diseases are dyspepsia, pectoral disease and typhus fever.	<table><tr><td>For Balbriggan, from Oct. 1830 to Oct. 1831 -</td><td>Persons.</td></tr><tr><td>" " 1831 to - 1832 -</td><td>- 3,980</td></tr><tr><td>" " 1832 to - 1833 -</td><td>- 7,873</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>- 3,573</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>15,426</td></tr><tr><td>For Stamullan, from July 1830 to 1831 -</td><td>- 327</td></tr><tr><td>" " 1831 to 1832 -</td><td>- 579</td></tr><tr><td>" " 1832 to 1833 -</td><td>- 479</td></tr><tr><td>Total for three years -</td><td>- 1,385</td></tr></table>	For Balbriggan, from Oct. 1830 to Oct. 1831 -	Persons.	" " 1831 to - 1832 -	- 3,980	" " 1832 to - 1833 -	- 7,873		- 3,573		15,426	For Stamullan, from July 1830 to 1831 -	- 327	" " 1831 to 1832 -	- 579	" " 1832 to 1833 -	- 479	Total for three years -	- 1,385	2,104 cases attended within last three years, which were chiefly accidents, inflammations, bowel complaints, rheumatism, venereal, ulcers, consumption, cholera, midwifery, dentition and fevers.																														
For Balbriggan, from Oct. 1830 to Oct. 1831 -	Persons.																																																	
" " 1831 to - 1832 -	- 3,980																																																	
" " 1832 to - 1833 -	- 7,873																																																	
	- 3,573																																																	
	15,426																																																	
For Stamullan, from July 1830 to 1831 -	- 327																																																	
" " 1831 to 1832 -	- 579																																																	
" " 1832 to 1833 -	- 479																																																	
Total for three years -	- 1,385																																																	
Seldom.	By regulations of dispensary, if any such obtain admittance, they can be struck off the list of patients.	Never.																																																
By the committee appointed to manage the affairs of the dispensary, and have been always procured from Boileau & George, Bride-street, Dublin.	By my order, at Messrs. Boileau & George, Bride-street; paid for by treasurer, after account being approved by committee; I compound and distribute them myself.	By a wholesale druggist in Dublin.																																																
The amount of voluntary subscriptions for the last year is 71 £. 4s.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 144 12 0</td><td>£. 144 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>164 14 0</td><td>161 9 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>135 19 3</td><td>135 19 3</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary to Surgeon, }</td><td>£. 81 3 10½</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>90 0 2</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>52 12 6½</td><td>47 1 2</td><td>38 12 1</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries -</td><td>10 15 7</td><td>14 8 3</td><td>7 7 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 144 12 0	£. 144 12 0	1831 -	164 14 0	161 9 5	1832 -	135 19 3	135 19 3	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary to Surgeon, }	£. 81 3 10½	100 0 0	90 0 2	Medicine -	52 12 6½	47 1 2	38 12 1	Sundries -	10 15 7	14 8 3	7 7 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Total receipt of 1831 -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>103 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto - 1832 -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>103 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto - 1833 -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>120 0 0</td></tr></table> The expenditure is for drugs, rent of dispensary, and surgeon's salary.		£.	s.	d.	Total receipt of 1831 -	-	-	103 4 0	Ditto - 1832 -	-	-	103 4 0	Ditto - 1833 -	-	-	120 0 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																
1830 -	£. 144 12 0	£. 144 12 0																																																
1831 -	164 14 0	161 9 5																																																
1832 -	135 19 3	135 19 3																																																
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																		
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																															
Salary to Surgeon, }	£. 81 3 10½	100 0 0	90 0 2																																															
Medicine -	52 12 6½	47 1 2	38 12 1																																															
Sundries -	10 15 7	14 8 3	7 7 0																																															
	£.	s.	d.																																															
Total receipt of 1831 -	-	-	103 4 0																																															
Ditto - 1832 -	-	-	103 4 0																																															
Ditto - 1833 -	-	-	120 0 0																																															
It has been supported since its establishment both by county aid and voluntary subscriptions; but, owing to the politics of the subscribers, the grand jury have refused to present at the last assizes, and have presented for another, established within the last year in the immediate neighbourhood of Tullow, so that now the old dispensary is merely supported by voluntary contributions.	Supported by private subscription, and a grant for each dispensary.	By subscriptions and presentments from the grand jury of the county of Dublin alone.																																																
The funds in this dispensary are now so limited, that I could not suggest any useful alteration.	Not of the present funds; but if an hospital, with a few beds, were attached to each large dispensary, it would do more service in keeping down disease than the present plan of one county hospital, where this district is populous.	I cannot; but all dispensaries assisted by grand juries should be made to give daily attendance to the poor, as sickness does not admit of delay.																																																

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Castleknock Dispensary.	Chapelizod Dispensary.	Clondalkin Dispensary.																																				
Medical Attendant and Committee.	Medical Attendant and Committee.	Medical Attendant and Committee.																																				
Castleknock Dispensary.	Dispensary for the united parishes of Chapelizod, Ballyfermot and Palmerstown; established in the year 1819.	The Clondalkin Parochial Dispensary.																																				
Five; namely, Castleknock, Clonsilla, Mulhuddart, Ward and, Cloghran, all in the county of Dublin.	The above-named united parishes, county of Dublin.	The Unions of Clondalkin, and all in the county of Dublin.																																				
Dublin, Dunboyne, Lucan, Chapelizod.	Dublin, within three miles, where there are many; Castleknock, about the same distance.	There is a dispensary in Lucan, Chapelizod, Castleknock, Dunboyne, Leixlip, Maynooth, Celbridge Hospital and Dispensary; Newcastle, Tallaght, Rathfarnham, Rathcool; several hospitals and dispensaries in Dublin.																																				
No.	None.	No.																																				
No.	I am assistant surgeon to the Royal Hospital, Kilmmainham, where I reside, and which is two miles from this dispensary, and for which I receive 10 s. per diem. Chapelizod Dispensary 40l. per annum. Attendance daily.	My attendance is given to Clondalkin alone.																																				
Yes.	Unquestionably.	I do.																																				
Yes.	A register is kept.	There is a registry kept.																																				
1831 1,287 1832 1,023 1833 1,020 3,330	3,074 persons were attended at the dispensary and at their own dwellings. Deaths very few; principally aged persons and young infants.	From the 1st December 1830 to 1st December 1833, there have been visits at their own houses, 3,662; applications at the dispensary, 9,053, and vaccinated, 77. The epidemics were, cholera, influenza, scarletina, whooping-cough, measles, with the various kinds of fever; there were also inflammation of lungs, liver, bowels and throat, and diseases of the eye, &c. &c.																																				
Not to our knowledge.	The parishes being extremely poor, it does not often happen.	The medicines are not given to any but the poor.																																				
Ordered from Messrs. Boileau and George, druggists, Bride-street.	By order to the Governor and Company of Apothecaries Hall, Dublin	By an order from the chairman, signed by the treasurer, and supplied by Messrs. Boileau and George, druggists.																																				
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.170 17 6½</td><td>£.169 15 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 174 3 0</td><td>174 8 10</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 184 4 6</td><td>171 15 6½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary to Med. Attendant</td><td>£.105 5 0</td><td>105 5 0</td><td>105 5 0</td></tr><tr><td>Lodging Money to ditto</td><td>31 10 0</td><td>31 10 0</td><td>31 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>25 0 0</td><td>25 0 0</td><td>25 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>8 0 4</td><td>12 13 10</td><td>10 0 6½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.170 17 6½	£.169 15 4	1832 - 174 3 0	174 8 10	1833 - 184 4 6	171 15 6½		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary to Med. Attendant	£.105 5 0	105 5 0	105 5 0	Lodging Money to ditto	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	Medicine	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	Contingencies	8 0 4	12 13 10	10 0 6½	Received from March 1830 to February 1831 - - - £.86 11 - Expended for Medicines, Rent of Rooms, contingencies, such as Stationery, Coals, Printing, &c. } 34 11 2 Received 1831 to 1832 £.82 9 0 - Expended £.42 9 0 " 1832 to 1833 - 86 16 0 - Expended - 33 2 10½	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - Subscriptions £.51 3 0</td><td>Med. Attendant - £.33 0 0 Medicine - - - 7 16 7½ Contingencies - - 10 6 4½ 51 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - Subscription and presentment - £.102 6 0</td><td>Med. Attendant - £.75 0 0 Medicine - - - 13 12 11 Contingencies - - 13 13 1 102 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - Subscription and presentment - - - £.87 7 0</td><td>Med. Attendant - £.80 7 4½ Medicine - - - 6 13 2 Contingencies - - 0 6 5½ 87 7 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - Subscriptions £.51 3 0	Med. Attendant - £.33 0 0 Medicine - - - 7 16 7½ Contingencies - - 10 6 4½ 51 3 0	1832 - Subscription and presentment - £.102 6 0	Med. Attendant - £.75 0 0 Medicine - - - 13 12 11 Contingencies - - 13 13 1 102 6 0	1833 - Subscription and presentment - - - £.87 7 0	Med. Attendant - £.80 7 4½ Medicine - - - 6 13 2 Contingencies - - 0 6 5½ 87 7 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1831 - £.170 17 6½	£.169 15 4																																					
1832 - 174 3 0	174 8 10																																					
1833 - 184 4 6	171 15 6½																																					
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Salary to Med. Attendant	£.105 5 0	105 5 0	105 5 0																																			
Lodging Money to ditto	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0																																			
Medicine	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0																																			
Contingencies	8 0 4	12 13 10	10 0 6½																																			
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1831 - Subscriptions £.51 3 0	Med. Attendant - £.33 0 0 Medicine - - - 7 16 7½ Contingencies - - 10 6 4½ 51 3 0																																					
1832 - Subscription and presentment - £.102 6 0	Med. Attendant - £.75 0 0 Medicine - - - 13 12 11 Contingencies - - 13 13 1 102 6 0																																					
1833 - Subscription and presentment - - - £.87 7 0	Med. Attendant - £.80 7 4½ Medicine - - - 6 13 2 Contingencies - - 0 6 5½ 87 7 0																																					
Subscriptions and presentments from county of Dublin.	By subscriptions, and a presentment from the grand jury, county of Dublin.	By subscriptions and presentment of the county Dublin Grand Jury.																																				
No.	I cannot.	We cannot suggest any alteration whereby the funds of this institution could be better or more advantageously employed, inasmuch as they are barely sufficient for the purposes of our dispensary.																																				

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Dublin General Dispensary.	Dublin South-eastern General Dispensary.	Dundrum Dispensary.																																																																																																																
Charles M'Carthy, Esq., M.D.	John Thwaites, Esq., M.D.	William Burke, Esq., M.D.																																																																																																																
The Dublin General Dispensary, established in 1782, extends its aid to the sick poor in all parts of this city within the Circular Road; it is attended by six ordinary physicians, and three supernumerary ones; a consulting physician, and a physician accoucheur, for dangerous cases of parturition; also	South-eastern General Dispensary, established January 1st, 1829. It affords medical and surgical aid to the sick poor of an extensive district. Such persons as are able to attend are received from all parts of the town; those who require to be visited must reside within a certain district of the city.	The Dundrum Dispensary, established the 1st January 1816 as an independent dispensary, had been a branch of the Rathdown Dispensary hitherto.																																																																																																																
	The entire of St. Mark's, part of St. Peter's, and part of St. Anne's, all in the city of Dublin.	It provides medicine, and medical advice and assistance, and occasionally obstetric aid gratuitously for the poor of an extensive and mountainous district in the barony of Rathdown, comprehending the parishes of Tamo, Kilgobbin, Kiltaman, and parts of adjoining parishes, all in same county.																																																																																																																
	We presume that this query refers only to country dispensaries.	There is a dispensary and hospital at Enniskerry, a dispensary at Rathfarnham; one between Kingstown and the Black Rock, called the Rathdown Dispensary; and a small one at Stillorgan.																																																																																																																
	There is a dispensary attached to the Hospital of St. Mark's, and another to the hospital in Baggott-street. The medical officers in either institution receive no salary.	There is no hospital nor infirmary in the district. My salary has been 90 <i>l.</i> , 110 <i>l.</i> , 100 <i>l.</i> per annum in different years, and this year it is 80 <i>l.</i> Profitable practice exceedingly limited.																																																																																																																
By a bye-law of the Dispensary, physicians and surgeons attached to this institution vacate their situations on being appointed to other similar charities. A physician and surgeon attend every day, Sunday excepted, in monthly rotation, at the institution, to prescribe for such patients as are able to go out, and all the medical officers are in constant daily attendance on the sick	This dispensary is attended by six medical gentlemen; only two of them are connected with hospitals in the city of Dublin, which they visit every day, and receive no salary.	I attend only one dispensary; it is accessible for the poor at all times, but particularly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. I reside in the village where the dispensary is situated.																																																																																																																
It is the duty and uniform practice of the physicians and surgeons to give their personal attendance in every case, and they receive no compensation whatever for their laborious duties.	The physicians and surgeons of the dispensary consider it their duty to give their personal attendance to all cases recommended by subscribers and to urgent cases without recommendation.	It is my duty to give my own personal attendance whenever medical or surgical aid is required.																																																																																																																
A register is kept of the name, residence, recommender, medical attendant, and whether intern or extern, of every patient; but no regular account of the diseases or their terminations.	A registry of the kind alluded to is kept.	Annual Reports are published and circulated of the number of cases where applications have been made for aid, of the way generally in which they have been disposed of, and with what results, as far as these can become cognisable under the circumstances of cases, situated as these have been, scattered over a district of such extent.																																																																																																																
In the year 1831, 11,090 patients; in 1832, 12,797; in 1833, 11,663; of whom 3,208 were attended at their homes; of the patients, more than one-fourth are attended at their own homes.	For the year 1830, the total number of patients has been 5,314; for 1831, the number has been 5,714; for 1832, 5,730. Diseases of every kind present themselves at the dispensary; the most usual are fevers of all types, pulmonary and abdominal diseases, affections of brain (occasional), injuries from surrounding public establishments, venereal (largely), and scrofula.	The Report of 1830 records 1,214 applications; it says, that no severe epidemic visited the district during the year; that measles and whooping-cough prevailed a good deal among children, but with few fatal results; and that, of some cases of scarletina, one proved fatal. Small-pox attacked one child in an infant school, but did not affect others, manifesting the efficacy of vaccination. Fevers were symptomatic, viz. catarrha or pleuritic. Little occasion for application to hospitals. Exposure to cold, want of domestic comfort, and constitutional taint, considered as leading causes of the diseases of the year. The applications for 1831 averaged 100 per month; the cases presented the usual variety. The same number are recorded for 1832. Cholera was the chief object of attention, though but few cases occurred.																																																																																																																
It very rarely occurs.	The system of recommendation in a great measure prevents abuse of the benefits of the institution. If any cases of the kind referred to do occur, they are rare.	Advice and medicine have been unavoidably given, sometimes gratuitously, to persons who are not in circumstances requiring it.																																																																																																																
The medicines are supplied by a wholesale druggist, and are compounded and dispensed by a resident apothecary.	They are supplied gratuitously, upon the prescription of the attending physician or surgeon, by a resident licentiate apothecary; they are purchased at a wholesale price from the Apothecaries' Hall.	Medicines have been supplied by Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street.																																																																																																																
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 356 17 1</td><td>£. 353 8 11½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 349 12 2½</td><td>338 10 11</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 330 5 7½</td><td>330 10 1½</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance due Treasurer</td><td>18 2 11½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>120 9 8</td><td>120 9 8</td><td>120 9 8</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>105 0 0</td><td>122 2 0</td><td>142 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent, Coals, Candles, &c.</td><td>51 5 4</td><td>74 3 4½</td><td>50 6 9</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>58 11 0</td><td>21 15 10½</td><td>17 11 8½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 356 17 1	£. 353 8 11½	1832 - 349 12 2½	338 10 11	1833 - 330 5 7½	330 10 1½	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1831.	1832.	1833.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Balance due Treasurer	18 2 11½			Salaries	120 9 8	120 9 8	120 9 8	Medicines	105 0 0	122 2 0	142 2 0	House-rent, Coals, Candles, &c.	51 5 4	74 3 4½	50 6 9	Contingencies	58 11 0	21 15 10½	17 11 8½	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 296 12 2½</td><td>£. 268 2 11</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 389 14 6</td><td>408 17 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 243 10 0</td><td>235 10 7</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>40 10 3</td><td>51 18 8</td><td>55 16 2</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>155 10 8</td><td>163 3 2</td><td>51 1 5</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Furniture</td><td>36 14 7</td><td>73 15 0</td><td>53 18 6</td></tr><tr><td>Vested in 3½ per Cents.</td><td></td><td>50 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>35 7 5</td><td>70 0 2</td><td>74 14 6</td></tr></table> * This sum was vested as security to the Trustees for rent of new house, being part payment of 100<i>l.</i> required by them for that purpose.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 296 12 2½	£. 268 2 11	1831 - 389 14 6	408 17 0	1832 - 243 10 0	235 10 7	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1830.	1831.	1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries	40 10 3	51 18 8	55 16 2	Medicine	155 10 8	163 3 2	51 1 5	Rent and Furniture	36 14 7	73 15 0	53 18 6	Vested in 3½ per Cents.		50 0 0		Miscellaneous	35 7 5	70 0 2	74 14 6	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 123 18 0</td><td>£. 115 6 11</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 117 17 0</td><td>121 2 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 117 1 0</td><td>127 11 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary to Physician</td><td>£. 100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>13 10 0</td><td>19 6 4</td><td>21 14 11</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>1 16 11</td><td>1 16 3</td><td>5 16 1</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 123 18 0	£. 115 6 11	1831 - 117 17 0	121 2 7	1832 - 117 1 0	127 11 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1830.	1831.	1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salary to Physician	£. 100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Medicines	13 10 0	19 6 4	21 14 11	Contingencies	1 16 11	1 16 3	5 16 1
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																																																	
1831 - £. 356 17 1	£. 353 8 11½																																																																																																																	
1832 - 349 12 2½	338 10 11																																																																																																																	
1833 - 330 5 7½	330 10 1½																																																																																																																	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																		
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																															
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																																															
Balance due Treasurer	18 2 11½																																																																																																																	
Salaries	120 9 8	120 9 8	120 9 8																																																																																																															
Medicines	105 0 0	122 2 0	142 2 0																																																																																																															
House-rent, Coals, Candles, &c.	51 5 4	74 3 4½	50 6 9																																																																																																															
Contingencies	58 11 0	21 15 10½	17 11 8½																																																																																																															
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																																																	
1830 - £. 296 12 2½	£. 268 2 11																																																																																																																	
1831 - 389 14 6	408 17 0																																																																																																																	
1832 - 243 10 0	235 10 7																																																																																																																	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																		
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																															
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																																															
Salaries	40 10 3	51 18 8	55 16 2																																																																																																															
Medicine	155 10 8	163 3 2	51 1 5																																																																																																															
Rent and Furniture	36 14 7	73 15 0	53 18 6																																																																																																															
Vested in 3½ per Cents.		50 0 0																																																																																																																
Miscellaneous	35 7 5	70 0 2	74 14 6																																																																																																															
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																																																	
1830 - £. 123 18 0	£. 115 6 11																																																																																																																	
1831 - 117 17 0	121 2 7																																																																																																																	
1832 - 117 1 0	127 11 0																																																																																																																	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																		
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																															
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																																															
Salary to Physician	£. 100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0																																																																																																															
Medicines	13 10 0	19 6 4	21 14 11																																																																																																															
Contingencies	1 16 11	1 16 3	5 16 1																																																																																																															
It is supported by voluntary subscriptions; by two bequests, amounting to 1,200 <i>l.</i> , the interest of which, 49 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> yearly, can alone be used for its support; and by presentments from the grand jury of the city of Dublin.	By voluntary subscriptions principally; occasional presentments have been received from the city of Dublin grand jury.	Supported by subscription, and county grants from county of Dublin.																																																																																																																
As the funds are managed with every possible economy, more effectual aid could not be rendered with the present amount of income; but if the funds were greater, it could be rendered more effectual. At present many expensive medicines are obliged to be excluded, and the committee very much regret their inability to give remuneration to the medical attendants for their laborious duties.	It is conceived that the funds of the institution have been applied in the most efficient manner. The dispensary is at present upwards of 70 <i>l.</i> in debt, which was partly caused by expenses incurred in removing the institution to the building at present occupied, partly by the execution of deeds, vesting money for trustees, as security, &c. The removal of this debt would tend much to increase the utility of the institution.	The statement I have given of the funds will show how very limited they are, not admitting of any alteration in their distribution that would involve increased expense. If increased or additional funds would afford the establishment of a poor-house, with an hospital attached, for the reception of properly selected objects, it would certainly be a great desideratum.																																																																																																																

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Lucan Dispensary.	Malahide Dispensary.	Newcastle Dispensary.																																												
The Committee and Medical Attendant.	Hans Lloyd, Esq., M.D.	Mr. Charles Madden, Apothecary.																																												
Lucan Dispensary, established 1st January 1824.	Malahide Charitable Dispensary, for the relief of sick poor, established since May 1817.	Newcastle Dispensary and Celbridge Dispensary, the latter attached to an hospital for the relief of the sick poor, the former established in the year 1811, and latter 1819.																																												
Four; namely, Lucan, Esker, Aghderrig and Clonsilla, all in the same county.	Four parishes; viz. Malahide, Portmarnock, St. Dolough and Kinsealy, in the Union of Swords, all in the county Dublin.	One parish.																																												
Rathfarnham, Tallaght, Clondalkin, Rathcoole, Newcastle, Celbridge, Clane, Maynooth, Kilcock, Dunboyne, Castleknock, Chapelizod, and all the public hospitals and medical institutions within the metropolis.	The Hospitals, &c. of Dublin, the dispensaries of Swords, that of Howth and Baldoyle, that of Coolock, that of Raheny.	Rathcoole, Clondalkin and Lucan, in the county Dublin.																																												
There is no other medical institution connected with the Lucan Dispensary.	No dispensary attached to an hospital. An hospital was opened for cholera patients, but only one patient has been admitted; it is in the village of Malahide, has no establishment attached to it, is about being closed.	No, not within this district. 20 <i>l.</i> annually for attendance, and the same sum for medicine.																																												
I have no connexion with any other than the Lucan Dispensary; and being resident in said dispensary, attend when called on, particularly in urgent cases, without reference to the stated days regulated by the committee. The salary I receive varies according to the funds, viz. from 38 <i>l.</i> to 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend only Malahide Dispensary; I reside in the village, attend three days each week, and at all times required. If the funds permit, my salary is 100 <i>l.</i> per year, or the balance, after paying all charges.	I do; Newcastle and Celbridge; the former two miles distant, the latter adjoining my residence; 20 <i>l.</i> annually for the former, and 80 <i>l.</i> for the latter; three days in the week to each.																																												
In cases only where the subjects of them are considered fit objects by the subscriber who recommends them.	Certainly.	Whenever the nature of the case demands it.																																												
A registry is kept of all cases recommended to the institution, stating the name and complaint of the patient, medicine prescribed, &c.	There is.	There is.																																												
The number of single applications, within the last three years, deriving relief from the institution, averaged annually 3,000. The diseases generally treated within the same period were fevers, chronic and acute rheumatism, varied forms of stomach and bowel affections, catarrha and pulmonic complaints, measles, &c.; also some bad cases of midwifery, accidents, &c. I must also add, scrofulous, syphilitic, cutaneous and nervous diseases.	Patients reported during three years past, up to May 1833, 3,039, of whom 43 died. It would be difficult to give a general statement of the numerous diseases reported, but can forward the Report published annually.	3,800. As patients labouring under diseases of all kinds have applied for relief, it would be impossible to enter into the particular treatment.																																												
Such circumstances occasionally occur, but are not countenanced by the committee.	It seldom has happened. I find it difficult to prevent some persons from imposing.	Very rarely, as in case of accidents or sudden illness.																																												
The medicines are supplied by an eminent druggist in town, and compounded and dispensed by the resident medical officer.	I order them from the druggist, compound and dispense them, not being limited to any sum by the governors.	By myself.																																												
The income annually, for the last three years, averaged 102 <i>l.</i> ; the druggist's bill, 14 <i>l.</i> , which, when paid, with other incidental matters, the surplus went to the medical attendants. It must be here observed, that the institution is conducted by two medical officers.	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>Expenditure.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>1831:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscription</td><td>- 72 17 0</td><td>Salary for 3 years</td><td>300 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>- 56 0 0</td><td>Medicine, ditto</td><td>- 51 14 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832:</td><td></td><td>Rent - ditto</td><td>- 37 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription</td><td>- 71 13 0</td><td>Printing and</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>- 57 0 0</td><td>Stamps</td><td>- 6 15 11</td></tr><tr><td>1833:</td><td></td><td>Balance</td><td>- 0 4 6</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription</td><td>- 71 15 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>- 66 10 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>£. 395 15 0</u></td><td></td><td><u>£. 395 15 0</u></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	£. s. d.	Expenditure.	£. s. d.	1831:				Subscription	- 72 17 0	Salary for 3 years	300 0 0	Presentment	- 56 0 0	Medicine, ditto	- 51 14 7	1832:		Rent - ditto	- 37 0 0	Subscription	- 71 13 0	Printing and		Presentment	- 57 0 0	Stamps	- 6 15 11	1833:		Balance	- 0 4 6	Subscription	- 71 15 0			Presentment	- 66 10 0				<u>£. 395 15 0</u>		<u>£. 395 15 0</u>	On an average, 56 <i>l.</i> ; out of which sum a physician and apothecary were paid, and medicines supplied.
Receipt.	£. s. d.	Expenditure.	£. s. d.																																											
1831:																																														
Subscription	- 72 17 0	Salary for 3 years	300 0 0																																											
Presentment	- 56 0 0	Medicine, ditto	- 51 14 7																																											
1832:		Rent - ditto	- 37 0 0																																											
Subscription	- 71 13 0	Printing and																																												
Presentment	- 57 0 0	Stamps	- 6 15 11																																											
1833:		Balance	- 0 4 6																																											
Subscription	- 71 15 0																																													
Presentment	- 66 10 0																																													
	<u>£. 395 15 0</u>		<u>£. 395 15 0</u>																																											
By voluntary subscription and presentment levied off the county.	By subscription and presentment from the county of Dublin.	By private subscriptions, and a grant from the county Dublin grand jury.																																												
In reply to this question, I must say that the funds of this institution have of late been so limited, that to alter or allocate any portion of them to any purpose save to what they are at present applied, could not be effected. The medicines (which are dispensed with the strictest view to economy), when paid for, leave afterwards but a trifling stipend for the medical attendants.	I am quite satisfied with the present, and the poor are grateful for my services.	As the emoluments of this dispensary are so small at present, on account of one being established at Rathcoole lately, it would be impossible to make any alteration.																																												

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Raheny Dispensary.	Rathdown Dispensary.	Rathfarnham Dispensary.																					
G. A. Owen, Esq., M. D.	H. Plant, Esq., M. D.	The Committee and Medical Attendants.																					
Raheny Dispensary. The latter attached to an hospital for the relief of the sick poor, the former established in the year 1811, and latter 1818.	Rathdown Dispensary. Established in the year 1817.	Rathfarnham Dispensary; established, I believe, about forty years.																					
Clontarf and Raheny.	Three, namely, Union of Monkstown, Booterstown, and Stillorgan.	There are two parishes, Rathfarnham, Whitechurch, and part of Tallaght, all in the same county.																					
It is presumed that this query does not apply to dispensaries in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, from whence Raheny is distant about four miles.	Bray and its hospital, Enniskerry and its hospital, Booterstown, Stillorgan, Killiny, Donnybrook, and Roebuck Dispensaries.	Tallaght, Clondalkin, Castleknock, the different infirmaries and dispensaries of the city of Dublin, Booterstown, Raheny and Rathdown.																					
No other dispensary within the district.	There is neither hospital nor infirmary within my district; but an hospital, capable of containing 30 beds, is just now about erecting, and to be connected with the Rathdown Dispensary.	The only dispensary touching on my district is Tallaght. I do not know what salary is attached to it.																					
No other dispensary is attended by me.	Only one, namely, Rathdown Dispensary.	I only attend to the one; attendance for one hour every week-day; salary 100 <i>l.</i> , and 25 <i>l.</i> for a house. Those whose case requires, are visited at their houses.																					
I am ready to attend to all cases recommended by subscribers.	Particularly so.	Only when called on by a subscriber's ticket, and then I always attend personally.																					
—	Yes, an accurate registry is kept; the result has been most gratifying, as few deaths occur.	There is a registry kept, and generally the result is known from it; the cases of recoveries and deaths are not recorded.																					
1833 - - - - 918 1834 - - - - 740	1831: Total number of patients - - 1,257 1832 - - - - - 1,477 1833 - - - - - 1,288 Nothing unusual, with the exception of cholera.	There were 5,661 cases attended to within the last three years. The general diseases were those of the chest, small pox, measles, a few cases of typhus fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, influenza, and indigestion.																					
Not with my knowledge and consent.	Frequently, but I never give them medicines from the dispensary.	Only in case of necessity from sudden illness, when medicines may be given. Tradesmen receive the benefits of the institution.																					
The medicines are supplied by the general fund.	Supplied by the druggist, compounded by myself, and delivered to the sick poor.	The medicines are supplied by the druggist, dispensed by me, and paid for by the committee.																					
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - £. 162 19 5</td><td>£. 163 1 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1834 - 127 6 4</td><td>129 12 2</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1833.</td><td>1834.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary to Medical Attendant } £. 92 6 1¼</td><td>92 6 1¼</td></tr><tr><td>Balance due Treasurer 31 12 3</td><td>0 10 10½</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - 18 18 3½</td><td>14 14 8½</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - 20 4 7½</td><td>22 9 5¾</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833 - £. 162 19 5	£. 163 1 3½	1834 - 127 6 4	129 12 2	1833.	1834.	Salary to Medical Attendant } £. 92 6 1¼	92 6 1¼	Balance due Treasurer 31 12 3	0 10 10½	Medicines - - 18 18 3½	14 14 8½	Contingencies - 20 4 7½	22 9 5¾	<table><tr><td>Expenditure for the year 1831 - £. 206 9 5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ditto - - - - 1832 - 202 3 4</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ditto - - - - 1833 - 200 4 6</td><td></td></tr></table> First year, expenses - - - £. 184 17 11 Second year - - - - 164 3 4 Third year - - - - 156 7 10 The accounts for the different years have been so kept, that we could not separate the different items, to give them separately for each year.	Expenditure for the year 1831 - £. 206 9 5		Ditto - - - - 1832 - 202 3 4		Ditto - - - - 1833 - 200 4 6	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																						
1833 - £. 162 19 5	£. 163 1 3½																						
1834 - 127 6 4	129 12 2																						
1833.	1834.																						
Salary to Medical Attendant } £. 92 6 1¼	92 6 1¼																						
Balance due Treasurer 31 12 3	0 10 10½																						
Medicines - - 18 18 3½	14 14 8½																						
Contingencies - 20 4 7½	22 9 5¾																						
Expenditure for the year 1831 - £. 206 9 5																							
Ditto - - - - 1832 - 202 3 4																							
Ditto - - - - 1833 - 200 4 6																							
By private subscription, and a grant from the county Dublin grand jury.	By private subscriptions, and grand jury presentment.	Supported by voluntary contributions, and by a grant from the county Dublin only.																					
The present funds are not equal to the expenditure.	No, I cannot, with the exception of allowing nourishing food to convalescents, and who cannot procure it for themselves.	I cannot.																					

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Rush Dispensary.	Santry District Dispensary.	Skerries Dispensary.																																				
<i>W. H. Franklin, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Samuel Cusack, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>William Thornhill, Esq., M. D.</i>																																				
Rush Dispensary only ; established in 1817.	Santry District Dispensary, including three depositaries for the distribution of medicines, and giving medical advice, which are attended by the medical officers three days in the week each : the names are, Santry, Drumcondra and Coolock ; established May 1832.	Skerries Dispensary, established November 1832, opened the 23d of January 1833.																																				
Lusk only.	Four parishes, all in the county of Dublin.	The entire of Holmpatrick parish, and the contiguous parts of Lusk and Balrothery, all in the county Dublin.																																				
Dispensary at Swords; distance seven miles; and one at Balbriggan, six miles.	Malahide, Raheny, Glasnevin, Swords, and the various dispensaries in the city of Dublin.	The dispensary of Rush, Swords and Balbriggan.																																				
None.	None.	'There is not.																																				
None.	Three dispensaries; two of them about two miles from my residence, and the other at it. The salary of all conjointly, 100 <i>l.</i> ; and each attended three times in the week.	No.																																				
Certainly.	Yes.	Yes.																																				
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.																																				
Being but a short time in office, I have no means of answering this question.	The report of last year, which was the first of its existence, was 1,595 cases; cholera, diseases of the chest, diseases of digestive organs, various diseases of children, accidents, &c.	Eight hundred and eighty-five patients have been relieved since the opening of this establishment. The principal diseases treated were fevers and inflammations of the lungs and bowels.																																				
Seldom.	Very rarely, in some cases discrimination being impossible.	It does in some few cases, but we guard as much as possible to prevent it.																																				
From the funds of the dispensary, purchased from Messrs. Boileau and George.	Purchased, by order of the committee, from Allen, druggist, 50, Henry-street.	By Boileau and George, druggists, in the city of Dublin.																																				
The late treasurer being in England, this cannot be answered.	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - £.178 10 0</td><td>£.165 5 9</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary to Medical Attendant</td><td>£.100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - -</td><td>- 37 6 4½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Servant, &c. - -</td><td>- 27 19 4½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833 - £.178 10 0	£.165 5 9	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Salary to Medical Attendant	£.100 0 0	Medicine - - -	- 37 6 4½	Rent, Servant, &c. - -	- 27 19 4½	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipts to November 1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Private subscription - - -</td><td>£.58 13 0</td></tr><tr><td>County grant - - -</td><td>54 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.112 13 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Expenditure to November 1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's salary for 9 months -</td><td>£.60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - -</td><td>20 0 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rent of Dispensary-house - -</td><td>2 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - - -</td><td>3 6 5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.85 16 9</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in Treasurer's hands</td><td>26 16 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.112 13 0</td></tr></table>	Receipts to November 1833.		Private subscription - - -	£.58 13 0	County grant - - -	54 0 0		£.112 13 0	Expenditure to November 1833.		Physician's salary for 9 months -	£.60 0 0	Medicines - - -	20 0 4	Rent of Dispensary-house - -	2 10 0	Sundries - - -	3 6 5		£.85 16 9	Balance in Treasurer's hands	26 16 3		£.112 13 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1833 - £.178 10 0	£.165 5 9																																					
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																						
Salary to Medical Attendant	£.100 0 0																																					
Medicine - - -	- 37 6 4½																																					
Rent, Servant, &c. - -	- 27 19 4½																																					
Receipts to November 1833.																																						
Private subscription - - -	£.58 13 0																																					
County grant - - -	54 0 0																																					
	£.112 13 0																																					
Expenditure to November 1833.																																						
Physician's salary for 9 months -	£.60 0 0																																					
Medicines - - -	20 0 4																																					
Rent of Dispensary-house - -	2 10 0																																					
Sundries - - -	3 6 5																																					
	£.85 16 9																																					
Balance in Treasurer's hands	26 16 3																																					
	£.112 13 0																																					
By private subscription, and a grant from the grand jury of the county of Dublin.	By voluntary contribution, and presentment from the county of Dublin.	By private subscriptions, and presentment (of equal amount) from the county Dublin.																																				
I believe the present arrangement to be very beneficial.	No.	No.																																				

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Stillorgan and Newtown Park Dispensary.	Swords Dispensary.	Tallaght Dispensary.																																																																												
H. C. Field, Esq., M.D.	M. O'Grady, Esq., M.D.	R. P. Burkitt, Esq., M.D.																																																																												
The Stillorgan and Newtown Park Dispensary, established 1828, for the relief of such poor as are attacked by disease, or meet with accident.	Swords Dispensary, established 1819. means may have surgical aid in case of accidental injuries, to which this neighbourhood is particularly liable, in consequence of its numerous manufactories.	The Tallaght Dispensary. The object is to provide medicines for the poor, and the attendance of a physician or surgeon at their own houses, when such may be requisite, and that persons of small																																																																												
One parish, and part of a second, all in the same county.	Eleven; viz., Swords, Killossary, Kinsealy, Cloghran, part of Santry, Killeek, Naul, Lusk, Donabate, Portram and Malahide, all in the county of Dublin. I have only part of the duty of Malahide to do.	Three; Tallaght, Ornagh and Saggard, all in the county Dublin.																																																																												
Bray Dispensary and Hospital, Enniskerry Dispensary and Hospital, Rathdown Dispensary, Killybeg Dispensary, Dundrum Dispensary, and the various dispensaries and hospitals of Dublin.	There is a dispensary at Malahide, two miles from Swords; one at Rush, seven miles distant; one at Skerries, eight miles; one at Balbriggan, eight miles, and one at Old Town, Clonmethan, six miles from Swords. Salaries to medical attendants varying from 100 <i>l.</i> to 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.	The city of Dublin hospitals and dispensaries; also the Rathfarnham and Clendalkin dispensaries, all within eight miles.																																																																												
There is not.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital in my district; but there is another dispensary in the town of Swords, supported liberally by the governors of the Swords school, and for attending which, an apothecary is paid a salary of 80 <i>l.</i> sterling per annum, a house rent free, and other emoluments.	There is not any hospital, or any other dispensary in my district.																																																																												
I only attend one dispensary. The distance is one mile and a half from my residence. The salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend the dispensary two days in the week, and such sick as are confined to bed I attend every day, if their illness or accident requires it.	I only attend one dispensary. I am obliged to attend at a certain hour, three days in the week. My apothecary is always resident.	I do not attend more than one dispensary. Attendance is required every day.																																																																												
Yes, certainly.	I do consider myself personally responsible to attend all acute cases at the respective residences of all such patients as obtain visiting tickets from subscribers.	I do, in all cases.																																																																												
Yes, a register is kept.	There is a register kept, in which the names of all persons who apply for medical aid are entered. Those who have tickets of recommendation only are attended either by me or the apothecary, upon producing their ticket; and those who are not able to attend at the institution, are visited at their residences, according to the priority of their application, after their visiting ticket is lodged in the dispensary.	A register has been kept of all cases where application has been made, and of the medicines furnished, and generally the result has been recovery.																																																																												
The number of persons relieved from the 1st day of January 1831 to the last day of December 1833, has been 1,604. Of this number, 500 laboured under either acute disease, accident, or such illness as confined them to bed, and were attended by me at their own dwellings so long as they continued ill. The remaining 1,104 were able to come to the dispensary, where they received from me medicine and advice, until they were relieved of either the disease or accident they suffered from.	1831 - - - - - 1,952 1833 - - - - - 1,681 1832, and influenza	The number of individuals relieved, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: For the year ending Nov. 1, 1833 - 1,200 For - - - - - 1832 - 1,000 For - - - - - 1831 - 1,000 With the exception of cholera in the summer of 1832, and influenza in the present year, there has not been any remarkable epidemic disease, or other than the diseases common to the poor.																																																																												
I believe not.	Sometimes, indeed frequently; but if a subscriber recommends such a person, I never question his claim upon my attendance, although I know it is wrong to allow it.	Persons holding small portions of land, who are not actual paupers, but yet are poor, are amongst the persons most frequently benefitted, they being recommended by subscribers as proper objects.																																																																												
The medicines are supplied, by order of the managing committee, from the druggist to the dispensary, and distributed by me to the poor at that institution.	By my order, as treasurer to the dispensary.	By the medical attendant, who is allowed a certain sum by the committee for that purpose.																																																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 79 15 2½</td><td>£. 64 6 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>70 1 2</td><td>64 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>67 14 0</td><td>62 15 2</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Physician's salary, medicine, rent, &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 79 15 2½	£. 64 6 9	1832 -	70 1 2	64 10 0	1833 -	67 14 0	62 15 2	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 212 14 0</td><td>£. 212 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>217 9 0</td><td>217 9 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>205 2 0</td><td>205 2 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>£. 173 9 5</td><td>159 5 0</td><td>163 14 6</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>29 18 7</td><td>36 0 0</td><td>21 3 6</td></tr><tr><td>Rent & Con- tingencies</td><td>9 7 0</td><td>22 4 0</td><td>20 5 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 212 14 0	£. 212 14 0	1832 -	217 9 0	217 9 0	1833 -	205 2 0	205 2 0		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries	£. 173 9 5	159 5 0	163 14 6	Medicines	29 18 7	36 0 0	21 3 6	Rent & Con- tingencies	9 7 0	22 4 0	20 5 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>1831: Receipts.</td><td>1832: Receipts.</td><td>1833: Receipts.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscrip- tions -</td><td>£. s. d. 66 2 9</td><td>Subscrip- tions - £. s. d. 57 16 9</td><td>Subscrip- tions - £. s. d. 71 16 9</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>54 3 9</td><td>69 14 9</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>116 2 9</td><td>112 0 6</td><td>141 11 6</td></tr><tr><td>Disbursements.</td><td></td><td>Disbursements.</td><td>Disbursements.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>21 13 0</td><td>Medicines</td><td>22 1 8</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Sundries</td><td>810 0</td><td>Sundries</td><td>7 12 9</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>85 19 9</td><td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>82 6 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>116 2 9</td><td></td><td>112 0 6</td></tr></table>		1831: Receipts.	1832: Receipts.	1833: Receipts.	Subscrip- tions -	£. s. d. 66 2 9	Subscrip- tions - £. s. d. 57 16 9	Subscrip- tions - £. s. d. 71 16 9	County Grant	50 0 0	54 3 9	69 14 9		116 2 9	112 0 6	141 11 6	Disbursements.		Disbursements.	Disbursements.	Medicines	21 13 0	Medicines	22 1 8	Rent and Sundries	810 0	Sundries	7 12 9	Surgeon's Salary	85 19 9	Surgeon's Salary	82 6 1		116 2 9		112 0 6
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																												
1831 -	£. 79 15 2½	£. 64 6 9																																																																												
1832 -	70 1 2	64 10 0																																																																												
1833 -	67 14 0	62 15 2																																																																												
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																												
1831 -	£. 212 14 0	£. 212 14 0																																																																												
1832 -	217 9 0	217 9 0																																																																												
1833 -	205 2 0	205 2 0																																																																												
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																											
Salaries	£. 173 9 5	159 5 0	163 14 6																																																																											
Medicines	29 18 7	36 0 0	21 3 6																																																																											
Rent & Con- tingencies	9 7 0	22 4 0	20 5 0																																																																											
	1831: Receipts.	1832: Receipts.	1833: Receipts.																																																																											
Subscrip- tions -	£. s. d. 66 2 9	Subscrip- tions - £. s. d. 57 16 9	Subscrip- tions - £. s. d. 71 16 9																																																																											
County Grant	50 0 0	54 3 9	69 14 9																																																																											
	116 2 9	112 0 6	141 11 6																																																																											
Disbursements.		Disbursements.	Disbursements.																																																																											
Medicines	21 13 0	Medicines	22 1 8																																																																											
Rent and Sundries	810 0	Sundries	7 12 9																																																																											
Surgeon's Salary	85 19 9	Surgeon's Salary	82 6 1																																																																											
	116 2 9		112 0 6																																																																											
By presentment from the grand jury, and by private subscription. In one county.	By voluntary subscription, and a grand jury grant only from one county.	By voluntary contribution, and by presentment from the grand jury of the county of Dublin alone.																																																																												
I cannot. The funds of this dispensary are, in my opinion, admirably disposed of. little, certainly not one-half, of the sum I take credit for, (nor can any man who witnesses the sum of poverty and distress I am called upon daily to attend) by the dispensary. I cannot, therefore, suggest any mode of distributing the funds of this institution to more advantage; but I am willing, at the loss of the whole salary I derive from the dispensary, to adopt any suggestion that would enable me to make the funds more useful to the poor.	You see by answer to query 11, how our funds are disposed of, to a certain extent; but I could state, without dread of contradiction, that I make very	The establishment under my charge would be more efficient if an additional fund could be procured, and a proper arrangement made to supply the poor with wholesome food; but if a medical institution, in a populous district, be thought necessary, it cannot be supported at a less expense than the present.																																																																												

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Athy Dispensary.	Carberry Dispensary.	Castledermott Dispensary.
William Clayton, Esq., Surgeon, R. N.	J. Grattan, Esq., Medical Officer.	Samuel Richard Carter Esq. Med ^l Super ^l .
Athy Dispensary, established in 1818.	The Carberry Dispensary; established in the year 1819, for the treatment of fever, arresting the progress of contagion, &c.	Castledermott Dispensary; established 16 August 1816.
Eight parishes, three of which are in the Queen's county, the remainder in the county Kildare.	Six; namely, Carberry, Carrick, Nurney, Ark-hills, parts of Myler's Town, and Kilreny, all in the county Kildare.	Three parishes; one in the county of Kildare, the other two in the county of Carlow.
Stradbally and Ballickmoyler Dispensaries, in the Queen's county, and Monasterevan, Ballitore and Castle Dermott, in the county Kildare.	The Edenderry, 4 miles; Johnstown, 5 miles; Clonard, county Meath, about 6 miles.	At Baltinglass, Ballitore, Athy and Carlow.
There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary in this district.	There is no hospital or infirmary within the district.	There is not.
I do not attend any but the Athy dispensary, which I attend daily. There is a fixed salary of 34 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per annum, and a further allowance for visits, making the whole emolument between 70 <i>l.</i> and 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.	The Carberry and the Edenderry dispensaries only. The expense of Carberry for surgeon, apothecary, and house for the dispensary, is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum: three days weekly.	I do not attend any other institution; my entire attention is devoted to the Castledermott dispensary.
I do.	I consider it a duty to attend to all surgical and most of the medical cases. Some of the latter, and convalescents, are of necessity attended to by an assistant or apprentice.	It is my duty to attend at the houses of the sick poor, at any distance within the district, on the recommendation of a subscriber, without any additional fee or remuneration.
There is a correct register kept of the patients visited; but those who attend the dispensary, seldom report the result of their cases.	The printed tickets are noted and filed, counter-tickets exchanged for them, each remaining one month in force.	There is.
The number of persons relieved (as appears by the tickets granted) were, In 1830 - - - - - 2,319 1831 - - - - - 2,719 1832 - - - - - 2,378	Prevailing diseases, fever, dyspeptic and bowel, chronic, rheumatic, &c. &c. 1830 - - - - - 605 1831 - - - - - 598 1832 - - - - - 584 1,787	1831 - - - - - 1,098 1832 - - - - - 1,100 1833 - - - - - 1,012 Accidents, fevers, dyspeptic complaints, labours, vaccination, and every modification of disease incident to the country, but particularly dyspepsia.
Very seldom.	It sometimes happens; a subscriber is liable to be deceived in the applicant.	Very seldom; never, when it can be avoided.
A list (in English) of medicines required for the dispensary is furnished by the apothecary to the surgeon for his approval; it is then submitted to a committee of three subscribers; the medicines are then furnished by Messrs. Leslie & Co. of Dublin.	Medicine is ordered by the treasurer, on requisition of the medical officer, from Messrs. Boileau and George, whose account is paid on delivery by the treasurer.	By Messrs. P. A. & C. Leslie, of Bride-street, Dublin, and paid for half-yearly.
Receipts. 1830 - £.175 12 0 1831 - 166 18 0 1832 - 154 12 0 £. 497 2 0 Expenditure. £.157 7 9½ 159 6 2 164 14 0 £. 481 7 11½	Receipt. 1830 - - - - - £.66 12 3 1831 - - - - - 67 11 3 1832 - - - - - 60 16 3 Expense of drugs, freight, stamps, printing, &c. in treasurer's account, examined and ratified by the committee annually.	Receipt 1831 - - £.63 1 0 1832 - - 139 11 7 1833 - - 135 10 11½ Expenditure. £.112 4 9 113 2 6 112 15 3 Expended in drugs, house-rent and salary, postage and stamps.
One moiety by private subscriptions, and the other by presentment from the county Kildare.	One moiety arises from subscriptions; the other is granted by presentment of the Kildare grand jury.	By subscriptions and presentments, obtained from the county of Kildare alone.
I cannot.	It is looked after carefully by the committee, whose management is unexceptionable.	I am not aware of any change in the administration of our funds which would render the charity more efficient. The distribution is made with the utmost economy.

547
27

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Clane Dispensary.	Donadea Dispensary.	Johnstown Bridge Dispensary.																																																																												
The Committee and Medical Attendant.	The Committee and Medical Attendant.	Surgeon O'Brien.																																																																												
Clane Dispensary, established in the year 1822, to afford medical relief to the indigent poor, free of expense on their part.	The Donadea Dispensary, established in the year 1830.	The Johnstown Bridge Dispensary, opened on the 5th June 1819. The words of the first regulation states, that "The object of this charity is solely for the relief of the truly necessitous; it is therefore hoped that the subscribers will be careful to recommend those only who come under that description."																																																																												
Ten; some entirely, and some in part.	Eight parishes; some of these only in part; all in county Kildare.	The parishes within my district are, 1st, Cadams-town; 2d, Dunforth; 3d, Mylerstown; 4th, part of Ballinadrimna; 5th, part of Nurney; 6th, part of Ardkill; 7th, part of Kilreaney, in the county Kildare; 8th, part of Longwood; 9th, part of Jordanstown, in the county Meath.																																																																												
Donadea, Johnstown, Kilcock, Robertstown, Radanstown and Naas Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Clane, Robertstown, Kilcock, Celbridge, Radanstown, Johnstown, and Naas Fever Hospital.	Kilcock, distant six miles; Maynooth, nine; Clane, nine; Donadea, five, in the county Kildare; Edenderry, eight, in the King's County; Clonard, six; Augher, five; Radanstown, seven, in the county Meath; Kennegad, nine, in Westmeath. There is a presentment for a dispensary at Carberry in this barony, but there is no dispensary.																																																																												
There is not.	None.	There is no hospital or dispensary in the above district.																																																																												
I attend Clane, where I reside; and Donadea, four miles distant. Salary for Clane, 60 <i>l.</i> per annum; Donadea, 40 <i>l.</i> per annum. Three days' attendance in the week at the dispensaries, and the remainder for the most part occupied visiting the sick at their houses.	I attend two dispensaries within four miles of each other; salary for both, 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. Three days in the week attendance at the dispensaries, and the remainder occupied visiting patients at their homes, and cases of emergency.	I attend the Johnstown Bridge Dispensary only. I reside in the dispensary. The salary is 73 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; the dispensary rent, 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> The days of attendance are Mondays and Thursdays, by the regulation; but I do not refuse to attend on other days.																																																																												
I have invariably given personal attendance, and compound all medicines myself.	I do.	I have given personal attendance since my appointment in 1820; my predecessor did the same. The 10th Regulation says, "No medicine shall be delivered by one but the surgeon," and it is strictly complied with.																																																																												
There is.	There is.	The names of applicants, their residences, and by whom recommended, are registered.																																																																												
The number of families relieved within the last three years is 802. Intermittent fever, influenza, pleurisy, rheumatism, measles, bowel complaints, indigestion, hooping-cough, asthma, colic, dropsy, various cutaneous diseases, scurvy, jaundice, tumors, ulcers, contusions, sprains, dislocations, fractures, wounds, scalds and burns, itch, convulsions, abortions, difficult labours, and many others.	The number of families relieved, 1,233. Ague, pleurisy, influenza, bowel complaint, eruptions, wounds, dislocations and fractures, with a great many others, too numerous to mention here.	In 1830, there were 559 applications at the dispensary, and 129 visited at their houses; in 1831, 538 applications, and 304 visited; in 1832, 608 applications, and 231 visited: total, 2,369. The number of persons visited is only stated above; many of them were visited seven or eight times, and all more than once.																																																																												
I can suppose some, but very few.	I believe it does not.	Very frequently.																																																																												
By contract and by the medical officer.	The medicines are supplied by the treasurer whenever necessary, (purchased from Messrs. Boileau & George, in Dublin.)	I furnish a list of the medicine necessary; it is procured by the Treasurer.																																																																												
<table><tr><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 147 13 6½</td><td>Salary, Medicine, Rent, &c. £. 94 3 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 123 1 10½</td><td>Ditto - - 94 6 10</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 88 15 0½</td><td>Ditto - - 88 15 0½</td></tr></table>	Receipts.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 147 13 6½	Salary, Medicine, Rent, &c. £. 94 3 8	1832 - 123 1 10½	Ditto - - 94 6 10	1833 - 88 15 0½	Ditto - - 88 15 0½	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th>Subscription.</th><th>Grand Jury Presentment.</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 43 6 3</td><td>43 6 3</td><td>55 0 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>57 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 23 0 0</td><td>23 0 0</td><td>54 0 0</td></tr></table>	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Subscription.	Grand Jury Presentment.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1831 - 43 6 3	43 6 3	55 0 10	1832 - 30 0 0	30 0 0	57 0 0	1833 - 23 0 0	23 0 0	54 0 0	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 95 6 0</td><td>£. 104 1 6</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 96 6 10</td><td>99 6 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 95 10 0</td><td>100 0 6½</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="6">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">1830.</th><th colspan="2">1831.</th><th colspan="2">1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Medicines -</td><td>20 13 7</td><td>17 5 10½</td><td>16 7 8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Salary to Surgeon -</td><td>73 16 11</td><td>73 16 11</td><td>73 16 11</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>7 7 8½</td><td>7 7 8½</td><td>7 7 8½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>2 3 4</td><td>0 16 1</td><td>2 8 3</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 95 6 0	£. 104 1 6	1831 - 96 6 10	99 6 7	1832 - 95 10 0	100 0 6½	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						1830.		1831.		1832.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Medicines -	20 13 7	17 5 10½	16 7 8			Salary to Surgeon -	73 16 11	73 16 11	73 16 11			Rent -	7 7 8½	7 7 8½	7 7 8½			Contingencies	2 3 4	0 16 1	2 8 3		
Receipts.	Expenditure.																																																																													
1831 - £. 147 13 6½	Salary, Medicine, Rent, &c. £. 94 3 8																																																																													
1832 - 123 1 10½	Ditto - - 94 6 10																																																																													
1833 - 88 15 0½	Ditto - - 88 15 0½																																																																													
Receipts.		Expenditure.																																																																												
Subscription.	Grand Jury Presentment.																																																																													
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																												
1831 - 43 6 3	43 6 3	55 0 10																																																																												
1832 - 30 0 0	30 0 0	57 0 0																																																																												
1833 - 23 0 0	23 0 0	54 0 0																																																																												
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																													
1830 - £. 95 6 0	£. 104 1 6																																																																													
1831 - 96 6 10	99 6 7																																																																													
1832 - 95 10 0	100 0 6½																																																																													
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																														
1830.		1831.		1832.																																																																										
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.																																																																									
Medicines -	20 13 7	17 5 10½	16 7 8																																																																											
Salary to Surgeon -	73 16 11	73 16 11	73 16 11																																																																											
Rent -	7 7 8½	7 7 8½	7 7 8½																																																																											
Contingencies	2 3 4	0 16 1	2 8 3																																																																											
By subscriptions and presentments in the same county, viz. county Kildare.	By subscription and grand jury presentment.	It is supported by annual subscriptions, and also by presentment obtained from the county Kildare.																																																																												
If the funds were adequate, improvements could be made; but now would not admit of any alteration more efficient for the relief of the poor.	None.	A fever hospital in this district is much wanted. The barony contains 26,000 acres, and 12,000 inhabitants. The county has three fever hospitals and one infirmary, from which this barony has no benefit.																																																																												

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Kilcock Dispensary.	Monasterevan Dispensary.	Newbridge Dispensary.																																				
Kilcock Dispensary.	Monasterevan Dispensary, established in 1811.	The Newbridge Dispensary was established in 1830. I have only been in care since July 1832.																																				
Five, and all in the same county.	Five; viz. Monasterevan and Lacker, in county of Kildare; Kildargan, Harristown and Ballybracken, in the King's County.	Five, all of which are in the county of Kildare.																																				
There are dispensaries at Maynooth, Celbridge, Leixlip, Lucan, Clane, Donadea and Naas, all in the county of Kildare; and at Trim, Summerhill, Agher, Dollardstown, Dunshaughlin, in Meath, all within ten miles of Kilcock.	Ballybrittas, Portarlinton, Rathangan, and the County Infirmary, situated in the town of Kildare.	The County Infirmary is at Kildare, four miles off; a dispensary, with fever hospital attached, at Kilcullen, four miles distant; the same at Naas, six miles; and a dispensary at Rathangan, eight.																																				
There is no dispensary or other charitable institution within the district.	There is not.	No.																																				
My attendance is exclusively confined to the Kilcock Dispensary.	I do not.	No. Newbridge is near six miles from my residence in Naas. I attend twice weekly, and am paid 50 l. yearly.																																				
Where the patient is a pauper, I do consider it my duty to attend within the district all cases, when called upon by a subscriber.	I do.	Certainly.																																				
Of all cases where application has been made, with the manner they have been disposed of, a regular register is kept; of their results there is no register.	There is; the applications have met with prompt attention, and the result, generally speaking, successful.	I have kept as particular a register as circumstances permit.																																				
This dispensary being only established in March last, I can merely furnish an account of the persons relieved since that period; their number amounts to 870. The usual diseases met with here are fevers, generally of the continued type, and pulmonary complaints.	1830 - - 2,069 patients - 10 died. 1831 - - 2,129 " - 8 " 1832 - - 2,056 " - 12 " Fever, coughs, bowel complaints, consumption, rheumatism, diseases of the eye, diseases of the skin, accidents, sexual diseases, infantile diseases, chronic, and other cases of an anomalous character.	I believe fifty new cases monthly a correct average number.																																				
It may happen that persons not objects of charity sometimes participate in the benefits of the institution, when such persons are recommended by a subscriber; but it is one of the rules of the dispensary that no person but a pauper be recommended.	I am not aware of any.	Yes, but seldom.																																				
They are paid for out of the funds established for the support of the dispensary.	At the expense of the institution, purchased from a druggist.	Ordered by the managing Committee from a respectable Dublin druggist.																																				
On account of the recent establishment of this institution, I cannot answer this query.	<table> <tr> <td>1830 - - £.121 6 0</td><td>Receipts.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - - - 110 16 0</td><td>To Subscriptions received for 1831, £.62 5 0</td><td>By Salary to Medical Attendant £.149 6 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - - 108 14 0</td><td>County Presentment for ditto - 62 5 0</td><td>Servants' Wages and Fuel - 16 4 6</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Subscriptions received for 1832 43 10 0</td><td>Medicine, Instruments, &c. - 86 0 4</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>County Presentment for ditto - 43 10 0</td><td>Books, Stamps, Printing, &c. 3 17 4</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Subscriptions received for 1833 48 7 6</td><td>Furniture and Repairs to Dispensary - - - 9 18 8½</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>County Presentment for ditto - 48 7 6</td><td>Half a Year's Rent of Dispensary 6 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>One Year's Subscription to Fever Hospital - - - 1 1 0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>272 5 14</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>By Cash in Treasurer's hands - 15 5 10½</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>last County Presentment, not yet received - - - 20 14 0</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>308 5 0</td></tr> </table> These sums, with a balance in treasurer's hands, have disbursed the expenses, including salary of medical attendant, rent, &c.	1830 - - £.121 6 0	Receipts.	Expenditure.	1831 - - - 110 16 0	To Subscriptions received for 1831, £.62 5 0	By Salary to Medical Attendant £.149 6 3	1832 - - - 108 14 0	County Presentment for ditto - 62 5 0	Servants' Wages and Fuel - 16 4 6		Subscriptions received for 1832 43 10 0	Medicine, Instruments, &c. - 86 0 4		County Presentment for ditto - 43 10 0	Books, Stamps, Printing, &c. 3 17 4		Subscriptions received for 1833 48 7 6	Furniture and Repairs to Dispensary - - - 9 18 8½		County Presentment for ditto - 48 7 6	Half a Year's Rent of Dispensary 6 0 0			One Year's Subscription to Fever Hospital - - - 1 1 0			272 5 14			By Cash in Treasurer's hands - 15 5 10½			last County Presentment, not yet received - - - 20 14 0			308 5 0	
1830 - - £.121 6 0	Receipts.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 - - - 110 16 0	To Subscriptions received for 1831, £.62 5 0	By Salary to Medical Attendant £.149 6 3																																				
1832 - - - 108 14 0	County Presentment for ditto - 62 5 0	Servants' Wages and Fuel - 16 4 6																																				
	Subscriptions received for 1832 43 10 0	Medicine, Instruments, &c. - 86 0 4																																				
	County Presentment for ditto - 43 10 0	Books, Stamps, Printing, &c. 3 17 4																																				
	Subscriptions received for 1833 48 7 6	Furniture and Repairs to Dispensary - - - 9 18 8½																																				
	County Presentment for ditto - 48 7 6	Half a Year's Rent of Dispensary 6 0 0																																				
		One Year's Subscription to Fever Hospital - - - 1 1 0																																				
		272 5 14																																				
		By Cash in Treasurer's hands - 15 5 10½																																				
		last County Presentment, not yet received - - - 20 14 0																																				
		308 5 0																																				
By private subscriptions, and a grant from the grand jury of the county in which it is situated only.	By private subscriptions and county presentment from this county alone.	By private subscriptions, and an equal amount from the county, presented by the grand jury.																																				
I cannot suggest any alteration which would make this institution more efficient for the relief of the poorer classes.	I cannot.	No.																																				

LEINSTER—KILDARE—KILKENNY.

Robertstown Dispensary.	Ballyraggett Dispensary.	Callan Dispensary.																																																																	
W. Godfrey Dyas, Esq. M. D.	John Bradley, Esq., Surgeon.	Mr. Abraham W. Cronyn, Medical Attendant.																																																																	
Robertstown Dispensary.	Ballyraggett Dispensary.	I superintend the Callan Dispensary; it was established about 16 years ago.																																																																	
Three parishes, and a portion of a fourth parish, all situated within the county Kildare.	Donoghmore or Ballyraggett; Aharney or Lisdouney; Kilmacar; part of the Union of Burn Church; part of Coolraheen; part of Aughour or Freshford; all situated in the county of Kilkenny, except a very small portion of Aharney.	There are six parishes in my district, all in the county Kilkenny.																																																																	
Kildare Infirmary, distant 8 miles; Naas Fever Hospital and Dispensary, distant 7 miles; Newbridge Dispensary; Clane ditto; the former 7 miles, the latter 5 miles.	Freshford, 5 miles; Castlecomer, 6 miles; Durrow, 5 miles; Ballinakill, 5 miles; Abbeyleix, 8 miles. The two last are in the Queen's County.	The Kilkenny Dispensary, Infirmary and Fever Hospital, 8 miles distant, and the Kilmagranny within 7 miles; but that is a country village.																																																																	
There is not any dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within my district.	None.	No dispensary or hospital within my district.																																																																	
I do not attend more than one public medical institution.	No.	I only attend the Callan Dispensary.																																																																	
Certainly.	I consider it my duty to see every case at the dispensary, if the patient be able to attend; if not able to attend, I consider it my duty to visit.	In some medical cases, my foreman attends in my absence; but in any surgical or midwifery case, I consider it my duty to give my own personal attendance.																																																																	
Yes.	A register is kept of all cases, whether treated at the dispensary or at the houses of the patients; in which are recorded the name, residence; and disease of the patient, with the result, whether recovery or death.	There is a register kept of the number relieved.																																																																	
The Robertstown dispensary not being established more than one year, I cannot reply to this question.	The number of cases treated during the last three years amounts to 3,097, of which 30 died. The prevalent diseases are, fevers, and disorders of the digestive organs.	Thirteen thousand have been relieved within the last three years. Fever, ague, affections of the lungs, and bilious attacks, the most general diseases.																																																																	
Very seldom.	The instances of such participation are few.	Persons who are in circumstances not to require gratuitous assistance, sometimes apply.																																																																	
The medicines are supplied by the Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, purchased out of the general fund.	By Messrs. Leslie, druggists, Bride-street, Dublin, to order of the Treasurer.	The medicines are supplied by the committee, and paid for out of the general fund.																																																																	
The receipt of last year, including county grant, £.49. 8s. Expenditure, viz. <table><tr><td>Rent - - - - -</td><td>£. 6 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Fine for a House - - - -</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - - - -</td><td>9 5 4½</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel - - - - -</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary - - - -</td><td>30 2 7½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>£. 49 8 0</u></td></tr></table>	Rent - - - - -	£. 6 0 0	Fine for a House - - - -	3 0 0	Medicine - - - - -	9 5 4½	Fuel - - - - -	1 0 0	Surgeon's Salary - - - -	30 2 7½		<u>£. 49 8 0</u>	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipts.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1831:</td><td colspan="2">Salary, Surgⁿ £. 80 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>£. 52 4 0</td><td>Rent - - -</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>- 52 4 0</td><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>13 19 5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>104 8 0</u></td><td></td><td><u>103 19 5</u></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1832:</td><td colspan="2">Salary & Rent 100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions &</td><td></td><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>33 8 8½</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>121 18 0</td><td></td><td><u>133 8 8½</u></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1833:</td><td colspan="2">Salary & Rent 90 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions &</td><td></td><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>12 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>103 0 0</td><td></td><td><u>102 16 0</u></td></tr></table>	Receipts.		Expenditure.		1831:		Salary, Surg ⁿ £. 80 0 0		Subscriptions	£. 52 4 0	Rent - - -	10 0 0	Presentment	- 52 4 0	Medicine, &c.	13 19 5		<u>104 8 0</u>		<u>103 19 5</u>	1832:		Salary & Rent 100 0 0		Subscriptions &		Medicine, &c.	33 8 8½	Presentment	121 18 0		<u>133 8 8½</u>	1833:		Salary & Rent 90 0 0		Subscriptions &		Medicine, &c.	12 16 0	Presentment	103 0 0		<u>102 16 0</u>	Annual Receipt: <table><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>- - -</td><td>£. 70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentments</td><td>- - -</td><td>70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>140 0 0</u></td></tr></table> Salary - - - - - £. 100. Annual Expenditure about £. 150. In consequence of the two last presentments not having been paid, the committee are a good deal in debt.	Subscriptions	- - -	£. 70 0 0	Presentments	- - -	70 0 0			<u>140 0 0</u>
Rent - - - - -	£. 6 0 0																																																																		
Fine for a House - - - -	3 0 0																																																																		
Medicine - - - - -	9 5 4½																																																																		
Fuel - - - - -	1 0 0																																																																		
Surgeon's Salary - - - -	30 2 7½																																																																		
	<u>£. 49 8 0</u>																																																																		
Receipts.		Expenditure.																																																																	
1831:		Salary, Surg ⁿ £. 80 0 0																																																																	
Subscriptions	£. 52 4 0	Rent - - -	10 0 0																																																																
Presentment	- 52 4 0	Medicine, &c.	13 19 5																																																																
	<u>104 8 0</u>		<u>103 19 5</u>																																																																
1832:		Salary & Rent 100 0 0																																																																	
Subscriptions &		Medicine, &c.	33 8 8½																																																																
Presentment	121 18 0		<u>133 8 8½</u>																																																																
1833:		Salary & Rent 90 0 0																																																																	
Subscriptions &		Medicine, &c.	12 16 0																																																																
Presentment	103 0 0		<u>102 16 0</u>																																																																
Subscriptions	- - -	£. 70 0 0																																																																	
Presentments	- - -	70 0 0																																																																	
		<u>140 0 0</u>																																																																	
By private subscription and grand jury presentment, obtained from only one county.	By private subscriptions, and by presentments obtained from the county of Kilkenny only.	It is supported by subscriptions, annually, and a presentment to the amount of the subscriptions off the county; only the county Kilkenny.																																																																	
I am of opinion that the poor in this country are not only more predisposed to be attacked by the prevailing epidemic of the season, but are also more subject to have such disease (whatever it may be), accompanied by symptoms of a more dangerous character than that attendant on symptoms of the disease in persons better circumstanced in life. This I attribute to improper diet, want of cleanliness, fatigue, and irregular habits. I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of the Robertstown Dispensary, which could be so advantageous to the poor as the mode now subsisting.	None.	I think the amount of the funds at present could not be better distributed.																																																																	

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Castle Comer Dispensary.	Durrow Dispensary.	Freshford Dispensary.																																																								
George Hartford, Esq., M. D.	Robert Drought, Esq., M. D.	James Cullenan, Esq., M. D.																																																								
There is no hospital or infirmary but the Castle Comer Dispensary, established in 1808.	Durrow Dispensary, established in the year 1829, for the benefit of the poor of Durrow and its vicinity, Durrow being completely surrounded by the Queen's County and the county Kilkenny. Grand jury refusing to present in aid of the poor of the Queen's County, Moyne Dispensary was established in March 1833 for the benefit of the poor of said Queen's County	There is both an hospital and dispensary in Freshford. The object of the hospital is to receive poor persons attacked with fever, and thereby prevent the spread of contagion; it was established in the year 1824. The object of the dispensary is to afford medical and medicinal assistance to the poor of the district; established 1814.																																																								
Part of the parish of Dysart, the whole of Castle Comer; one of the most populous in Ireland, containing a population of 13,990 inhabitants.	Three entire parishes, and part of four parishes; all are not in the same county, Durrow being in the county Kilkenny.	I believe six or seven, all in the county Kilkenny.																																																								
Within nine miles, south, is the Kilkenny Infirmary and Fever Hospital; within five miles, west, is the Ballyragget Dispensary; within five miles, north, is the Ballinakill Dispensary; and five miles, east, is the Newtown Dispensary.	Ballinakill, Ballyragget, Abbeyleix and Rathdowny Dispensaries.	County Infirmary and Fever Hospital, Kilkenny; Ballyragget, Johnstown, Urlingford, Durrow and Kilkenny Dispensary.																																																								
There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary within this district.	There is no hospital or infirmary within the district. My salary for attending both dispensaries is at present 70 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is but an hospital and dispensary in my district; they are entirely distinct. My own salary and that of the apothecary is 100 <i>l.</i> per annum (for both) for the dispensary; I attend the hospital gratis.																																																								
I do not attend any other dispensary, hospital or infirmary; it would be impossible, the duties of this being so laborious. I am required to give attendance every day in the week.	I attend two dispensaries, viz. Durrow and Moyne, each two days in every week. On being appointed to the Durrow Dispensary, I was obliged to become a resident of the town. Moyne Dispensary is distant in or about a mile from my residence.	I do not attend any dispensary or hospital but those I have stated above; I attend both daily, both of which are within the town of Freshford.																																																								
I do, and have always done so.	I do, and have not confined my attendance to the particular days specified in each week.	Certainly, in most cases.																																																								
There is a register kept, with the names, diseases, residences of the patients, with the date of their application, and by whom recommended, &c.	A regular registry is kept of the patients seeking relief from either dispensary. Medicine and advice are regularly given, but the result is not always known.	There is such a registry kept, and I have disposed of most of the cases by giving my own attendance when necessary, and generally with a favourable result.																																																								
1830, 3,945; 1831, 4,009; 1832, 4,362. The general diseases seem to be here, as elsewhere, inflammatory fever, pleuritis, pneumonia, and besides low fever, rheumatism, and phthisis or consumption, which is very prevalent. Want of space obliges me not to enter more fully on the subject. Accidents are of frequent occurrence in the colliery district.	From 1st January 1830 to 1st January 1833, 4,573 patients have received medicine and advice; diseases most general were fevers, catarrhs, influenza, and inflammatory affections of the chest, disease of the stomach, liver and bowels, complaints of women and children, rheumatism, disease of the skin, eye, and urinary organs, accidents, fractures and contusions, ulcers, abscesses and anthrax, &c.	The number of persons who applied for and received aid from the dispensary, for the last three years to the 30th of December last, were 3,269. The diseases treated were various, both surgical and medical.																																																								
Very seldom, as there are scarcely any but paupers in this district.	I believe a few such cases have occurred.	Such cases may have sometimes occurred through ignorance on the part of the subscribers as to the circumstances of those who applied for relief.																																																								
By Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Bride-street, Dublin.	The subscribers elect a committee of part of the members and the Treasurer; the physician makes out a list of the medicines requisite, and the Treasurer procures them from a Dublin druggist.	The Treasurer to the dispensary pays for the medicines according to my order, which medicines are always supplied from the house of Messrs. Boileau & George.																																																								
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 284 0 0</td><td>£. 257 7 5½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 270 5 0</td><td>269 11 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 251 4 6</td><td>279 10 3½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 284 0 0	£. 257 7 5½	1831 - 270 5 0	269 11 9	1832 - 251 4 6	279 10 3½	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 187 13 0</td><td>£. 151 5 0½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 122 4 11½</td><td>160 17 1</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 139 17 0</td><td>152 1 10½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 187 13 0	£. 151 5 0½	1831 - 122 4 11½	160 17 1	1832 - 139 17 0	152 1 10½	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 146 3 0</td><td>£. 137 16 6½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 136 19 6</td><td>134 11 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 112 15 7</td><td>131 5 8</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 146 3 0	£. 137 16 6½	1831 - 136 19 6	134 11 10	1832 - 112 15 7	131 5 8																																
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
1830 - £. 284 0 0	£. 257 7 5½																																																									
1831 - 270 5 0	269 11 9																																																									
1832 - 251 4 6	279 10 3½																																																									
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
1830 - £. 187 13 0	£. 151 5 0½																																																									
1831 - 122 4 11½	160 17 1																																																									
1832 - 139 17 0	152 1 10½																																																									
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
1830 - £. 146 3 0	£. 137 16 6½																																																									
1831 - 136 19 6	134 11 10																																																									
1832 - 112 15 7	131 5 8																																																									
<table><tr><th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries -</td><td>175 0 0</td><td>175 0 0</td><td>190 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>55 3 3½</td><td>65 7 6</td><td>64 14 10</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Fuel -</td><td>19 0 0</td><td>19 0 0</td><td>19 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs & Furniture -</td><td>0 8 0</td><td>6 14 0</td><td>0 13 2</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies -</td><td>7 16 2</td><td>3 10 3</td><td>5 2 3½</td></tr></table>	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1830.	1831.	1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries -	175 0 0	175 0 0	190 0 0	Medicine -	55 3 3½	65 7 6	64 14 10	Rent and Fuel -	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	Repairs & Furniture -	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 13 2	Contingencies -	7 16 2	3 10 3	5 2 3½	<table><tr><th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:</th></tr><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries and Rent -</td><td>113 3 0</td><td>134 4 0</td><td>130 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>18 10 9</td><td>22 2 6</td><td>16 13 6</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries -</td><td>19 11 3½</td><td>4 10 7</td><td>3 4 2</td></tr><tr><td>Balance paid Treasurer -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2 4 2½</td></tr></table>	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:			1830.	1831.	1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries and Rent -	113 3 0	134 4 0	130 0 0	Medicine -	18 10 9	22 2 6	16 13 6	Sundries -	19 11 3½	4 10 7	3 4 2	Balance paid Treasurer -	-	-	2 4 2½	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Leaving a balance due to the Treasurer for this last year } £. 18 10 1</th></tr></table>	Leaving a balance due to the Treasurer for this last year } £. 18 10 1	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																										
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																								
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																								
Salaries -	175 0 0	175 0 0	190 0 0																																																							
Medicine -	55 3 3½	65 7 6	64 14 10																																																							
Rent and Fuel -	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0																																																							
Repairs & Furniture -	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 13 2																																																							
Contingencies -	7 16 2	3 10 3	5 2 3½																																																							
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:																																																										
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																								
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																								
Salaries and Rent -	113 3 0	134 4 0	130 0 0																																																							
Medicine -	18 10 9	22 2 6	16 13 6																																																							
Sundries -	19 11 3½	4 10 7	3 4 2																																																							
Balance paid Treasurer -	-	-	2 4 2½																																																							
Leaving a balance due to the Treasurer for this last year } £. 18 10 1																																																										
By subscription and presentment, the Hon. Clark Wanderford being the principal subscriber. A presentment from the county Kilkenny grand jury only is looked for, when an equal sum to that subscribed is generally obtained.	Durrow, by private subscription, and county Kilkenny, presentment; Moyne, by private subscription; and Queen's County, presentment.	By private subscription, and grand jury presentment of the county of Kilkenny alone.																																																								
I really cannot, unless something in the way of an hospital could be established, into which the several severe accidents, &c., that frequently occur, could be removed, and attended to better than at a distance at their own houses. I also think a fever hospital would be useful (after a time), as at present patients have a dislike to going into such establishments.	I cannot.	I cannot.																																																								

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Gowran Dispensary.	Graigue Dispensary.	Inistiogue Dispensary.																																																																																																																																											
James Newell, Esq. Surgeon.	Edward Fitzpatrick, Esq. Surgeon.	Miles Sterling, Esq. L. C. S. D.																																																																																																																																											
Gowran Dispensary, established May 1822, for affording medical and surgical relief to the sick and indigent poor of the district, and those unable to pay for medical advice (within a distance of four miles of each side of Gowran.)	Graigue Dispensary, established anno 1810.	The Innistiogue dispensary, established in the year 1818; its object is, to afford medicine and advice gratuitously to the sick poor.																																																																																																																																											
Eight entire parishes, and parts of four others, all in the county of Kilkenny.	Five parishes; three in the county of Kilkenny, two in the county of Carlow.	There are two entire parishes, and part of three others in my district; they are all in the same county.																																																																																																																																											
The nearest medical institution is almost 10 English miles distant; namely, the County Infirmary, Fever Hospital and Kilkenny Dispensary, Graig and Thomastown Dispensaries.	The dispensaries of Borris, Gowran, Thomastown and Innistiogue surround me, all within 10 miles.	There are five dispensaries within 10 miles; viz. Ross, Thomastown, Graigue, Stoneyford and Kilmaganny.																																																																																																																																											
No other medical institution in this district.	There is no hospital or infirmary within my district.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within my district.																																																																																																																																											
I only attend one dispensary; my salary has been 85 <i>l.</i> for each of the last three years. I attend at the dispensary three days in each week, and the alternate days I visit patients unable to attend.	I only attend the Graigue Dispensary; receive 70 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend two days in the week, and am visiting the sick the other days.	I do not attend more than one dispensary. The salary is 75 <i>l.</i> per annum. The days of attendance are two in each week, viz. Tuesday and Friday.																																																																																																																																											
I consider it my duty to give my personal attendance at home and elsewhere, and I invariably do so.	I do.	I consider it my duty to give my personal attendance when a subscriber recommends any individual as a fit object to receive medicine and advice from the institution.																																																																																																																																											
A registry is kept, in which are entered the names of the patients recommended, their residence, admission, date and disease. A copy of the medical treatment in each case is kept, and the result. This is carefully examined by the subscribers.	There is a register kept; but it is impossible to know the result in all the cases, as the people are only disposed to know your opinion whether the patient will live or die, and never, perhaps, come to say if they ultimately recovered.	There has been a register kept during the last year, but all the cases have not been entered in it.																																																																																																																																											
The number of patients admitted for the last three years, 6,108. Discharged cured, 5,564; discharged relieved, 458; died, 76; sent to Kilkenny Fever Hospital, 10 (destitute); in all, as above, 6,108. The principal diseases treated are, fevers, agues, pneumonia and chest affections, stomach and bowel complaints, rheumatism, diseases of the eye, female complaints, disease of children, tedious, difficult and preternatural labours, fractures, dislocations, wounds, tumors, ulcers, diseases of the skin, &c. &c. &c.	I could not, from the above reason; but I will say about 1,000. The general diseases are inflammation, fever, cholera and influenza.	The number of applicants at the dispensary this year will amount to between 4,000 and 5,000. The most prevailing diseases are, inflammations of the different tissues of the lungs, fevers, derangement of the digestive organs, and inflammation of the bowels, &c.																																																																																																																																											
The governors are particular in this case, but some few infringements have occurred.	It frequently occurs so, in consequence of getting tickets from friendly subscribers.	It does very frequently.																																																																																																																																											
Medicines are supplied by the committee, and paid for by the treasurer.	By order of the committee, from P. A. & C. Leslie, Druggists, Dublin.	The medicines are purchased with the funds of the establishment from Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin.																																																																																																																																											
<table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>£. 71 15 6</td><td>63 14 6</td><td>56 8 6</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>- 71 15 6</td><td>63 14 6</td><td>56 8 6</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fines</td><td>2 3 6</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>4 5 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 85 0 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>- 37 15 7½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>- 8 8 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>133 2 8½</td><td>133 5 6</td><td>127 0 0</td></tr></table>		1831.	1832.	1833.	Subscriptions	£. 71 15 6	63 14 6	56 8 6	Presentment	- 71 15 6	63 14 6	56 8 6	Petty Session				Fines	2 3 6	3 0 0	4 5 0	EXPENDITURE.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£. 85 0 0			Medicines	- 37 15 7½			Contingencies	- 8 8 0				133 2 8½	133 5 6	127 0 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 62 8 5</td><td>£. 71 11 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 135 2 0</td><td>120 5 9</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 97 7 0</td><td>101 17 6</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 53 6 8</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>9 5 2</td><td>30 18 3</td><td>26 12 7½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- 8 0 0</td><td>4 19 0</td><td>4 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>0 19 7</td><td>5 5 6</td><td>0 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>Balance paid</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Treasurer</td><td>—</td><td>9 3 0</td><td>—</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 62 8 5	£. 71 11 5	1832	- 135 2 0	120 5 9	1833	- 97 7 0	101 17 6	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1830.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£. 53 6 8	70 0 0	70 0 0	Medicine	9 5 2	30 18 3	26 12 7½	Rent	- 8 0 0	4 19 0	4 10 0	Sundries	0 19 7	5 5 6	0 14 0	Balance paid				Treasurer	—	9 3 0	—	<table><tr><td></td><td>Income.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831:</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in Treasurer's hand</td><td>- 4 18 8</td><td>Surgeon's Salary - 60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>- 44 13 0</td><td>House-rent, Medicine, &c. - 34 4 8</td></tr><tr><td>Co. Presentment</td><td>- 44 13 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 94 4 8</td><td>£. 94 4 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832:</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>- 52 15 0</td><td>Surgeon's Salary - 65 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Co. Presentment</td><td>- 52 15 0</td><td>Medicine, Rent, &c. 49 17 0</td></tr><tr><td>Magistrate's Fines</td><td>0 14 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bal. due to Treas.</td><td>8 13 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 114 17 0</td><td>£. 114 17 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833:</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>- 58 19 0</td><td>Surgeon's Salary - 75 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Co. Presentment</td><td>- 58 19 0</td><td>Medicine, Rent, &c. 34 4 3</td></tr><tr><td>Magistrate's Fines</td><td>0 5 0</td><td>Balance in hands of Treasurer - 0 5 9</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 118 3 0</td><td>£. 118 3 0</td></tr></table>		Income.	Expenditure.	1831:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Balance in Treasurer's hand	- 4 18 8	Surgeon's Salary - 60 0 0	Subscriptions	- 44 13 0	House-rent, Medicine, &c. - 34 4 8	Co. Presentment	- 44 13 0			£. 94 4 8	£. 94 4 8	1832:			Subscriptions	- 52 15 0	Surgeon's Salary - 65 0 0	Co. Presentment	- 52 15 0	Medicine, Rent, &c. 49 17 0	Magistrate's Fines	0 14 0		Bal. due to Treas.	8 13 0			£. 114 17 0	£. 114 17 0	1833:			Subscriptions	- 58 19 0	Surgeon's Salary - 75 0 0	Co. Presentment	- 58 19 0	Medicine, Rent, &c. 34 4 3	Magistrate's Fines	0 5 0	Balance in hands of Treasurer - 0 5 9		£. 118 3 0	£. 118 3 0
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																										
Subscriptions	£. 71 15 6	63 14 6	56 8 6																																																																																																																																										
Presentment	- 71 15 6	63 14 6	56 8 6																																																																																																																																										
Petty Session																																																																																																																																													
Fines	2 3 6	3 0 0	4 5 0																																																																																																																																										
EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																													
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																										
Salary	£. 85 0 0																																																																																																																																												
Medicines	- 37 15 7½																																																																																																																																												
Contingencies	- 8 8 0																																																																																																																																												
	133 2 8½	133 5 6	127 0 0																																																																																																																																										
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																																																																											
1830	£. 62 8 5	£. 71 11 5																																																																																																																																											
1832	- 135 2 0	120 5 9																																																																																																																																											
1833	- 97 7 0	101 17 6																																																																																																																																											
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																													
	1830.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																										
Salary	£. 53 6 8	70 0 0	70 0 0																																																																																																																																										
Medicine	9 5 2	30 18 3	26 12 7½																																																																																																																																										
Rent	- 8 0 0	4 19 0	4 10 0																																																																																																																																										
Sundries	0 19 7	5 5 6	0 14 0																																																																																																																																										
Balance paid																																																																																																																																													
Treasurer	—	9 3 0	—																																																																																																																																										
	Income.	Expenditure.																																																																																																																																											
1831:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																																																																											
Balance in Treasurer's hand	- 4 18 8	Surgeon's Salary - 60 0 0																																																																																																																																											
Subscriptions	- 44 13 0	House-rent, Medicine, &c. - 34 4 8																																																																																																																																											
Co. Presentment	- 44 13 0																																																																																																																																												
	£. 94 4 8	£. 94 4 8																																																																																																																																											
1832:																																																																																																																																													
Subscriptions	- 52 15 0	Surgeon's Salary - 65 0 0																																																																																																																																											
Co. Presentment	- 52 15 0	Medicine, Rent, &c. 49 17 0																																																																																																																																											
Magistrate's Fines	0 14 0																																																																																																																																												
Bal. due to Treas.	8 13 0																																																																																																																																												
	£. 114 17 0	£. 114 17 0																																																																																																																																											
1833:																																																																																																																																													
Subscriptions	- 58 19 0	Surgeon's Salary - 75 0 0																																																																																																																																											
Co. Presentment	- 58 19 0	Medicine, Rent, &c. 34 4 3																																																																																																																																											
Magistrate's Fines	0 5 0	Balance in hands of Treasurer - 0 5 9																																																																																																																																											
	£. 118 3 0	£. 118 3 0																																																																																																																																											
By subscriptions and county presentment from the county Kilkenny only.	By presentment from the county Kilkenny.	It is supported by subscriptions and presentments obtained from the county Kilkenny only.																																																																																																																																											
I cannot, the funds being too small to assist in any other way. The governors of Gowran Dispensary have built a good house by subscription for the institution, and also apartments for the residence of the medical attendant, rent-free for ever.	An hospital would be of the greatest benefit to the poor, but the funds at present would not be adequate to support it. maintain two or three beds, for serious accidents occurring to paupers who could not be removed with safety to the County Infirmary, which is twelve miles distant. Or in the event of fever of a malignant character breaking out, the speedy removal of the first cases might prevent the spreading of such disease.	I am not aware that the funds of the establishment under my care could be more judiciously applied than they are at present; but it would be a great desideratum if the funds were sufficient to																																																																																																																																											

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Johnstown Dispensary.	Kilkenny Dispensary.	Kilmacow Dispensary.																																																
Patrick Ryan, Esq. M.D.	N. Alcock, Esq. Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																																																
Johnstown Dispensary; no other under my care; established 1813.	I have under my care the Kilkenny Dispensary, established in the year 1814, for the purpose of affording medical and medicinal aid to the poor of the city and its liberties.	Kilmacow Dispensary, established in 1817.																																																
Three parishes, all in this county; I often go into others.	There are four parishes included in my district, all situated in the city and its liberties.	Eight, all in the county of Kilkenny.																																																
Urlingford, Freshford, Rathdowny and Templetoohy.	We have in the city a county infirmary and a fever hospital, and within ten miles round seven dispensaries; viz. Thomastown, Stoneyford, Knocktopher, Kilmagany, Callan, Tushford and Castlecomer.	A branch of the Whitechurch dispensary at Pilltown, about seven miles distant.																																																
None whatever.	There is no other dispensary within my district, but medicines are occasionally given from the county infirmary to extern surgical patients.	There is no hospital or infirmary in the district.																																																
I do not attend more than one.	I attend the Kilkenny dispensary alone; I attend daily, and receive a salary of 50 <i>l.</i> Irish.	I attend no other dispensary, nor could I, as the duties of the one under my care are so overwhelming, the district extending about 40 square miles, and thickly inhabited by very poor people.																																																
In all surgical cases I do.	By the regulations of the dispensary, I am required to attend as physician at the dispensary daily, and to prescribe for such patients as are present. There is also an apothecary, whose business it is to compound, to visit patients unable to attend, and, if necessary, to call on me to see them. He has a house and 80 <i>l.</i> salary.	To the poor in all cases.																																																
A register has been kept of the remarkable cases, and all the tickets of recommendation.	Each subscriber has a power to ticket three patients daily, and these tickets are filed.	The names of the applicants are registered; but from the irregularity of their attendance, it would be impossible in very many cases to state the result of their treatment.																																																
1,000 annually. The prevailing diseases are fevers, diseases of the chest, dropsy, dysentery, dyspepsia, diseases of the skin and puerperal state.	There have been from 18 to 20,000 patients relieved within the last three years. All diseases (except surgical and fever cases) are treated.	Twelve thousand two hundred and forty. The prevailing complaints are hepatic, bilious and inflammatory; scrofula, scurvy and itch.																																																
Yes, persons of small property, who, though so circumstanced, should allow their friends to lie, not being able to pay for medicine or advice.	Not with our knowledge.	Frequently; as some of the landed proprietors expect that their tenants will receive medical assistance from the dispensary.																																																
By the treasurer of the charity from the general fund.	Medicines are purchased from the funds, and given at the dispensary to patients' friends.	Supplied out of the funds by the committee.																																																
The subscription has been for the last three years 60 <i>l.</i> The presentment the same. It has been expended every year in rent of a house, payment of my salary, medicine, wine, &c.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 250 1 1</td><td>£. 211 19 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - 263 9 10</td><td>249 13 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 179 12 0</td><td>162 0 1</td></tr></table> General heads of Expenditure are, for salaries, medicines, house, servants' wages, &c. &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 250 1 1	£. 211 19 3½	1831	- - 263 9 10	249 13 10	1832	- - 179 12 0	162 0 1	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 126 0 0</td><td>£. 125 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - 138 18 0</td><td>138 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 122 12 4</td><td>122 1 4</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- 92 10 0</td><td>95 0 0</td><td>83 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 20 0 0</td><td>27 8 0</td><td>21 1 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- 10 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingent</td><td>- 3 0 0</td><td>6 4 0</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 126 0 0	£. 125 10 0	1831	- - 138 18 0	138 12 0	1832	- - 122 12 4	122 1 4		1830.	1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salary	- 92 10 0	95 0 0	83 0 0	Medicine	- 20 0 0	27 8 0	21 1 4	Rent	- 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Contingent	- 3 0 0	6 4 0	8 0 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																
1830	- £. 250 1 1	£. 211 19 3½																																																
1831	- - 263 9 10	249 13 10																																																
1832	- - 179 12 0	162 0 1																																																
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																
1830	- £. 126 0 0	£. 125 10 0																																																
1831	- - 138 18 0	138 12 0																																																
1832	- - 122 12 4	122 1 4																																																
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																															
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																															
Salary	- 92 10 0	95 0 0	83 0 0																																															
Medicine	- 20 0 0	27 8 0	21 1 4																																															
Rent	- 10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0																																															
Contingent	- 3 0 0	6 4 0	8 0 0																																															
Supported by presentment from this county only, also by subscription.	It is supported by contributions, and a presentment from the city alone, equal to contributions, and also by a bequest of 100 <i>l.</i> late Irish currency.	By private subscriptions and presentment granted by the grand jury of the county.																																																
I would suggest a small hospital to be attached to the dispensary, for the reception of bad cases, and when fever prevails, to use it as a fever hospital exclusively.	I at present cannot.	Not that I am aware of under existing circumstances.																																																

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Knocktopher Dispensary.	Thomastown Dispensary.	Urlingford Dispensary.												
<i>Richard S. Peile, Esq., L. R. C. S. D.</i>	<i>Samuel A. Duke, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>William Greene, Esq., Surgeon.</i>												
Knocktopher Dispensary, established about ten years; I also attend the Kilmagany Dispensary and Fever Hospital.	Thomastown Dispensary, established in 1812.	Urlingford Dispensary, established March 1813.												
Two parishes, both in the county.	The district contains several parishes, comprising the entire of the Protestant Union of Thomastown and Colmkill, and the whole of the roman catholic parish, which is very extensive; all in same county.	Four parishes, all in this county.												
Kilmagany, Stoneyford, Thomastown, Kilmacow, Kilkenny Infirmary and Hospital.	Kilkenny Hospitals, &c. within ten miles; Gowran Dispensary, seven miles; Graigue Dispensary, seven miles; Inistiogue Dispensary, four miles; Knocktopher Dispensary, four miles; Kilmaganny Dispensary and Fever Hospital, nine miles; Kells and Stoneyford Fever Hospital, four miles; Callan Dispensary, ten miles.	Johnstown Dispensary, Freshford Fever Hospital and Dispensary, in the county Kilkenny; Ballynauty and Thurles, county Tipperary.												
Kilmagany Dispensary and Fever Hospital; salary to me, as medical attendant of both, 100 <i>l.</i> Irish; for Knocktophot, salary 40 <i>l.</i>	No other in the district.	None.												
I do; Kilmagany Dispensary and Hospital, distant from Knocktophot five miles; salary at Kilmagany 100 <i>l.</i> Irish; Knocktophot, 40 <i>l.</i> ; three days to each dispensary in the week.	Only Thomastown.	I attend this dispensary only.												
Certainly.	Yes.	I do.												
There is.	Yes, the result generally favourable.	The name and disease, and the person recommending, are entered, but no observations of the result are made.												
About 2,500; the diseases—fever, ague, eruptions on the skin, from poverty, bad diet, &c. &c., and injuries.	<table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Number admitted</td><td>1,225</td><td>1,516</td><td>692</td></tr></table> All those diseases to which the poor are liable, such as fevers, inflammatory and pulmonary affections, colic, diarrhoea, dropsy, dyspepsia, scrofula, psora, fractures, wounds, &c., midwifery cases.		1831.	1832.	1833.	Number admitted	1,225	1,516	692	From those books the number exceeds 6,000. Fever, inflammation of lungs and bowels, scrofula, cattarrh, dyspepsia and itch, seem to be the most numerous.				
	1831.	1832.	1833.											
Number admitted	1,225	1,516	692											
Sometimes.	Sometimes middling farmers apply for relief, but latterly it had been prohibited.	It has sometimes occurred, but the instances are few.												
By the treasurer, from a druggist in Dublin.	Supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, by order from the treasurer.	By the druggist, and paid for by the treasurer from the general fund.												
Surgeon's salary 120 <i>l.</i> , for three years; medicine about 40 <i>l.</i> ; rent and washing, &c. &c., 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> Presentments and subscriptions generally deficient; the balance supplied by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Income.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.142 19 0</td><td>£.166 4 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>118 10 0</td><td>128 0 10</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>101 8 0</td><td>134 4 2</td></tr></table> Including salary, rent, fuel, medicine and all other expenses. N.B.—Many subscribers being absent, has caused deficiency in funds from former years.		Income.	Expenditure.	1831	£.142 19 0	£.166 4 11	1832	118 10 0	128 0 10	1833	101 8 0	134 4 2	
	Income.	Expenditure.												
1831	£.142 19 0	£.166 4 11												
1832	118 10 0	128 0 10												
1833	101 8 0	134 4 2												
By presentment and subscriptions from the county Kilkenny alone.	Supported by private subscription and county presentment, from the county Kilkenny only.	By presentment and private subscription from the county Kilkenny.												
Were the funds sufficient to afford it, I consider it would be of service to the poor, that the medical attendant should have the power of procuring such nourishment as he should think necessary for patients. When a contagious disease appears in a district to which no hospital is attached, and where the people are so poor as to be unable to obtain it, this I consider would, in many cases, change the progress of the disease.	None whatever, unless an increase in the funds, which would enable the committee to grant pecuniary relief in such cases as seemed to require it, and this was practised when the funds could afford it.	I cannot.												

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY.

Banagher Dispensary.	Edenderry Dispensary.	Farbane Dispensary.																																																																	
J. Bird, Esq., M. D.	J. Grattan, Esq., M. D.	C. D. Fry, Esq., M. D.																																																																	
Banagher Dispensary, established in 1817.	The Edenderry Dispensary, established in 1819, for treatment of the then epidemic fever, and for arresting the progress of contagion.	Farbane Dispensary, established March 1822.																																																																	
Four parishes; three in the King's County, and one in the county Galway.	Six; viz. Castropetre, Ballinakill, Ballymackwilliam, Ballyburly, and parts of Clonbullogue and Castle Jordan, all in the King's County.	Five, all in the same county.																																																																	
Birr Dispensary, Farbane Dispensary, in the King's County; Eyrecourt Dispensary, county Galway.	—	Banagher Dispensary, seven miles, and Clara, eight, from Farbane.																																																																	
No.	The above-named dispensary only; there is no hospital or infirmary in the district.	Not any.																																																																	
No.	The surgeon to the Edenderry is likewise surgeon to the Carbery Dispensary, county Kildare, four miles distant, the reports and accounts for which have no connexion, and are kept separately; the days of attendance are three alternate days weekly; the Johnstown Dispensary, county Kildare, distant nine miles; Rathangan, county Kildare, nine miles; Phillipstown, King's County, nine miles; Kinnegad, county Westmeath, eight miles; and Clonard, county Meath, six miles.	Only one.																																																																	
Where the case is of importance, I always consider it my duty to attend; if a mild case, my assistant.	—	Not except in cases recommended by a subscriber; a discretionary power, however, is entrusted to me, which I have in very many instances acted on.																																																																	
Yes.	A register is kept, by filing the printed tickets, and giving counter tickets, entitling each patient to a month's attendance at the dispensary.	There is.																																																																	
<table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>1,129</td><td>1,332</td><td>1,437</td></tr></table>	1830.	1831.	1832.	—	—	—	1,129	1,332	1,437	<table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>1,189</td><td>986</td><td>991</td></tr></table> Prevailing diseases have been, fever of various type, dyspeptic and bowel complaints, chronic rheumatism, &c. &c.	1830.	1831.	1832.	—	—	—	1,189	986	991	6,563: eruptive complaints have, during each of the last three years, appeared most numerous; next to these, inflammations, many cases of typhus fever in 1831 and 1832, and at all times a considerable number of chronic, especially dyspeptic complaints.																																															
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																	
—	—	—																																																																	
1,129	1,332	1,437																																																																	
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																	
—	—	—																																																																	
1,189	986	991																																																																	
Occasionally, but not frequently.	Very rarely; but many occur from subscribers supposing the applicants poorer than they really are.	Very frequently.																																																																	
They are purchased, with the subscription funds, from Dublin druggists.	Medicine is ordered by the treasurer, on the surgeon's certificate, from Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, whose account is then paid by the treasurer.	Messrs. Boileau & George, on receiving an order from the managing committee, through the secretary, supply them.																																																																	
<table><tr><th colspan="2">RECEIPT.</th></tr><tr><th>Subscriptions.</th><th>Grand Jury Presentment.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 55 2 0</td><td>- £. 55 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 56 2 0</td><td>- 54 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 65 7 0</td><td>- 65 7 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="2">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>Salary.</th><th>Medicines, House-rent, and Contingencies.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 80 0 0</td><td>- £. 31 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 80 0 0</td><td>- 32 18 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 80 0 0</td><td>- 37 8 6</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.		Subscriptions.	Grand Jury Presentment.	1830 - £. 55 2 0	- £. 55 2 0	1831 - 56 2 0	- 54 0 0	1832 - 65 7 0	- 65 7 0	EXPENDITURE.		Salary.	Medicines, House-rent, and Contingencies.	1830 - £. 80 0 0	- £. 31 10 0	1831 - 80 0 0	- 32 18 7	1832 - 80 0 0	- 37 8 6	<table><tr><th colspan="2">RECEIPT.</th></tr><tr><th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentment.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 48 17 8</td><td>£. 48 7 2</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 48 4 2</td><td>48 4 2</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 48 4 2</td><td>48 4 2</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="2">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary -</td><td>- £. 46 3 1</td></tr><tr><td>Apothecary's Salary -</td><td>- 14 12 4</td></tr><tr><td>Dispensary and Fuel -</td><td>- 13 16 11</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.		Subscription.	Presentment.	1830 - £. 48 17 8	£. 48 7 2	1831 - 48 4 2	48 4 2	1832 - 48 4 2	48 4 2	EXPENDITURE.		Surgeon's Salary -	- £. 46 3 1	Apothecary's Salary -	- 14 12 4	Dispensary and Fuel -	- 13 16 11	<table><tr><th colspan="3">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>£. 68 14 9</td><td>60 0 0</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>36 11 0</td><td>41 0 8</td><td>41 10 1</td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>15 0 0</td><td>15 0 0</td><td>15 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>1 15 0</td><td>2 7 3</td><td>0 6 0</td></tr></table>	EXPENDITURE.				1830.	1831.	1832.		—	—	—	Salary -	£. 68 14 9	60 0 0	60 0 0	Medicine	36 11 0	41 0 8	41 10 1	Rent -	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	Contingencies	1 15 0	2 7 3	0 6 0
RECEIPT.																																																																			
Subscriptions.	Grand Jury Presentment.																																																																		
1830 - £. 55 2 0	- £. 55 2 0																																																																		
1831 - 56 2 0	- 54 0 0																																																																		
1832 - 65 7 0	- 65 7 0																																																																		
EXPENDITURE.																																																																			
Salary.	Medicines, House-rent, and Contingencies.																																																																		
1830 - £. 80 0 0	- £. 31 10 0																																																																		
1831 - 80 0 0	- 32 18 7																																																																		
1832 - 80 0 0	- 37 8 6																																																																		
RECEIPT.																																																																			
Subscription.	Presentment.																																																																		
1830 - £. 48 17 8	£. 48 7 2																																																																		
1831 - 48 4 2	48 4 2																																																																		
1832 - 48 4 2	48 4 2																																																																		
EXPENDITURE.																																																																			
Surgeon's Salary -	- £. 46 3 1																																																																		
Apothecary's Salary -	- 14 12 4																																																																		
Dispensary and Fuel -	- 13 16 11																																																																		
EXPENDITURE.																																																																			
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																
	—	—	—																																																																
Salary -	£. 68 14 9	60 0 0	60 0 0																																																																
Medicine	36 11 0	41 0 8	41 10 1																																																																
Rent -	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0																																																																
Contingencies	1 15 0	2 7 3	0 6 0																																																																
By subscriptions, and county presentment, from only one county.	By subscriptions, one moiety; the other by presentment, made by King's County grand jury.	By subscription and presentment; the latter always tantamount to whatever the former may be; obtained from one county only.																																																																	
Our funds are too small to be made more useful; but if a few beds could be supported for intern patients, then the charity would be more extensively useful.	Our committee have been watchful in regulating the establishment, leaving me nothing to add or diminish.	I consider the benefits of the institution should be confined to the really poor, at least as far as giving medicines; many persons, though objects for gratuitous advice, would willingly pay for these, which sum, added to the fund, would render its usefulness far more extensive than at present.																																																																	

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY.

Frankford and Ballyboy Dispensary.	Geashill Dispensary.	Kennitty Dispensary.																				
The Committee.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																				
One dispensary, denominated Frankford and Bally Boy Dispensary, established 5th March 1821, for advice and medicine to the poor of the surrounding neighbourhood gratis, and visiting those at their own houses unable to attend at the dispensary.	Geashill Dispensary, established six years and a half. I am also one of the physicians to the Portarlington Dispensary.	Kennitty Dispensary, established 11th February 1814.																				
Two; parishes of Ballyboy and Killoughy, King's County.	Two parishes, very large, both in King's County.	Seven parishes, whereof six are in the King's County, and one in the Queen's County.																				
Two other dispensaries, namely, Kinnity and Farbane.	County Infirmary in Tullamore, six miles; Portarlington Dispensary, eight miles; Phillips-town Dispensary, five miles.	Clonaslee, in the Queen's County, a dispensary; Frankford, in the King's County, a dispensary; and Birr, in the King's County, a dispensary and fever hospital.																				
No infirmary or other dispensary.	There is a dispensary (so far as exhibiting medicines without attendance goes), attached to the County Infirmary in Tullamore.	No.																				
One dispensary, as described in answer to No. 1.	I attend no other hospital or infirmary, except Geashill and Portarlington, where I reside.	No, but one.																				
Certainly, and have invariably done so.	I consider it my duty to attend all cases not able to attend on my call.	I do, as far as it may be practicable.																				
A registry is kept of the number of patients, their particular diseases, treatment, recoveries, deaths, &c. this registry is inspected continually, and reported on monthly by a committee, who assemble at the dispensary the first Monday in each month for that purpose.	There has been a registry kept since I have been appointed to the institution, with notes of the manner in which the applications have been disposed of.	There is a regular registry kept and annually examined by a committee, who report same to the grand jury of the King's County.																				
Within the last three years, 4,803 patients. Their diseases, inflammations, fevers, bowel and liver complaints, consumptions, rheumatism, ulcers, diseases of urinary organs, of the eye, of the skin, of the lungs, cholera, accidents, vaccination, midwifery, &c.	I have not been the attendant for the last three years, but believe I may state the number of cases since my appointment to average 800.	<table><tr><td colspan="4">The number of Patients from</td></tr><tr><td>February 1830 to February 1831</td><td>-</td><td>2,337</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>" 1831 to " 1832</td><td>-</td><td>2,609</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>" 1832 to " 1833</td><td>-</td><td>2,237</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">TOTAL</td><td>- 7,183</td></tr></table>	The number of Patients from				February 1830 to February 1831	-	2,337		" 1831 to " 1832	-	2,609		" 1832 to " 1833	-	2,237		TOTAL			- 7,183
The number of Patients from																						
February 1830 to February 1831	-	2,337																				
" 1831 to " 1832	-	2,609																				
" 1832 to " 1833	-	2,237																				
TOTAL			- 7,183																			
Such instances have occurred.	It is contrary to the rules of the dispensary that any such should be received.	A few instances only have occurred.																				
From Boileau & George, and paid for by A. Stoney, Esq. treasurer to the dispensary.	Drugs supplied by Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street, and compounded entirely by myself.	They are purchased by the treasurer from Pollock & Co. Capel-street, Dublin.																				
	Average amount of medicine, 20 l. ; surgeon's salary 50 l. Sundry minor expenses, 5 l.	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £.110 10 0</td><td>£.92 18 3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 102 2 0</td><td>97 19 3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 96 0 0</td><td>98 8 4</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">£. 308 12 0</td><td>£.289 5 10</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830	- £.110 10 0	£.92 18 3		1831	- 102 2 0	97 19 3		1832	- 96 0 0	98 8 4		£. 308 12 0		£.289 5 10	
Receipt.		Expenditure.																				
1830	- £.110 10 0	£.92 18 3																				
1831	- 102 2 0	97 19 3																				
1832	- 96 0 0	98 8 4																				
£. 308 12 0		£.289 5 10																				
By voluntary subscription paid to the treasurer previous to spring assizes, for this county only, in each year; upon affidavit by treasurer of such sum being paid, a presentment is obtained for a similar sum at same assizes.	It is supported by private subscription and presentments obtained from the King's County. The greater proportion by private subscription.	One moiety by private subscriptions, the other moiety by presentment on the King's County at large.																				
With reference to the state of the funds of this institution, nothing more effectual, it appears to us, can be devised at present.	We cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of our funds more calculated to give relief to the poor.	I cannot in their present limited state.																				

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY.

Moneygall Dispensary.	Phillipstown Dispensary.	Shinrone Dispensary.																																																											
C. Bournse, Esq. Surgeon.	—	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																											
Moneygall Dispensary.	Phillipstown Dispensary, established in 1828.	The Shinrone Dispensary, established anno 1817, (I think.)																																																											
Parts of three parishes in the King's County and county Tipperary.	Six, all in same county.	Six parishes, one of them in the county Tipperary.																																																											
Fever hospital and dispensary, CloghJordan; the like Roscrea; the like Nenagh Dispensary, Toomavara; like Ballymacky.	The County Infirmary at Tullamore, seven or eight miles distant; Geashill Dispensary, about five miles.	The dispensaries and fever hospitals of Parsonstown, seven miles; Roscrea, five miles; CloghJordan, five miles; and the dispensaries of Moneygall, seven miles, and Borrisokane, eight miles.																																																											
None.	None.	None.																																																											
Moneygall, King's County, four miles from my residence (Toomavara); two days' attendance weekly; salary, 40 <i>l.</i> Toomavara (Tipperary), six days' salary, 60 <i>l.</i>	Phillipstown Dispensary alone; 80 <i>l.</i> a year; three days in the week; but find it necessary to give more or less of attendance daily.	I attend the dispensary and fever hospital of Shinrone; the fever hospital not a mile, and the dispensary not twenty yards from my residence. Fever hospital, no salary; dispensary attended every day. House-rent paid by me; also an assistant apothecary, paid by me; salary, 100 <i>l.</i> p'ann.																																																											
I do.	Yes.	I do, to any distance not much exceeding three miles, which has been marked as the boundary of my visiting duties.																																																											
A register kept, but not preserved.	There is a book kept in the dispensary, in which the name, residence, disease, treatment, &c. is entered.	There is.																																																											
From recollection, 3,000 attendances annually; from the district not having any other medical institution, neither a resident practitioner, the entire range of diseases, wounds, &c. resort to the dispensary.	Upwards of 12,000 received medical and surgical aid, nearly 2,000 of them visited at their homes. Inflammatory and infectious fever, dyspeptic complaints, diarrhoea, female complaints, diseases of children, phthisis, &c.	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Persons.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,410</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,181</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,200</td></tr></table>					Persons.	1831	-	-	-	2,410	1832	-	-	-	2,181	1833	-	-	-	2,200																																							
				Persons.																																																									
1831	-	-	-	2,410																																																									
1832	-	-	-	2,181																																																									
1833	-	-	-	2,200																																																									
If gentlemen's servants are eligible, then the answer is, no; otherwise, yes; but I have not the power of deciding.	Persons have at times presented themselves who have means; an intimate knowledge of the district enables me in most cases to correct this abuse.	Very seldom.																																																											
Boileau & George, Dublin.	The medicines are ordered by the surgeon at a druggists, and paid for by the treasurer to the Institution, out of the general funds.	By Messrs. P. A. & C. Leslie, of Bride-street, Druggists, by order of Committee.																																																											
<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>40</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>			£.	s.	d.	Medicine	-	-	15	0	0	Salary	-	-	40	0	0	Rent	-	-	3	0	0	About 120 <i>l.</i> a year, out of which is paid the surgeon's salary, medicine bills, freight, printer's bill, rent of dispensary, &c.	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>£. 142 12 0</td><td>£. 137 2 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>135 14 0</td><td>134 13 7</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>137 6 0</td><td>133 14 6</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- £. 100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 33 0 3</td><td>25 4 5</td><td>28 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>4 2 6</td><td>9 9 2</td><td>5 2 6</td></tr></table>			Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	-	£. 142 12 0	£. 137 2 9	1832	-	135 14 0	134 13 7	1833	-	137 6 0	133 14 6	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	- £. 100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Medicine	- 33 0 3	25 4 5	28 12 0	Contingencies	4 2 6	9 9 2	5 2 6
		£.	s.	d.																																																									
Medicine	-	-	15	0	0																																																								
Salary	-	-	40	0	0																																																								
Rent	-	-	3	0	0																																																								
		Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																										
1831	-	£. 142 12 0	£. 137 2 9																																																										
1832	-	135 14 0	134 13 7																																																										
1833	-	137 6 0	133 14 6																																																										
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																													
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																										
Salary	- £. 100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0																																																										
Medicine	- 33 0 3	25 4 5	28 12 0																																																										
Contingencies	4 2 6	9 9 2	5 2 6																																																										
By presentment from the King's County, equal to private subscription.	Part subscription, and part presentment from the King's County.	By subscriptions and presentment from the King's County alone.																																																											
The funds are so very small as scarcely to furnish medicine, and that not in sufficient quantity; therefore I think that without an increase no improvement could be made.	The fund small, the district large. I am not aware of any alteration by which the poor would derive more benefit from the same amount of funds.	I cannot.																																																											

LEINSTER—LONGFORD and CAVAN.

Ballymahon Dispensary.	Edgworthstown Dispensary.	Granard Dispensary.																																																																																					
Committee and Medical Attendant.	J. Clarke, Esq., Surgeon, R. N.	Mark Daly, Esq., M.D.																																																																																					
The Ballymahon Dispensary, established in or about the year 1813.	Edgworthstown Dispensary, established in the year 1818, for the relief of the poor in fever and other diseases.	Granard Dispensary, established in the year 1816; Ballymachugh Dispensary, established the same year.																																																																																					
Five parishes in the county of Longford, and part of two parishes in the county Westmeath, in the neighbourhood of Ballymahon.	Two parishes, in same county.	As nearly as can be calculated, three or four parishes to each dispensary.																																																																																					
There is one dispensary, the Kenagh Dispensary, in this county, within ten miles of us.	Ballymahon Dispensary, distant 10 miles; Granard, six miles; Street Dispensary, six miles; Balnalack, six miles; the two latter in county Westmeath; and Longford Infirmary, six miles and a half distant, with Dispensary: two days in each week.	None, except Street and Edgworthstown.																																																																																					
There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within our district.	There are none.	No.																																																																																					
Our surgeon only attends the Ballymahon Dispensary, for which he receives a salary of 70 <i>l.</i> per annum, three days in the week, besides visiting out-patients.	I attend but the Edgworthstown Dispensary.	Two; the Granard Dispensary, in the town of Granard, and the Ballymachugh, in the county Cavan, eight miles distant. Granard Dispensary, at a salary of 46 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per annum; Ballymachugh, 36 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> per annum; attendance two days in the week for each.																																																																																					
Certainly.	I do consider it my duty to give personal attendance in all cases that require it.	Yes.																																																																																					
There is a register kept of all applications for aid: diseases entered, the medicines administered, and the patients visited at their residence.	There has been a register kept of the cases visited, which has been productive of the greatest advantage to the patients.	Yes.																																																																																					
There have been 4,654 patients relieved within the last three years, consisting generally of diseases, of fever, dysentery, diseases of the stomach, dropsy, &c. &c.	Relieved within the last three years, 5,088 patients; inflammation of the lungs, fevers, bowel complaints, fractures, diseases of the skin, measles, agues, and dropsies, were the most frequent diseases met with.	<table><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Patients recommended.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,801</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,724</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,613</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td><u>5,138</u></td></tr></table>					Patients recommended.	1830	-	-	-	1,801	1831	-	-	-	1,724	1832	-	-	-	1,613					<u>5,138</u>																																																												
				Patients recommended.																																																																																			
1830	-	-	-	1,801																																																																																			
1831	-	-	-	1,724																																																																																			
1832	-	-	-	1,613																																																																																			
				<u>5,138</u>																																																																																			
Not to our knowledge.	In very few instances.	It sometimes does, but the recommendations come from the bailiffs and under agents of non-resident landlords.																																																																																					
Out of the funds; from Messrs. Leslie & Co., Bride-street, Dublin.	I supply the medicines.	Purchased from a Dublin druggist, out of the funds of the dispensary.																																																																																					
Receipts for year ending at Spring Assizes : 1831 - - £. 114 14 3½ 1832 - - 101 4 0 1833 - - 103 3 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Surgeon's Salary, Medicines, &c., Fuel, Repairs of Dispensary.	<table><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Private Subscription and Presentment.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 72 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>74 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>74 12 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">In all -</td><td><u>£. 231 14 0</u></td></tr></table> I pay porter's wages, find fire, necessaries, &c., and get the whole sum subscribed and presented. The medicines, &c. may amount to 32<i>l.</i>, and the attendance to 40<i>l.</i>, which make up the whole sum of 72<i>l.</i>, the annual sum.					Private Subscription and Presentment.	1830	-	-	-	£. 72 10 0	1831	-	-	-	74 12 0	1832	-	-	-	74 12 0	In all -				<u>£. 231 14 0</u>	<table><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td colspan="2">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£. 83</td><td>9 0</td><td></td><td>£. 50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>70</td><td>9 0</td><td></td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>84</td><td>14 0</td><td></td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td colspan="2">EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 117</td><td>12 1½</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>111</td><td>3 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>123</td><td>13 4½</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td colspan="2">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, Medicine, House-rent.</td></tr></table>					RECEIPT.						Subscription.	Presentment.	1830	-	£. 83	9 0		£. 50 0 0	1831	-	70	9 0		50 0 0	1832	-	84	14 0		50 0 0					EXPENDITURE.		1830	-	-	-	£. 117	12 1½	1831	-	-	-	111	3 8	1832	-	-	-	123	13 4½					GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, Medicine, House-rent.	
				Private Subscription and Presentment.																																																																																			
1830	-	-	-	£. 72 10 0																																																																																			
1831	-	-	-	74 12 0																																																																																			
1832	-	-	-	74 12 0																																																																																			
In all -				<u>£. 231 14 0</u>																																																																																			
				RECEIPT.																																																																																			
				Subscription.	Presentment.																																																																																		
1830	-	£. 83	9 0		£. 50 0 0																																																																																		
1831	-	70	9 0		50 0 0																																																																																		
1832	-	84	14 0		50 0 0																																																																																		
				EXPENDITURE.																																																																																			
1830	-	-	-	£. 117	12 1½																																																																																		
1831	-	-	-	111	3 8																																																																																		
1832	-	-	-	123	13 4½																																																																																		
				GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, Medicine, House-rent.																																																																																			
It is supported by private subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Longford only, and fines.	By private subscription, and presentments from one county.	By voluntary subscriptions, and county grants from the counties of Longford and Cavan.																																																																																					
We cannot suggest any alteration in the application of the funds, as the greatest economy is observed.	The funds are barely sufficient for the purposes they have been applied to. The institution is badly supported; private subscription this year is 27 <i>l.</i> , and the grand jury would only present 25 <i>l.</i> , owing to political causes.	The funds are too inadequate to render it more extensively useful.																																																																																					

LEINSTER--LOUTH.

Ardee Dispensary.	Ballymascanlan Dispensary.	Carlingford Dispensary.																								
<i>Alexander Munthetrick, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>J. Walker, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	The Chairman and Medical Attendant.																								
Ardee Dispensary, established in 1814.	Ballymascanlan, established 20 January 1829.	Carlingford Dispensary, established 1813.																								
The Union of Ardee, containing five parishes; the Union of Charlestown, five parishes; Clonkeen, and in part Louth, Killencoole and Darver.	There is but one parish.	One, Carlingford.																								
Dundalk and Drogheda County Infirmaries and Dispensaries; Collon, Dunleer, Castle Bellingham, Louth, Carrickmacross, Drumcondra, Kingscourt, Slane.	Dundalk, Carlingford, Meigh, Newry, Forkhill.	One dispensary, Ballymascanlan.																								
There is a dispensary in the parish of Louth, into which I am occasionally called. I do not know the emoluments of the medical attendant.	There is none.	None.																								
I attend Ardee only; the salary paid fluctuates according to the subscriptions, the medical attendant receiving two-thirds of the gross receipts.	There is but one dispensary in this district, which I have attended three days in each week, and for such have received on an average about 20 l. per year.	Only one.																								
Yes, in every case recommended by a subscriber, and in casualties without any recommendation whatever.	I do not.	Yes.																								
An accurate register is kept of all persons recommended, their residence, disease, and by whom recommended. From the irregularity of those attending, it would be very difficult to know the result in each case.	There is.	There is.																								
In 1831, 1,889, of whom 307 were attended at their own houses, 181 children vaccinated: 1832, 3,005, 537 visited, 139 vaccinated: 1833, 2,869, 576 visited, 121 vaccinated. These embrace all diseases, medical and surgical.	The number of persons relieved, from the 18th June 1831 to the 21st June 1833, is 3,569.	1,483 have been relieved. Most common diseases, fever, complaints of the stomach and bowels.																								
A few such do sometimes occur.	It does.	No.																								
By the physician, from the salary paid him.	I order the necessary medicines, and the accounts are discharged by the committee.	By the funds of the dispensary.																								
<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 234 16 5½</td><td>£. 170 15 6½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>236 8 4½</td><td>305 11 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>224 8 4¾</td><td>166 9 0</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 234 16 5½	£. 170 15 6½	1832 -	236 8 4½	305 11 9	1833 -	224 8 4¾	166 9 0	The amount of its expenditure, from February 1832 to this date, is 46 l. 8 s. 2 d.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 -</td><td>£. 90 3 4½</td><td>£. 90 3 4½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>89 10 2½</td><td>90 12 9½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>90 16 0½</td><td>85 18 8</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 90 3 4½	£. 90 3 4½	1831 -	89 10 2½	90 12 9½	1832 -	90 16 0½	85 18 8
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831 -	£. 234 16 5½	£. 170 15 6½																								
1832 -	236 8 4½	305 11 9																								
1833 -	224 8 4¾	166 9 0																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1830 -	£. 90 3 4½	£. 90 3 4½																								
1831 -	89 10 2½	90 12 9½																								
1832 -	90 16 0½	85 18 8																								
By private subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Louth only.	It is supported equally by subscription and presentment from the county Louth.	Half by subscription, and half by presentment from county Louth.																								
A surplus fund exists to meet any exigency, as the occurrence of epidemic disease, whitewashing the dwellings of the sick, distributing of various comforts, repairs of the dispensary, &c. I am unable to point out any improvement in the distribution of its funds.	I cannot.	Not any, except the erection of a fever hospital, which the present state of the funds will not admit.																								

LEINSTER—LOUTH.

Castlebellingham Dispensary.	Collon Dispensary.	Dunleer Dispensary.																																																																		
<i>John Gimble, Esq. M.D.</i>	<i>Richard L. Pincking, Esq. M.D.</i>	<i>John Ball, Esq. Medical Attendant.</i>																																																																		
Castlebellingham Dispensary, established 1819, for the purpose of affording medical and surgical assistance to such as are unable to pay for same.	The Collon Dispensary.	Dunleer Dispensary, established in the year 1817, to which I have ever since been superintendent.																																																																		
The greatest part of six parishes, all in the same county.	One parish, part of which is in the county Louth, and the other in the county Meath.	The parishes in my district are all in the county of Louth; namely, Dunleer, Cappog, Moyleary, Drumcar, Moptown, Dromin, Clanmore, Philips-town, &c.																																																																		
Louth Hospital, six miles; Drogheda Hospital, ten miles; Dunleer Dispensary, four miles; Ardee ditto, six miles; Louth ditto, six miles; Turfuhin, ditto, nine miles.	Drogheda, six miles; Slane, five miles; Drumcondra, eight miles; Ardee, five miles; Castlebellingham, nine miles; Dunleer, five miles; Termonfeckan, eight miles.	Castlebellingham, four miles; Collon, five miles; Ardee, five miles; Termonfeckan, six; and Drogheda, seven miles.																																																																		
There is neither hospital nor dispensary within my district, except that of which I am superintendent.	None.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital within my district at a less distance than seven miles. I know nothing of the emoluments derived therefrom by the medical attendants.																																																																		
I attend one dispensary only; the days of attendance are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 12 o'clock. My salary is 80 <i>l.</i> No extra payment for out attendances.	I do not attend more than one.	I attend no hospital or dispensary but this; the salary paid me is 70 <i>l.</i> per annum, with an allowance of fifteen guineas a year for house-rent; and although the attendance is nominally three days in the week, I reside upon the spot, and render assistance when required.																																																																		
I keep an assistant, who is a member of the London College of Surgeons; he prescribes for and attends the patients generally; but in every case where he thinks necessary I give my personal attendance.	Most certainly I do.	Certainly I do, and always have.																																																																		
A registry of the cases, mode of treatment, and quantity of medicines used, is most regularly kept.	There is.	A regular registry has been for the most part kept of the names, place of abode, nature of complaint, event, &c. for the last sixteen years.																																																																		
4,500 persons have been relieved during the last three years; fever, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, measles, scarletina, fractures, dislocations, chronic skin diseases, with many other slight surgical cases, as also some troublesome midwifery cases, are the chief diseases which I am called on to attend.	In 1831, 302; in 1832, the surgeon of the dispensary was changed, and no registry was kept; in 1833, 577. Generally, typhus and inflammatory fever, with dysentery, ophthalmia, accidents, and diseases of women and children.	The number of persons relieved for the last three years amounts to about 5,000. The diseases treated are such as fall under the observation of the physician and surgeon generally.																																																																		
It sometimes happens that persons are recommended who have the means of paying for advice, &c.	Very seldom.	Very frequently; to avoid which, a N.B. has been lately annexed to each form of recommendation.																																																																		
By the committee of the dispensary.	There is so much allowed for medicine, which is supplied by the medical superintendent.	The medicines for the dispensary are supplied by the treasurer.																																																																		
£. s. d. The amount of subscription yearly } 70 0 0 has been - - - - - } And the county grant - - - - - 70 0 0 £. 140 0 0 The expenditure has been equivalent to the receipt.	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentmt.</th><th></th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 £. 50 8 0</td><td>50 8 0</td><td>83 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - 51 9 0</td><td>51 9 0</td><td>80 10 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 - 51 9 0</td><td>51 9 0</td><td>93 18 10</td></tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Salary and Medicine } £. 80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Repairs of } 3 0 0</td><td>- -</td><td>7 19 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dispensary } - - -</td><td>0 10 0</td><td>5 19 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies - - -</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.	Subscription.	Presentmt.		1831 £. 50 8 0	50 8 0	83 0 0	1832 - 51 9 0	51 9 0	80 10 0	1833 - 51 9 0	51 9 0	93 18 10	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary and Medicine } £. 80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	Repairs of } 3 0 0	- -	7 19 5	Dispensary } - - -	0 10 0	5 19 5	Contingencies - - -			<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentmt.</th><th></th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 £. 53 1 3</td><td>53 1 3</td><td>108 4 7</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - 59 8 4</td><td>59 8 4</td><td>178 11 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - 59 2 4</td><td>59 2 4</td><td>162 4 11</td></tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Salary £. 80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicine - - -</td><td>61 14 3</td><td>63 1 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent - 23 12 6</td><td>31 10 0</td><td>15 15 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies 4 12 1</td><td>5 7 6</td><td>3 8 8</td></tr> </table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.	Subscription.	Presentmt.		1830 £. 53 1 3	53 1 3	108 4 7	1831 - 59 8 4	59 8 4	178 11 9	1832 - 59 2 4	59 2 4	162 4 11	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary £. 80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	Medicine - - -	61 14 3	63 1 3	Rent - 23 12 6	31 10 0	15 15 0	Contingencies 4 12 1	5 7 6	3 8 8
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																		
Subscription.	Presentmt.																																																																			
1831 £. 50 8 0	50 8 0	83 0 0																																																																		
1832 - 51 9 0	51 9 0	80 10 0																																																																		
1833 - 51 9 0	51 9 0	93 18 10																																																																		
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																				
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																		
Salary and Medicine } £. 80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0																																																																		
Repairs of } 3 0 0	- -	7 19 5																																																																		
Dispensary } - - -	0 10 0	5 19 5																																																																		
Contingencies - - -																																																																				
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																		
Subscription.	Presentmt.																																																																			
1830 £. 53 1 3	53 1 3	108 4 7																																																																		
1831 - 59 8 4	59 8 4	178 11 9																																																																		
1832 - 59 2 4	59 2 4	162 4 11																																																																		
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																				
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																		
Salary £. 80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0																																																																		
Medicine - - -	61 14 3	63 1 3																																																																		
Rent - 23 12 6	31 10 0	15 15 0																																																																		
Contingencies 4 12 1	5 7 6	3 8 8																																																																		
Supported by subscription and presentment from this county only.	By subscription, with presentment.	By annual subscriptions, and a grant from grand jury equal in amount to subscriptions, and from county of Louth alone.																																																																		
The strictest economy is had recourse to in the management of our affairs. If a dispensary house was found which would admit of a ward or two for the reception of sick persons, it would be a great convenience.	I cannot.																																																																			

LEINSTER—LOUTH and MEATH.

Louth Dispensary.	Termonfeckan Dispensary.	Agher Dispensary.																																																																								
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Thomas Gernon, Esq. M.D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																																								
Louth Parochial Dispensary, instituted 1st July 1825.	Termonfeckan Dispensary; only one, established in February 1831, for giving medicine and attendance to the poor gratuitously.	Agher Dispensary, for the relief of the poor, established in 1812, and Summer Hill Dispensary, established in 1817.																																																																								
One, parish of Louth, in this county, containing nearly 20,000 English acres.	Two parishes in the same county.	Agher, Rathmolion, Kill, Jordanstown, and Rathcore.																																																																								
The County Infirmary in Dundalk to the east; Castlebellingham Dispensary, south east; Ardee Dispensary, south.	Drogheda Infirmary and Dispensary; Collon Dispensary; Dunleer Dispensary.	Summer Hill, about five miles off; Trim, five miles off; Radinstown, seven miles off.																																																																								
In my district there is no other dispensary.	No.	There is no other hospital or dispensary in the district.																																																																								
Days of attendance at this dispensary, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; hours for patients to assemble from ten to twelve o'clock; attendance continued till all are served.	Only one dispensary; no infirmary or hospital. I am paid 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> annually, and attend the dispensary two days weekly, and visit the sick who are unable to attend dispensary.	One, five miles off, at Summer Hill; attendance one day in the week, and daily when called on; salary, 53 <i>l.</i> per annum. Agher, one day in the week, and when called on; salary, 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																																																								
I do in all cases when applied to by a subscriber to visit patients, and also whenever there appears necessity for my attendance.	I do consider it my duty to do so.	I consider it my duty to attend all cases of the poor when called on, and always do attend them personally when they are unable to attend the dispensary.																																																																								
A registry is kept of all patients recommended to this institution, and examined by the trustees every year before a new subscription is made, and a new appeal to the county for further assistance. A report is also taken from the registry and examined by the committee previous to its being laid before the grand jury.	There is a registry kept.	A registry is kept of the number of applicants and complaints, but not of the results.																																																																								
Total number of persons relieved at this institution for the last three years, 3,094; total visited at their own houses, 506; number of visits, 947.	The number relieved was 2,632, and the diseases generally are febrile and inflammatory, pectoral and bowel disorders.	Number of applicants at Agher Dispensary, from 1st July 1830 up to 1st July 1833, 3,120. The complaints were, fevers, inflammations, colds, catarrhs, affection of eyes, chest and bowels; rheumatism, accidents, midwifery, dropsy and liver complaints.																																																																								
Very few; about eight in the year.	It does occasionally occur.	I believe some do.																																																																								
By medical officer at wholesale prices, which are laid before the committee at their annual meeting.	By the committee of the dispensary.	Medicines are supplied by an order on the druggists in Dublin, Messrs. Hoyte & Flood, Sackville-street.																																																																								
RECEIPT. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th><th>Total.</th></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions -</td><td>40 7 11</td><td>41 2 0</td><td>46 7 0</td><td>127 16 11</td></tr><tr><td>Presentments -</td><td>40 7 11</td><td>41 2 0</td><td>46 7 0</td><td>127 16 11</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>255 13 10</td></tr></table> EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th><th>Total.</th></tr><tr><td>Medicine, Leeches, Trusses, Calico, &c. }</td><td>£. 16 6 0</td><td>15 6 0</td><td>19 0 6</td><td>50 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>To Medical Officer -</td><td>65 14 0</td><td>66 14 0</td><td>60 19 6</td><td>193 7 6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>244 0 0</td></tr></table>		1831.	1832.	1833.	Total.	Subscriptions -	40 7 11	41 2 0	46 7 0	127 16 11	Presentments -	40 7 11	41 2 0	46 7 0	127 16 11					255 13 10		1831.	1832.	1833.	Total.	Medicine, Leeches, Trusses, Calico, &c. }	£. 16 6 0	15 6 0	19 0 6	50 12 6	To Medical Officer -	65 14 0	66 14 0	60 19 6	193 7 6					244 0 0	The dispensary was established 1831, at which time there was 158<i>l.</i> subscribed; a similar sum was got by presentment annually; since, there have been 20<i>l.</i> subscribed; and the same presented. The annual expenses have been 65<i>l.</i>	RECEIPT: <table><tr><th></th><th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentm^t.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 30 4 0</td><td>30 4 0</td><td>61 12 11</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>30 4 0</td><td>30 4 0</td><td>61 4 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>33 2 0</td><td>33 2 0</td><td>61 7 0½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>19 7 11</td><td>18 19 1</td><td>19 1 9½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, &c.</td><td>2 5 0</td><td>2 5 3</td><td>2 5 3</td></tr></table>		Subscription.	Presentm ^t .	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 30 4 0	30 4 0	61 12 11	1831 -	30 4 0	30 4 0	61 4 4	1832 -	33 2 0	33 2 0	61 7 0½		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary	£. 40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Medicine -	19 7 11	18 19 1	19 1 9½	Rent, &c.	2 5 0	2 5 3	2 5 3
	1831.	1832.	1833.	Total.																																																																						
Subscriptions -	40 7 11	41 2 0	46 7 0	127 16 11																																																																						
Presentments -	40 7 11	41 2 0	46 7 0	127 16 11																																																																						
				255 13 10																																																																						
	1831.	1832.	1833.	Total.																																																																						
Medicine, Leeches, Trusses, Calico, &c. }	£. 16 6 0	15 6 0	19 0 6	50 12 6																																																																						
To Medical Officer -	65 14 0	66 14 0	60 19 6	193 7 6																																																																						
				244 0 0																																																																						
	Subscription.	Presentm ^t .	Expenditure.																																																																							
1830 -	£. 30 4 0	30 4 0	61 12 11																																																																							
1831 -	30 4 0	30 4 0	61 4 4																																																																							
1832 -	33 2 0	33 2 0	61 7 0½																																																																							
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																							
Salary	£. 40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0																																																																							
Medicine -	19 7 11	18 19 1	19 1 9½																																																																							
Rent, &c.	2 5 0	2 5 3	2 5 3																																																																							
By private subscriptions and presentments from this county.	By presentments obtained from one county, and by private subscriptions.	By presentment, and private subscriptions from the county Meath, and no other.																																																																								
I cannot conceive any alteration in funds so limited which could be productive of any advantage to the poor.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds by which the wants of the poor would be more efficiently relieved.	I think the funds of the dispensary could not be better applied than in administering to the medical and surgical wants of the poor of a large district. The only observation I can venture to make is on the difficulty of procuring private subscriptions sufficient to answer the purpose.																																																																								

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Athboy Dispensary.	Belliver Dispensary.	Clonard Dispensary.																																																																																																																																																																		
James Adams, Esq. M.D.	James Adams, Esq. M. D.	The Treasurer.																																																																																																																																																																		
The Athboy and Belliver dispensaries, established in 1819, for the sick poor, who are recommended to them by subscribers.	Balliver Dispensary, established in 1819, for the sick poor who are recommended by subscribers.	I am secretary and treasurer to the Clonard dispensary, and also to the Kinnegad dispensary.																																																																																																																																																																		
Six parishes, all in Meath.	Six parishes, all in county Meath.	Clonard, Killyon, Ballyboggan and Castlejordan; the medical attendant also supplies medicine, and attends patients in the parish of Carbery and county Kildare, a few subscribers residing in that county.																																																																																																																																																																		
Trim, Navan, Kells, Crosakeel, in Meath, Clonard, Killiscan, Castletowndelvin and Clonmellon, in West Meath.	Trim, Navan, Kells, Crosakeel, in Meath, Clonard, Killiscan, Castletowndelvin and Clonmellon, in Westmeath.	One at Killiscan, in Westmeath; one at Balliver, in Meath; and I believe one at Johnstown, in Kildare.																																																																																																																																																																		
There is not.	There is not.	No hospital or infirmary in this district. Salary for Clonard 60 guineas; for Kinnegad 10 guineas a year; occasionally, when funds admitted, or medical attendance was particularly laborious, a gratuity of 10 <i>l.</i> or even 25 <i>l.</i> was added in Kinnegad. No gratuity was given last year.																																																																																																																																																																		
I attend two, Athboy and Balliver; the former is the eighth of a mile from my residence, and the latter is six miles. From the Athboy dispensary I receive 60 <i>l.</i> Irish per annum, and from Balliver dispensary 30 <i>l.</i> I attend two days in the week at Athboy, and one at Balliver.	I attend two, Athboy and Balliver; the former is the eighth of a mile from my residence, and the latter is six miles. I receive from the Athboy Dispensary 60 <i>l.</i> Irish per annum, and from Balliver 30 <i>l.</i> I attend two days in the week at Athboy, and one at Balliver.	The medical attendant is obliged to attend at Clonard two days each week.																																																																																																																																																																		
Whenever subscribers recommend patients who are not able to attend at the dispensaries, I consider it my duty to attend them at their own houses.	Whenever subscribers recommend persons not able to attend, I consider it my duty to attend at their own houses.	The medical attendant is obliged to do so whenever required by a subscriber.																																																																																																																																																																		
A register is kept of the name, age, residence and disease of each patient, with the medicines prescribed during the attendance.	A register is kept of the name, age, residence and disease of each patient, with the medicine prescribed during the attendance.	In consequence of our having changed our medical attendant, I cannot furnish reports of the diseases for the last three years.																																																																																																																																																																		
During the last three years, 4,373 patients have been recommended, and have received advice and medicine 16,571 times.	2,302 patients have been recommended, and have received advice and medicine 5,184 times.	Last year sickness was rather more prevalent than either of the preceding years.																																																																																																																																																																		
Many have been recommended who were not objects of charity.	Many have been recommended who were not objects of charity.	Sometimes, but I think not often, persons not requiring gratuitous assistance are recommended by subscribers, but precautions are taken to prevent it.																																																																																																																																																																		
From P. A. Leslie & Son, Bride-street, Dublin. Mr. Wood is the apothecary, and is paid by the Earl of Darnley for compounding at Athboy, and has 20 <i>l.</i> Irish per annum from the Balliver Dispensary for the same duty.	From Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co., Dublin.	On an order from the secretary, by Mr. Barker, Druggist, Great Britain-street. By the medical attendant, on a recommendation from the subscribers.																																																																																																																																																																		
<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£. 130 6 0</td><td>£. 135 2 9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>131 16 0</td><td>130 9 8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>129 10 0</td><td>132 3 10</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.			Expenditure.			1830	-	£. 130 6 0	£. 135 2 9			1831	-	131 16 0	130 9 8			1832	-	129 10 0	132 3 10			<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£. 71 0 0</td><td>£. 70 8 11½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>75 4 0</td><td>72 18 1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>75 2 0</td><td>75 7 11</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.			Expenditure.			1830	-	£. 71 0 0	£. 70 8 11½			1831	-	75 4 0	72 18 1			1832	-	75 2 0	75 7 11			<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipts.</th><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£. 104 8 2</td><td>£. 100 7 9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>103 11 0</td><td>99 9 5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>107 11 0</td><td>102 0 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipts.			Expenditure.			1830	-	£. 104 8 2	£. 100 7 9			1831	-	103 11 0	99 9 5			1832	-	107 11 0	102 0 0																																																																																												
Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																	
1830	-	£. 130 6 0	£. 135 2 9																																																																																																																																																																	
1831	-	131 16 0	130 9 8																																																																																																																																																																	
1832	-	129 10 0	132 3 10																																																																																																																																																																	
Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																	
1830	-	£. 71 0 0	£. 70 8 11½																																																																																																																																																																	
1831	-	75 4 0	72 18 1																																																																																																																																																																	
1832	-	75 2 0	75 7 11																																																																																																																																																																	
Receipts.			Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																	
1830	-	£. 104 8 2	£. 100 7 9																																																																																																																																																																	
1831	-	103 11 0	99 9 5																																																																																																																																																																	
1832	-	107 11 0	102 0 0																																																																																																																																																																	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																																																		
<table><tr><th colspan="3">1830.</th><th colspan="3">1831.</th><th colspan="3">1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>-</td><td>59 1 10</td><td>59 1 10</td><td>58 10 8</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>64 16 5</td><td>60 2 10</td><td>62 11 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>-</td><td>8 0 0</td><td>8 0 0</td><td>8 0 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>3 4 6</td><td></td><td>3 5 0</td><td>3 2 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1830.			1831.			1832.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Salaries	-	59 1 10	59 1 10	58 10 8					Medicine	-	64 16 5	60 2 10	62 11 2					Rent	-	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0					Contingencies	3 4 6		3 5 0	3 2 0					<table><tr><th colspan="3">1830.</th><th colspan="3">1831.</th><th colspan="3">1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>-</td><td>46 3 4</td><td>46 3 2</td><td>46 3 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>16 11 1½</td><td>18 13 4</td><td>21 11 9</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>-</td><td>6 6 0</td><td>6 6 0</td><td>6 6 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>1 8 6</td><td></td><td>1 15 7</td><td>1 7 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1830.			1831.			1832.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Salaries	-	46 3 4	46 3 2	46 3 2					Medicine	-	16 11 1½	18 13 4	21 11 9					Rent	-	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0					Contingencies	1 8 6		1 15 7	1 7 0					<table><tr><th colspan="3">1830.</th><th colspan="3">1831.</th><th colspan="3">1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>-</td><td>63 0 0</td><td>63 0 0</td><td>63 0 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>20 7 6</td><td>21 11 9</td><td>19 1 10</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>-</td><td>12 10 0</td><td>12 10 0</td><td>12 10 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>4 10 3</td><td></td><td>2 7 8</td><td>7 8 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1830.			1831.			1832.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Salary	-	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0					Medicine	-	20 7 6	21 11 9	19 1 10					Rent	-	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0					Contingencies	4 10 3		2 7 8	7 8 2				
1830.			1831.			1832.																																																																																																																																																														
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																												
Salaries	-	59 1 10	59 1 10	58 10 8																																																																																																																																																																
Medicine	-	64 16 5	60 2 10	62 11 2																																																																																																																																																																
Rent	-	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0																																																																																																																																																																
Contingencies	3 4 6		3 5 0	3 2 0																																																																																																																																																																
1830.			1831.			1832.																																																																																																																																																														
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																												
Salaries	-	46 3 4	46 3 2	46 3 2																																																																																																																																																																
Medicine	-	16 11 1½	18 13 4	21 11 9																																																																																																																																																																
Rent	-	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0																																																																																																																																																																
Contingencies	1 8 6		1 15 7	1 7 0																																																																																																																																																																
1830.			1831.			1832.																																																																																																																																																														
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																												
Salary	-	63 0 0	63 0 0	63 0 0																																																																																																																																																																
Medicine	-	20 7 6	21 11 9	19 1 10																																																																																																																																																																
Rent	-	12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0																																																																																																																																																																
Contingencies	4 10 3		2 7 8	7 8 2																																																																																																																																																																
By private subscriptions and county presentments.	By private subscriptions and county presentments.	By voluntary contributions and presentments. The Clonard by presentment in Meath.																																																																																																																																																																		
I cannot. Dispensaries should have the power of giving nourishment to the aged and infirm poor, which they more frequently require than medicine.	I cannot. Dispensaries should have the power of giving nourishment to the aged infirm poor, which they frequently require more than medicine.	No. The district is very large and remarkably poor, and no infirmary near; it would be exceedingly desirable if we had funds to hire a house or																																																																																																																																																																		

kept to put occasionally poor patients or bad accidents into. Both the Meath and Westmeath Infirmaries are at a great distance from this, and there are no subscribers to either resident in the district. Our present medical attendant is an excellent physician, and a kind man to the poor, but his duty is very heavy indeed.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Crossakeel Dispensary.	Duleek and Black Lion Dispensaries.	Dunboyne Dispensary.
Henry Davidge, Esq. M. D.	Edward Fogarty, Esq. M. D.	James Goodshaw, Esq. M. D.
Crossakeel Dispensary, established 20 years, for the distribution of medicine and medical aid to the poor.	The Duleek and Black Lion Dispensaries; of three years' existence since my appointment; but existed under a different name under a former medical man for 9 or 10 years previous to it.	Dunboyne Dispensary, established in March 1817.
Killagh, part of Killallon, and part of Loughcrew, said county.	It is not easy to define this, as I am obliged to attend to subscribers' notes, wherever they may come from; but the parishes are all in Meath.	Three; Dunboyne, Kilbride and Ballynaclasson, all in the same county.
Kells, Oldcastle, Clonmellon and Athboy, and Castletowndelyin.	Navan Hospital, 10 miles; Drogheda Hospital (for that town and county exclusively), four miles; Garristown Dispensary, six miles; Julianstown Dispensary, five miles; Slane Dispensary, six miles.	Summer Hill and Ratoath, county Meath; Castleknock, Chapelizod, Clondalkin, Newcastle and Lucan, in county Dublin; Maynooth and Celbridge, in Kildare, and the public hospitals and institutions in Dublin.
No dispensary or hospital within the district.	There is no such hospital or infirmary within the district, or no other medical establishment for the poor, except my own one.	No, there is no other medical institution connected with the Dunboyne Dispensary.
I attend Clonmellon, county of Westmeath, where I reside, three miles from Crossakeel; attendance Mondays and Thursdays at Crossakeel, and when called on by a subscriber. Salary 40 l. per annum.	—	I do not.
I do consider it my duty to attend at all times when called on.	I do so, except in cholera cases, provided the applicants comply with the bye-laws.	Only in such cases as are considered to be fit objects for dispensary relief.
None.	Such registers are kept.	A registry is kept of all cases attended to at the institution, the patient's name, by whom recommended, the disease and the treatment.
At least 2,000 patients are relieved annually. Fevers, small-pox, rheumatism, asthma, dysentery, diarrhoea.	1832:—3,508 - - - 1833:—2,849.	The number of single applications average from 1,800 to 2,000. The diseases generally treated are chronic affections of the stomach and bowels, colds, inflammations of the lungs and throat, and the epidemics of the season, accidents, &c.
It seldom happens that they do participate in the attendance, unless from accident or other sudden illness.	Such impositions are frequently practised on the charity, but not whenever I can detect them.	Not frequently; such circumstances may occur, but they are not sanctioned by the dispensary committee.
By the committee, from Messrs. Stanley & Co., Dublin.	Compounded and supplied by myself.	Supplied by a respectable Dublin druggist, and compounded and dispensed by a resident medical person.
The average amount, by private and county presentment, annually 70 l. for the last three years; expended by medicine, house-rent, carriage and salary.	The expenditure is all included in my salary and the house-rent, which, with some trifling incidental expenses, amount to something under 150 l. per annum for the two dispensaries. The receipts have for the last three years exceeded the expenditure each year by a few pounds, which is handed over to the new treasurer at the end of every year to commence with.	Receipts, between subscription and presentment, for the last three years, amount to 120 l. annually. EXPENDITURE. To Physician - - - - - £. 65 House-rent - - - - - 12 Medicine and other Contingencies - 50
Supported by private subscription, and county presentment equal to the sum subscribed.	Partly by voluntary subscriptions, and partly by presentments, all obtained in Meath.	—
I am not prepared to say any alteration in the present institutions that would tend to benefit the poor, finding the great good done by medical aid; and when that cannot be obtained, there is much illness.	Not any. But if there were funds sufficient to establish a fever hospital in Duleek (with a detached surgical ward) for the use of the district, it would render the establishment a far more effective one.	I cannot. I think it but right to observe here, that the gentry of the neighbourhood have annually subscribed to a small fund (independent of their dispensary subscriptions), which has been called the "Sick Poor Fund," and which they have empowered me to dispose of in the most necessitous cases. A great deal of good has been done from time to time with this little charity.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Julianstown & Bellewstown Dispensaries.	Kells Dispensary.	Kilmainham Wood Dispensary.																								
J. Lynch, Esq. Surgeon.	B. M'Dermott, Esq. M.D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																								
Julianstown and Bellewstown Dispensaries.	Kells Dispensary, established in 1815.	Kilmainham Wood Dispensary, established 1st July 1826.																								
The parishes of Julianstown, Moore Church, Colp, and part of the parish of Duleek, all in the county of Meath.	The district is not limited or confined to particular parishes or counties.	Subscribers from four parishes in the county of Meath.																								
There is an hospital in Drogheda, and a dispensary attached to it. There is a dispensary in Duleek, and one in the Black Lion, and one in Stamullin, all in the county of Meath. There is one in Balbriggan, in the county of Dublin, attached to Stamullin, in the county of Meath.	One fever hospital in Kells, a county infirmary at Navan (about 10 miles), a dispensary at Athboy, at Clonmellon, at Crossakeel, at Mullagh and Moynalty.	Kells, nine miles; Drumcondra, eight miles; Moynalty, six miles; Kingscourt, in the county of Cavan, three miles.																								
There is no hospital or infirmary within our district. As to salaries, I do not know what is attached to each dispensary.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within ten miles.	Not any.																								
I attend two, Julianstown on Thursdays, and Bellewstown on Mondays. The salary settled by the committee is 60 <i>l.</i> for both; the surplus pays for medicines and the rent of the two dispensaries. Julianstown is about three miles, and Bellewstown about four miles distance from my residence.	I only attend one dispensary.	I attend only the Kilmainham Wood Dispensary, two days each week. Amount of salary between 40 <i>l.</i> and 50 <i>l.</i> yearly. Three miles from my residence.																								
I do attend all cases where a visiting ticket is produced.	There are dispensary regulations requiring recommendations; but I never refuse my attendance to the poor.	By the rules of the dispensary, I am obliged to attend the poor at their respective houses, when recommended by a subscriber.																								
I keep a registry of all recommendants and recommended; also of the diseases, and all who die, which is submitted to the annual general meeting.	I keep a registry of the patients attended; but, owing to their various and remote residences, I cannot keep a registry of the results.	There is a registry of all patients recommended to the dispensary.																								
<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Recommended.</th><th>Deaths.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1831</td><td>800</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>813</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>807</td><td>10</td></tr></tbody></table> Fevers, coughs, small-pox, measles, cholera, &c. were the diseases which sometimes prevailed here.		Recommended.	Deaths.	1831	800	7	1832	813	9	1833	807	10	All diseases incident to a large and very populous district.	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Relieved at Dispensary.</th><th>Attended at their Houses.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,248</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,579</td><td>57</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,233</td><td>86</td></tr></tbody></table> Fevers, catarrhæ affections, chronic diseases, accidents, &c. &c.		Relieved at Dispensary.	Attended at their Houses.	1831	1,248	47	1832	1,579	57	1833	1,233	86
	Recommended.	Deaths.																								
1831	800	7																								
1832	813	9																								
1833	807	10																								
	Relieved at Dispensary.	Attended at their Houses.																								
1831	1,248	47																								
1832	1,579	57																								
1833	1,233	86																								
Very often subscribers recommend people who are very well able to pay for medicines; but their tickets must be attended to.	Very rarely, as by the regulations poor only have a right to attendance.	Not one.																								
The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, 88, Bride-street, Dublin.	By druggists in Dublin, Messrs. Boileau & George.	When medicine is required, an order from the treasurer is sent to Messrs. Boileau & George, Bride-street.																								
<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>£.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1831</td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>100</td></tr></tbody></table> I above mentioned, that the committee settled my salary at 60 <i>l.</i> a year; there is a balance of 6 <i>l.</i> in the treasurer's hands, for which he must lay in medicine immediately.		£.	1831	88	1832	126	1833	100	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 89 0 0</td><td>£. 85 5 1</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>89 0 0</td><td>92 14 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>34 2 0</td><td>31 16 7½</td></tr></tbody></table>		Receipts.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 89 0 0	£. 85 5 1	1831	89 0 0	92 14 11	1832	34 2 0	31 16 7½	Annual private subscription, average about 130 <i>l.</i> ; the same amount from county presentment.				
	£.																									
1831	88																									
1832	126																									
1833	100																									
	Receipts.	Expenditure.																								
1830	£. 89 0 0	£. 85 5 1																								
1831	89 0 0	92 14 11																								
1832	34 2 0	31 16 7½																								
Supported by subscriptions, and a grant from the grand jury of Meath equal to the subscriptions.	By subscription and presentment from the county of Meath only.	By subscriptions from people possessing property in the neighbourhood, and county presentment of Meath.																								
The funds are very low, and what is in the treasurer's hands too little to purchase medicine; but if the grand jury grant was on an equal footing with the hospital grants, the poor could be advantageously assisted.	I cannot, without increasing the funds, to which the majority of the gentry of this neighbourhood do not subscribe; but in many cases consider food more necessary than medicine.	I do not consider that the funds of the dispensary could be applied to the relief of such a number of poor to better advantage.																								

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Moynalty Dispensary.	Oldcastle Dispensary.	Raddinstown Dispensary.																																																				
William Dyas, Esq. Surgeon.	Robert Peebles, Esq. M.D.	J. P. Homes, Esq. M.D.																																																				
Moynalty Dispensary. There is but one, which is established for the benefit of the poor.	The Oldcastle Dispensary, established in the year 1818.	Raddinstown Dispensary, established in 1833.																																																				
Four, all in the said county of Meath.	There are seven parishes, and all are in the same county.	Five; two of those have seven parishes united, making in all ten, and situated in two counties.																																																				
There are two dispensaries and one fever hospital.	There are in the county of Cavan the dispensaries of Virginia, six miles from this; Ballyduff, six miles; and Mount Nugent, four miles. In Meath, there is one at Crossakeel, 6 miles; in West Meath, at Clonmellon and Castle Pollard, 8 miles. No hospital of any kind within ten miles.	I cannot answer this exactly.																																																				
Not one.	There is no infirmary or hospital of any description in this district or barony.	None.																																																				
But one, which is about three miles and a half from my residence. Attendance twice a week. Salary only 30 <i>L</i> . per annum.	I attend only one dispensary; the hours of attendance are from eleven o'clock till three, on Tuesdays and Fridays.	No.																																																				
Certainly.	Yes.	Yes.																																																				
There is; but from the remote and various places they come, it would be impossible to state the result of all.	There is a register kept of each patient's name, disease, residence, and by whom recommended.	Yes.																																																				
Number of persons, 2,048; and every description of disease was treated.	As I have not been medical attendant here for three years, I can only give an account of two years, during which period 1,344 persons have been relieved, of whom 323 were attended at their own houses. The diseases have been various; but the most common were dyspepsy, worms, coughs, rheumatism, cutaneous eruptions and inflamed eyes.	Dispensary only established one year.																																																				
Certainly not.	The subscribers seldom recommend persons able to pay for advice.	Not as far as subscribers can prevent.																																																				
By the treasurer, und supplied by Messrs. Stanley and Co., Dublin.	By Messrs. Leslie, Druggists, of Dublin, by order from the treasurer.	Druggist.																																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £. 64 15 2</td><td>£. 64 18 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 63 13 5</td><td>63 13 5</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 62 16 11</td><td>62 16 11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance due</td><td>£. 6 18 7</td><td>4 17 2</td><td>3 13 5</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- 29 10 0</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 21 19 0</td><td>22 4 2</td><td>22 7 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- 5 0 0</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- 1 11 0</td><td>1 12 1</td><td>1 16 2</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	- £. 64 15 2	£. 64 18 7	1832	- 63 13 5	63 13 5	1833	- 62 16 11	62 16 11		1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance due	£. 6 18 7	4 17 2	3 13 5	Salary	- 29 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	Medicine	- 21 19 0	22 4 2	22 7 4	Rent	- 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Sundries	- 1 11 0	1 12 1	1 16 2	EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> 1830 - - - - - 118 11 0 1831 - - - - - 97 18 6½ 1832 - - - - - 106 7 6		£.	s.	d.	1830	-	-	-	1831	-	-	-	1832	-	-	-	Dispensary only established in 1833.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1831	- £. 64 15 2	£. 64 18 7																																																				
1832	- 63 13 5	63 13 5																																																				
1833	- 62 16 11	62 16 11																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																			
Balance due	£. 6 18 7	4 17 2	3 13 5																																																			
Salary	- 29 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0																																																			
Medicine	- 21 19 0	22 4 2	22 7 4																																																			
Rent	- 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0																																																			
Sundries	- 1 11 0	1 12 1	1 16 2																																																			
	£.	s.	d.																																																			
1830	-	-	-																																																			
1831	-	-	-																																																			
1832	-	-	-																																																			
By presentment of the county, and subscription.	It is supported by subscriptions and an equal presentment, both of which are from Meath only.	By contribution and presentment from one county.																																																				
Certainly not, without an increase of fund.	No.	No.																																																				

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Ratoath Dispensary.	Slane Dispensary.	Stamullen Dispensary.																																
<i>Laurence O'Reiley, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>J. S. Egan, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>W. S. M'Evry, Esq., Surgeon.</i>																																
The Ratoath Dispensary, established 1818.	The Slane Dispensary, for supplying advice and medicine gratis to the sick poor; established 1808.	Stamullen, opened privately in 1828; as a county dispensary, latter end of 1830; Balbriggan Dispensary, county Dublin, to afford medicinal assistance and necessary surgical operations.																																
Seven parishes, all in the county Meath.	Four parishes, all in the same county.	Two in the county Meath, four in the county Dublin.																																
A dispensary at Dunboyne, five miles; and another at Duleek, eight miles distant.	The Infirmary at Navan, and Fever Hospital; the infirmary at Drogheda; and dispensaries at Duleek, Drumcondra, Collon and Ardee.	Julianstown, Duleek and its branch, Black Lion Hospital and Dispensary; Drogheda, Old Town; Balbriggan, Skerries, Rush.																																
There is no other dispensary or hospital.	None.	None.																																
I attend no other institution.	No.	Stamullen, county Meath, three miles from my residence; attendance three days; one at dispensary, two at my house, with visits at houses when unable to attend dispensary. Salary 52 <i>l.</i> Balbriggan, county Dublin, three days, about 90 <i>l.</i>																																
Invariably my own attendance is given.	Certainly, and at all times, day or night.	Yes, and if required by note to visit at their houses, if illness prevents their attending at dispensary.																																
There is such a register kept.	A register is kept of those cases that require to be visited at their own homes, which are always promptly attended to, and in general the result is favourable.	A register has been kept, advice, medicine, and necessary operations performed when necessary.																																
Within the last three years, 4,158 persons have been attended, during which there was no particular epidemic, except the diseases of children, and only a few cases of cholera.	Seven hundred; their complaints various, such as accidents, broken limbs, child-birth, rheumatism, fevers, influenza, &c.	<table><tr><td>From July 1830 to July 1831</td><td>-</td><td>327 persons.</td></tr><tr><td>" 1831 "</td><td>1832</td><td>- 579 "</td></tr><tr><td>" 1832 "</td><td>1833</td><td>- 479 "</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>1,385</u> "</td></tr></table> Balibrggan, county Dublin, total 15,183.	From July 1830 to July 1831	-	327 persons.	" 1831 "	1832	- 579 "	" 1832 "	1833	- 479 "			<u>1,385</u> "																				
From July 1830 to July 1831	-	327 persons.																																
" 1831 "	1832	- 579 "																																
" 1832 "	1833	- 479 "																																
		<u>1,385</u> "																																
There have been several such instances.	Seldom.	When such occurs, on representing the matter to the committee, they can be struck off; no doubt cases have occurred.																																
By the subscribers, at an average expense of 30 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I have an unlimited order for medicines upon Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin.	I order them at Messrs. Boileau & George's, Bride-street, and being approved by committee, treasurer pays it; I compound and distribute them.																																
The receipts are an average of 45 <i>l.</i> per annum of subscription, with a similar grant from the grand jury; the expenditure is an average of about 30 <i>l.</i> per annum for medicine, and 60 <i>l.</i> for medical attendance and house-rent.	The yearly income of the dispensary is about 120 <i>l.</i> sterling, eighty guineas the physician's salary, and the remainder to purchase medicines.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £.110 13 0</td><td>£.110</td><td>13 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 106 14 0</td><td>90</td><td>12 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">1831.</th><th colspan="2">1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- - - £.55 19 8</td><td>52</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- - 39 2 7</td><td>34</td><td>2 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- - 15 11 3</td><td>4</td><td>10 0</td></tr></table> A county grant was only obtained in Summer Assizes 1831, previous to which it was carried on by private expense.	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831	- £.110 13 0	£.110	13 6	1832	- 106 14 0	90	12 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				1831.		1832.		Salary	- - - £.55 19 8	52	0 0	Medicine	- - 39 2 7	34	2 0	Sundries	- - 15 11 3	4	10 0
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																
1831	- £.110 13 0	£.110	13 6																															
1832	- 106 14 0	90	12 0																															
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																		
1831.		1832.																																
Salary	- - - £.55 19 8	52	0 0																															
Medicine	- - 39 2 7	34	2 0																															
Sundries	- - 15 11 3	4	10 0																															
By private subscriptions, and a similar sum presented by the grand jury.	Supported by private subscriptions, and a presentment from the grand jury.	By private subscriptions, and county grant for each dispensary from its own county.																																
Our funds admit of no alteration; but I am convinced that better bed-covering and wearing apparel, particularly linen, would materially benefit the condition of the poor.	I think the institution could not be better conducted.	Not of present funds; but if a fund could be established from which the poor could obtain some assistance during illness, it would be most salutary: persons who can maintain their families when in health, are very destitute during illness.																																

LEINSTER—MEATH and QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Summerhill Dispensary.	Trim Dispensary.	Ballybrittas Dispensary.																																																																												
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Henry Clifford, Esq., M.D.	S. Davis, Esq., M.D.																																																																												
Summerhill Dispensary, for the relief of the poor, established in 1817; Agher Dispensary, for the relief of the poor, established in 1812.	Trim Dispensary, established 1811.	The Ballybrittas Dispensary.																																																																												
Laracor, Galtrim, Kilmore, all in the same county.	Trim parish, part of the parishes of Laracor, Castle Rickard, Moymet, Kilmisson and Galbrom, all in the same county.	It comprehends part of the parish of Lea, in Queen's County; and the entire of the parish of Courtwood, in said county.																																																																												
At Trim, five miles off; at Raddinstown, nine miles off; at Agher, five miles off.	At Navan, the County Infirmary and Fever Hospital; at Summer Hill, a dispensary; same at Agher, Athboy and Balliver.	The Maryborough Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, the Stradbally Dispensary, Athy Dispensary, Monasterevan Dispensary, Mount Mellick Dispensary, and Portarlinton Dispensary.																																																																												
There is no other dispensary or hospital in the district.	None.	There is not.																																																																												
One, Summer Hill, at my residence; attendance one day in the week, and daily when called on; salary 53 <i>l.</i> per annum. The Agher, five miles off; attendance one day in the week, and when called on; salary 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.	But one, the Trim Dispensary; the days of attendance are two; the salary 45 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend but one dispensary; days of attendance, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.																																																																												
I consider it my duty to attend, and always do attend personally all cases of the poor, when they are unable to attend the dispensary.	I consider it my duty, and always give my personal attendance when required.	Most certainly.																																																																												
A registry is kept of the number of applications and the complaints, but not the results.	A register is kept of all applications, and advice and medicine given.	There is a register kept of all the cases.																																																																												
From 1st July 1830 to 1st July 1833, 6,340 cases were attended at the dispensary, and 300 cases at their own homes. The general diseases treated were, inflammations, both local and general, fevers, cutaneous diseases, colds and catarrhs, dyspeptic affections of stomach, complaints of the eyes, bowels, rheumatism, accidents and midwifery.	The number of applications for relief, for the last three years, 10,690; the diseases are, fever, bowel complaint, and wounds and fractures.	The answer required to this would take up more of my time than my professional vocations would admit of.																																																																												
I believe some few occasionally do receive the benefits of the institution who are not objects of charity.	Very seldom, if ever.	It very frequently happens that persons in comfortable circumstances avail themselves of such gratuitous assistance, though not generally with the consent of the subscribers.																																																																												
The medicines are supplied by an order on the druggists in Dublin, Messrs. Hoyte & Flood, Sackville-street.	The medicines are purchased from a druggist in Dublin, compounded at the dispensary, and paid for by the Treasurer.	By voluntary subscription, and obtained by the treasurer or physician from the best and cheapest druggist.																																																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 106 10 0</td><td>£. 106 13 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>106 6 0</td><td>104 8 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>104 8 0</td><td>104 12 6½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>£. 53 0 0</td><td>53 0 0</td><td>53 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>42 1 10½</td><td>42 12 7</td><td>41 8 6½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries -</td><td>1 11 10½</td><td>0 7 9</td><td>0 4 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 106 13 9</td><td>104 12 6</td><td>104 12 6½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 106 10 0	£. 106 13 4	1831 -	106 6 0	104 8 7	1832 -	104 8 0	104 12 6½		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary -	£. 53 0 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	Medicine -	42 1 10½	42 12 7	41 8 6½	Rent -	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Sundries -	1 11 10½	0 7 9	0 4 0		£. 106 13 9	104 12 6	104 12 6½		<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 57 0 8½</td><td>47 9 0</td><td>93 17 8½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>53 10 0</td><td>35 18 8</td><td>83 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>52 19 4</td><td>31 12 0</td><td>80 9 9</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>£. 61 10 0</td><td>52 10 0</td><td>52 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>25 13 9</td><td>26 12 2</td><td>21 2 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>1 4 0</td><td>1 4 0</td><td>1 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>5 9 11½</td><td>2 15 10</td><td>5 13 3½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.		Expenditure.		Subscription.	Presentment.		1831 -	£. 57 0 8½	47 9 0	93 17 8½	1832 -	53 10 0	35 18 8	83 2 0	1833 -	52 19 4	31 12 0	80 9 9		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary -	£. 61 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	Medicine -	25 13 9	26 12 2	21 2 5½	Rent -	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	Contingencies	5 9 11½	2 15 10	5 13 3½
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																												
1830 -	£. 106 10 0	£. 106 13 4																																																																												
1831 -	106 6 0	104 8 7																																																																												
1832 -	104 8 0	104 12 6½																																																																												
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																											
Salary -	£. 53 0 0	53 0 0	53 0 0																																																																											
Medicine -	42 1 10½	42 12 7	41 8 6½																																																																											
Rent -	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0																																																																											
Sundries -	1 11 10½	0 7 9	0 4 0																																																																											
	£. 106 13 9	104 12 6	104 12 6½																																																																											
	Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																											
	Subscription.	Presentment.																																																																												
1831 -	£. 57 0 8½	47 9 0	93 17 8½																																																																											
1832 -	53 10 0	35 18 8	83 2 0																																																																											
1833 -	52 19 4	31 12 0	80 9 9																																																																											
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																											
Salary -	£. 61 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0																																																																											
Medicine -	25 13 9	26 12 2	21 2 5½																																																																											
Rent -	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0																																																																											
Contingencies	5 9 11½	2 15 10	5 13 3½																																																																											
Supported by private subscriptions, and a presentment from the county of Meath, and no other county.	By voluntary subscriptions, and grand jury presentments from one county.	By voluntary contribution, two-thirds of the subscription raised being added by grand jury presentment obtained only from the Queen's County.																																																																												
I think the funds of the dispensary could not be better applied than in administering to the medical and surgical wants of a large district; first, in affording medicines towards the prevention of disease; and, secondly, as a cure. The only observation I can venture to make is on the difficulty of procuring private subscriptions sufficient to answer the purpose.	I think the funds could not be better applied. I think it my duty to state, that the poor have been deprived of many comforts (in time of illness), in consequence of the Government not having made it compulsory on the grand jury to grant a sum equal in amount to that raised by private subscription. By this means small quantities of wine (which in many cases of fever is quite essential) might be procured, as heretofore, together with many other necessities, which they have not the means of obtaining. By referring to the Reports of the establishment, you will find my statement to be correct, and you will see that the grand jury have confined their grant to two-thirds of the subscription raised.	I do not think that the funds of this establishment can be applied in a better way than they are at present.																																																																												

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Balinakill Dispensary.	Borris-in-Ossory Dispensary.	Kilmanmon Dispensary.																																																															
Committee and Medical Attendant.	—	J. J. Dunne, Esq., M. D.																																																															
The Ballinakill Dispensary, established in July 1818.	Borris-in-Ossory and Rathdowney Dispensaries, for the supply of medicine and advice to persons unable to procure either.	The Kilmanmon, Queen's County.																																																															
The entire parish of Dysart Galen, and a part of Balaroan, in the Queen's County; a part of Abbeyleix, Rosconnell and Atanna parishes, in the county Kilkenny.	Part of Aghavoe, Skirk, Kilo, Offerlane, Donomore, all in the Queen's County.	Three in the same county.																																																															
The Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Maryborough; a dispensary at Durrow; a house for the reception of fever patients, and a dispensary, at Abbeyleix; a dispensary at Ballyraggett, one at Castlecomer, and another at Freshford.	Mountrath, 7½ miles distant; Rathdowney, 5½; Offerlane, 6; all in the Queen's County. Roscrea, 7½, Tipperary county.	Mountmelick Dispensary, in the Queen's County, 7 miles; Kennity, 7 miles; Geashill, 9 miles; and Tallamon Infirmary, 10 miles, in the King's County.																																																															
There is not.	None.	None.																																																															
I attend only the Balinakill Dispensary three times a week; neither is there, in the town or neighbourhood, any other public institution for affording relief to the sick and destitute poor; a fact much to be regretted, as the prevalence of disease, and the almost universal spread of poverty, renders a house, particularly for the reception of fever patients, much to be desired. Days of attendance, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	I attend Borris-in-Ossory and Rathdowney Dispensaries; residence, Borris-in-Ossory, distant from Rathdowney 5½ miles; attendance, two days in the week to each; salary for Borris-in-Ossory Dispensary 65 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , until the county grant was reduced one-third, in the year 1831, since which period it varies.	I only attend the above dispensary; salary, 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																																															
I consider it my duty to give my own personal attendance (when required) to all such applicants as produce tickets from subscribers to the dispensary.	I do.	I consider it my duty conscientiously, as a Christian, to give personal attendance on all such occasions.																																																															
There is.	Yes.	There is a registry kept, and the applications disposed of with the most happy effects.																																																															
The number of persons relieved by the dispensary within the three last years amounted to 1,567, in the following proportions: For 1831 - - - - 291 1832 - - - - 404 1833 - - - - 872 The diseases treated were, fevers, rheumatism, diseases of the lungs and liver and bowels, various dyspeptic affections, syphilis, and ophthalmia.	Number, 3,020.	It would take me six months to answer this quere. Upwards of 3,000 cases were attended to.																																																															
Such imposition has been practised in a few cases, but precautions have been taken to prevent similar occurrences.	In many instances.	A great many.																																																															
Medicines are supplied, by order of the committee, from the house of Leslie & Co. Dublin.	Boileau & George, Dublin; paid for by the Treasurer from the funds of the dispensary.	By me, chiefly.																																																															
<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentment.</th><th></th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - 49 2 10</td><td>32 15 2</td><td>116 17 7</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - 54 9 11</td><td>35 9 3</td><td>83 19 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 - 96 6 0</td><td>20 0 0</td><td>105 13 2</td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Salaries - - 62 13 1</td><td>66 10 0</td><td>64 5 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicine - - 27 16 3½</td><td>9 3 1</td><td>25 7 11½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent - - - 14 0 0</td><td>4 13 4</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies 12 8 2½</td><td>3 13 0</td><td>8 0 3</td></tr> </table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.	Subscription.	Presentment.		1831 - 49 2 10	32 15 2	116 17 7	1832 - 54 9 11	35 9 3	83 19 5	1833 - 96 6 0	20 0 0	105 13 2	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - - 62 13 1	66 10 0	64 5 0	Medicine - - 27 16 3½	9 3 1	25 7 11½	Rent - - - 14 0 0	4 13 4	8 0 0	Contingencies 12 8 2½	3 13 0	8 0 3	<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th></th><th></th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - - - £. 99 9 1</td><td></td><td>£. 81 18 5</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - - 88 4 0</td><td></td><td>88 12 10</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 - - - 71 8 8</td><td></td><td>69 11 3</td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Salary - - - £. 65 7 8</td><td>65 7 8</td><td>54 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicines - - - 14 1 5</td><td>19 3 6</td><td>13 10 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Printing, Postage, &c. 2 9 4</td><td>4 1 8</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr> </table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.				1831 - - - £. 99 9 1		£. 81 18 5	1832 - - - 88 4 0		88 12 10	1833 - - - 71 8 8		69 11 3	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary - - - £. 65 7 8	65 7 8	54 0 0	Medicines - - - 14 1 5	19 3 6	13 10 6	Printing, Postage, &c. 2 9 4	4 1 8	2 0 0	Not being the registrar or treasurer, I cannot answer.
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																															
Subscription.	Presentment.																																																																
1831 - 49 2 10	32 15 2	116 17 7																																																															
1832 - 54 9 11	35 9 3	83 19 5																																																															
1833 - 96 6 0	20 0 0	105 13 2																																																															
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																	
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																															
Salaries - - 62 13 1	66 10 0	64 5 0																																																															
Medicine - - 27 16 3½	9 3 1	25 7 11½																																																															
Rent - - - 14 0 0	4 13 4	8 0 0																																																															
Contingencies 12 8 2½	3 13 0	8 0 3																																																															
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																															
1831 - - - £. 99 9 1		£. 81 18 5																																																															
1832 - - - 88 4 0		88 12 10																																																															
1833 - - - 71 8 8		69 11 3																																																															
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																	
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																															
Salary - - - £. 65 7 8	65 7 8	54 0 0																																																															
Medicines - - - 14 1 5	19 3 6	13 10 6																																																															
Printing, Postage, &c. 2 9 4	4 1 8	2 0 0																																																															
The institution is principally supported by annual subscriptions (which amounted for 1833 to 96 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>), assisted by a grant from the grand jury of the Queen's County only, amounting for 1833 to 20 <i>l.</i>	By subscription, and presentment from the Queen's County.	By presentment and subscription from the Queen's County.																																																															
It is much to be regretted that the funds of this establishment are so scanty as barely to enable the committee to provide the poor with medicines and medical attendance, as, with a little additional means, its utility might be very much extended; nutritious diet might be procured for the sick, when recovering from disease, and warm clothing could be provided for them, of which they are, at certain periods, in great want.	I could not, the funds being so very low at present.	I can, but it must be before the committee.																																																															

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Mountmelick Dispensary.	Mountrath Dispensary.	Newtown Dispensary.																																																																																																																													
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	James Smith, Esq., Surgeon.	Samuel Edge, Esq., Surgeon.																																																																																																																													
Mountmelick Dispensary, established in the year 1813.	The Mountrath Dispensary, established in 1818.	The Newtown Dispensary, established in 1832.																																																																																																																													
There are no defined limits. The subscribers have the power of recommending pauper patients from any parish or county.	The entire of this parish, which extends 12 miles from north to south, 6½ from east to west; population, 20,000; also a large share of the adjoining parish of Offerlane, which comes near this town on the west side.	Two whole parishes, and a great part of three others, all in the Queen's County.																																																																																																																													
An infirmary at Maryborough, with dispensary attached; a dispensary at Portarlinton; another at Ballybrittas; another at Stradbally; another at Mountrath; another at Clonaslee; and another at Geashill.	Maryborough Infirmary, Abbeyleix, Borris-in-Ossory, Mountmelick and Offerlane Dispensaries.	The Castlecomer Dispensary, in the county Kilkenny, and Ballickmoyler, in this county; the Carlow Infirmary; the two former within about 6 miles each, and the latter about 9.																																																																																																																													
There is no other dispensary or infirmary in this town or immediate neighbourhood. The physician's salary is 60 guineas per annum. There is also an apothecary, whose salary is 20 guineas per annum.	None.	There is no hospital or infirmary in the district of this dispensary, though such an institution is absolutely necessary.																																																																																																																													
I attend no dispensary, infirmary or hospital, except the Mountmelick dispensary. The days of attendance are every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	One dispensary; salary, 100 guineas a year; attendance two days, at stated hours, in each week; attendance upon external patients, and for the distribution of their medicines, every day; accidents attended at all hours.	I attend but one dispensary, one mile from my residence; receive 80 <i>l.</i> per annum salary, to attend three days in the week.																																																																																																																													
Certainly, as far as is practicable in this extensive and very populous neighbourhood.	I do.	I do, and am obliged to attend at any time, when called on.																																																																																																																													
A register is kept of all cases applying for aid, and of the number visited at their homes, and also the number of times each patient has received aid from the dispensary.	Regularly inspected at each meeting.	There is a register kept, and the result marked.																																																																																																																													
Number relieved within the last three years, 6,502. Diseases most frequently treated: dyspepsia, typhus, diarrhoea and dysentery; eruptions, particularly itch; inflammations of the lungs and severe colds; rheumatism (acute and chronic), wounds and ulcers.	1831 - - - 3,000 1832 - - - 2,769 1833 - - - 3,180	I can only state the number relieved in 1833; 2,621 patients relieved at dispensary. A very large proportion of fevers and bowel complaints.																																																																																																																													
It frequently occurs that persons who are in circumstances not to require gratuitous assistance, participate in the benefits of the charity.	Sometimes.	Very seldom.																																																																																																																													
By the Treasurer, according to requisitions made out by the apothecary, and examined and approved by the physician.	For the last three years entirely at my expense.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. P. A. & C. Leslie, Druggists, Dublin.																																																																																																																													
<table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription for 1831</td><td>60</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">100</td><td rowspan="2">13</td><td rowspan="2">11</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant - - -</td><td>40</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Expenditure - - -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>142</td><td>13</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription for 1832</td><td>88</td><td>14</td><td>9</td><td rowspan="2">147</td><td rowspan="2">17</td><td rowspan="2">11</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant - - -</td><td>-</td><td>59</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Expenditure - - -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>185</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription for 1833</td><td>99</td><td>19</td><td>9</td><td rowspan="2">165</td><td rowspan="2">10</td><td rowspan="2">0</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant - - -</td><td>-</td><td>65</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Expenditure - - -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>127</td><td>13</td><td>2</td></tr></table>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Subscription for 1831	60	8	4	100	13	11	County Grant - - -	40	5	7	Expenditure - - -	-	-	-	142	13	10	Subscription for 1832	88	14	9	147	17	11	County Grant - - -	-	59	3	Expenditure - - -	-	-	-	185	5	7	Subscription for 1833	99	19	9	165	10	0	County Grant - - -	-	65	10	Expenditure - - -	-	-	-	127	13	2	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Receipts.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>£.</td><td>131 4 4</td><td>131</td><td>1 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>-</td><td>115 16 8</td><td>115</td><td>16 8</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>-</td><td>110 15 2</td><td>110</td><td>13 4</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries £.</td><td>109 0 0</td><td>109 0 0</td><td>109 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - -</td><td>12 7 6</td><td>1 6 8</td><td>1 7 8</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>9 14 0</td><td>5 10 0</td><td>0 7 6</td></tr></table>		Receipts.		Expenditure.		1831 - - -	£.	131 4 4	131	1 6	1832 - - -	-	115 16 8	115	16 8	1833 - - -	-	110 15 2	110	13 4	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries £.	109 0 0	109 0 0	109 0 0	Rent - -	12 7 6	1 6 8	1 7 8	Contingencies	9 14 0	5 10 0	0 7 6	<table><tr><td colspan="3">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 £.</td><td>95 16 6</td><td>64 1 5 133 10 5</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - - -</td><td>-</td><td>£. 80 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Extras ditto - - -</td><td>-</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - -</td><td>-</td><td>18 6 6½</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - - -</td><td>-</td><td>25 3 10½</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.			Subscription.	Presentment.		1833 £.	95 16 6	64 1 5 133 10 5	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			Salary - - -	-	£. 80 0 0	Extras ditto - - -	-	10 0 0	Medicine - - -	-	18 6 6½	Contingencies - - -	-	25 3 10½
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																																																																									
Subscription for 1831	60	8	4	100	13	11																																																																																																																									
County Grant - - -	40	5	7																																																																																																																												
Expenditure - - -	-	-	-	142	13	10																																																																																																																									
Subscription for 1832	88	14	9	147	17	11																																																																																																																									
County Grant - - -	-	59	3																																																																																																																												
Expenditure - - -	-	-	-	185	5	7																																																																																																																									
Subscription for 1833	99	19	9	165	10	0																																																																																																																									
County Grant - - -	-	65	10																																																																																																																												
Expenditure - - -	-	-	-	127	13	2																																																																																																																									
	Receipts.		Expenditure.																																																																																																																												
1831 - - -	£.	131 4 4	131	1 6																																																																																																																											
1832 - - -	-	115 16 8	115	16 8																																																																																																																											
1833 - - -	-	110 15 2	110	13 4																																																																																																																											
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																															
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																												
Salaries £.	109 0 0	109 0 0	109 0 0																																																																																																																												
Rent - -	12 7 6	1 6 8	1 7 8																																																																																																																												
Contingencies	9 14 0	5 10 0	0 7 6																																																																																																																												
RECEIPT.																																																																																																																															
Subscription.	Presentment.																																																																																																																														
1833 £.	95 16 6	64 1 5 133 10 5																																																																																																																													
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																															
Salary - - -	-	£. 80 0 0																																																																																																																													
Extras ditto - - -	-	10 0 0																																																																																																																													
Medicine - - -	-	18 6 6½																																																																																																																													
Contingencies - - -	-	25 3 10½																																																																																																																													
By private subscriptions, and presentments from the county in which it is situated.	By subscription, and two-thirds county grant.	By private subscription, and grand jury presentment, obtained from the Queen's County only.																																																																																																																													
We have to regret that the limited state of our funds prevent the institution being more extensively useful; but we are of opinion that they are managed with the utmost economy.	Under the circumstances of expenditure, as detailed, I have no suggestion to offer. people) follow the accession of fever in this district. Where men, women, children, pigs, asses, &c. &c. are obliged to inhabit the same apartment, there being but one in the house, and this with but one outlet, a door, in very many instances.	None, except that a fever hospital would prevent the spread of contagion, and the fatal results which of necessity (from the poverty and ignorance of the																																																																																																																													

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Portarlinton Dispensary.	Rathdowney Dispensary.	Stradbally Dispensary.														
Committee and Medical Attendant.	John F. Harte, Esq. M. D.	—														
Portarlinton Dispensary, established in the year 1812. Attended three days in each week.	Rathdowney and Borris-in-Ossory Dispensaries, for the supply of medicines and advice to persons not able to procure either; Rathdowney, established in the year 1812.	Stradbally Dispensary, established 1817, for medical and surgical advice, distributing medicine, and visiting at their own houses when unable to attend (all gratuitously).														
Four parishes, in King's and Queen's County; King's County paying no presentment.	Rathdowney, Rathsarm, Coolkeery, Aughinacarte, Bordwell, part of Donomore, Aghavoe, Killermion, and part of Erke.	Eight parishes, all in the Queen's County.														
Maryborough Infirmary, 10 miles; Ballybrittas Dispensary, four miles; Monastereven Dispensary, five miles; Stradbally Dispensary, nine miles; and Geashill Dispensary, eight miles; Rathangan, eight miles, and Mount Mellick, six miles.	Durrow, nine miles, county Kilkenny; Johnstown, ditto, nine miles; Borris-in-Ossory, seven miles.	The County Infirmary, a dispensary at Ballybrittas, and one at Athy, in the county of Kildare.														
No other infirmary or dispensary in our district.	None.	There is none.														
One of the Portarlinton Dispensary physicians attends Geashill one day in each week; receives 50 <i>l.</i> per annum. Portarlinton pays 33 <i>l.</i> per annum to each.	Rathdowney and Borris-in-Ossory Dispensaries; residence, Borris-in-Ossory at present; distant from Rathdowney seven miles; two days to each dispensary in the week. Salary for Rathdowney, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum.	No. Salary, 87 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per annum; attendance, two days in the week, from 10 until 1, at the dispensary, and at all times when a visiting ticket is given. I reside within 20 yards of the dispensary.														
Yes, invariably.	I do.	I am at all times willing to give medical and surgical advice when wanting.														
A regular registry has been kept, and the result noted, as far as the attendance of patients would admit of.	Yes.	There is a register kept of all the cases.														
Average last three years between 11,000 and 12,000 annually. Diseases of women and children, including labours, accidents, epidemics, &c. &c.	Number of persons relieved, 3,417.	Number relieved, 6,725. Every species of disease that generally falls to the lot of man, but principally fevers and diarrhoea.														
It is contrary to the regulations of the dispensary that any such should be relieved.	In a great many instances.	Rarely.														
Supplied by Messrs. Leslie, Druggists, and compounded by the attending physicians, who have not the assistance of an apothecary.	From Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin; paid for by the treasurer, from the funds of the dispensary.	The drugs are received from Messrs. Boileau & George; compounded and ordered by the physician at the dispensary.														
Average amount of Medicine annually - - - £. 25 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rent, Fuel and Sundries - 12 0 0 Average amount annually paid to each Physician - 33 0 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>£. 78 1 0</td><td>£. 81 6 9</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>Salaries - - -</td><td>£. 52 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - -</td><td>20 5 11</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - -</td><td>4 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - - -</td><td>4 6 10</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - -	£. 78 1 0	£. 81 6 9	Salaries - - -	£. 52 10 0	Medicine - - -	20 5 11	Rent - - -	4 4 0	Contingencies - - -	4 6 10	Receipt for 1830, 1831, 1832 - £. 360 9 2 Expenditure - - - - 384 8 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Surgeon's salary, medicine, house-rent and collector's fees.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.														
1831 - -	£. 78 1 0	£. 81 6 9														
Salaries - - -	£. 52 10 0															
Medicine - - -	20 5 11															
Rent - - -	4 4 0															
Contingencies - - -	4 6 10															
Two-fifths by presentment of the Queen's County, three-fifths by private subscription of the inhabitants of Portarlinton and vicinity: heretofore Queen's County grand jury presented a sum equal to subscriptions.	By presentment and subscription from the Queen's County.	By private subscriptions, and a small grant off the county. We are assisted by no other county.														
We are of opinion, from the smallness of the funds of this institution, there cannot be anything recommended in addition that would benefit the establishment.	I cannot, the funds this year being inadequate to meet the expenses.	The funds of this dispensary are small, and so far cannot be better distributed; but I would think it most advisable for all dispensaries to have a ward for the removal of persons labouring under contagious diseases.														

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Athlone Dispensary.	Ballinacraig Dispensary.	Ballinalack Dispensary.																								
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																								
Athlone Dispensary, Westmeath side.	Ballinacraig Dispensary, instituted 1818.	Ballinalack dispensary only.																								
The entire parish of St. Mary, and part of the parish of Mount Temple.	At least six parishes, all in this county.	There are six parishes, all in the county of Westmeath.																								
There are dispensaries as follows: at the other side of Athlone, in the county Roscommon, one; at Glasson, in Westmeath, one, four miles distant; one at Meath, eight miles, and another in Roscommon, about five miles distant.	County Infirmary, Mullingar, distant eight miles; Ballinalack Dispensary, four miles; Street Dispensary, six miles; Edgeworthstown Dispensary, county Longford, eight miles; Bullymahon Dispensary, county Longford, nine miles.	County Infirmary, Mullingar, 10 miles distant; Street Dispensary, six miles, and Ballinacanga, eight miles.																								
There is none.	None.	There is no hospital, infirmary or dispensary within my district, but that above stated. The salary paid me amounts generally to 40 <i>l.</i> per annum from the grand jury, and 40 <i>l.</i> from private subscription, from which are deducted the amount of medicine, house-rent and other expenses.																								
The medical attendant, Dr. Dawson, has not the care of any other dispensary.	Ballinacraig dispensary alone. Salary, 50 <i>l.</i> per annum. Attendance three days in the week.	I attend but the one dispensary, and I attend it every day in the week, even on Sunday.																								
It is certainly that officer's duty to attend when called upon, and there is no instance of his having omitted to do so.	I consider it my duty to do so in all cases of serious illness or accident.	Only when the urgency of the case requires it, or when I am requested to do so by some of my subscribers.																								
Answered by medical attendant in reply to following query.	A register is kept of most of the cases, the applications being generally so numerous that too much time would be occupied in recording the more trifling cases without the aid of a clerk: the results are often unknown, in consequence of the distance from which patients often come.	There has been no registry kept before the 1st of April 1833: from that period to the first of March last, 1834, there were 850 cases treated from the dispensary.																								
Having only held the situation since the 8th of July last, and finding no books to inform me, I can only say that up to this date there have been 2,100 persons relieved. The prevailing diseases are pulmonary affections and dyspepsia.	About 4,200, per register. Diseases generally, fevers, pulmonary complaints, bowel complaints, eruptive complaints, childbirth, chronic cases, accidents, and various other surgical cases.	The diseases treated were, fever, acute and chronic diseases, liver and bowel complaints, consumption and scorbutic affections, wounds and fractures, &c. &c.																								
Persons apply who, I am confident, could pay for medicines, but not for advice.	Sometimes instances may have occurred.	It sometimes so happens, that persons who are able to purchase medicine, impose upon the benefactors of the institution, and procure an order for relief.																								
A donation of medicines was made some years ago by Dr. Henry; all other has been purchased, from time to time, as required by the medical attendant.	A list being furnished by me to the committee, an order is given by the secretary to the druggists, Messrs. Pollock & Figgis, Capel-street, Dublin, who send the articles in consequence.	They are supplied wholesale by Messrs. Aylmer, Druggists, Mary-street, and compounded by the Physician at the dispensary.																								
<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1331</td><td>- £. 78 6 10</td><td>£. 93 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 103 4 0</td><td>109 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833</td><td>- 77 19 0</td><td>*46 9 2</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1331	- £. 78 6 10	£. 93 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1832	- 103 4 0	109 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1833	- 77 19 0	*46 9 2	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Subscriptions.</th><th>Presentment.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- - £. 47 13 6</td><td>£. 41 9 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- - 47 5 0</td><td>47 5 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833</td><td>- - 48 2 3</td><td>48 3 0</td></tr> </table>		Subscriptions.	Presentment.	1831	- - £. 47 13 6	£. 41 9 0	1832	- - 47 5 0	47 5 0	1833	- - 48 2 3	48 3 0	The medicine amounts, in the average, to about 17 <i>l.</i> per annum, for the last three years.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1331	- £. 78 6 10	£. 93 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$																								
1832	- 103 4 0	109 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$																								
1833	- 77 19 0	*46 9 2																								
	Subscriptions.	Presentment.																								
1831	- - £. 47 13 6	£. 41 9 0																								
1832	- - 47 5 0	47 5 0																								
1833	- - 48 2 3	48 3 0																								
* This is the sum paid by the treasurer, but the year will not be completed till February; more is due than there are funds to pay. The treasurer has always been in advance.																										
By subscriptions, and an annual presentment of equal amount by the county.	By subscription, and proportionate presentment from the county alone.	It is supported half by presentment, and half by private contribution from this county alone.																								
I am not aware of any; great relief intern and extern has been afforded at comparatively small expense.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the present limited funds to extend the utility of the institution.	The funds are at present so limited, that I could suggest no alteration for the better; but if sufficient funds could be procured, great benefit would arise, by attaching two or three beds to the dispensary, by which contagion would be arrested, and relapses prevented.																								

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Castletown Delvin and Turin Branch Dispensary.	Clonmellon Dispensary.	Drumcree Dispensary.																
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Henry Davidge, Esq. M.D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant																
The Castletown Delvin and Turin Branch Dispensaries: the object of both is to supply the poor with medicine and advice gratis; established in the year 1817, in the county Westmeath.	Clonmellon Dispensary, for the distribution of medicines and medical attendance to the poor; established 1825.	Drumcree Dispensary. I also attend the Castlepollard Dispensary and Fever Hospital. I know not how long those establishments are established; but I am in attendance in the Drumcree Dispensary for five years; in the Castlepollard Dispensary and Fever Hospital 13 years.																
There are two parishes entirely included in the district, and part of two others, all in the same county.	Two parishes, namely, Killallonand Killrea; the former in Meath, the latter in Westmeath.	They are all in the same county. My attendance extends over a considerable portion of six parishes. They are all in Westmeath.																
There are five dispensaries within ten miles; viz. Drumcree, Killucan, Clonmellon, Crossakeel and Castlepollard.	Kells Fever Hospital and Dispensary, Athboy Dispensary, Crossakeel, Castletowndelvin and Drumcree.	Five dispensaries, one infirmary, one fever hospital.																
There is no hospital or infirmary within the district; the only charitable institutions are the above two mentioned in No. 1, for which the medical attendant receives 64 <i>l.</i> annually for his attendance on both.	No hospital or infirmary in the district.	There is a dispensary and fever hospital within five miles of Drumcree, at Castlepollard, which I attend, and which is within my district. For my attendance on the Castlepollard Fever Hospital and Dispensary I get 120 <i>l.</i> a year; for the Drumcree Dispensary, uncertain, from 30 <i>l.</i> to 40 <i>l.</i> a year.																
The medical officer attends the two dispensaries; he resides in Castletown Delvin, a distance of four miles from the Turin Dispensary, and is paid 64 <i>l.</i> for the two; he attends three days at Castletown Delvin and two days at Turin.	I attend Clonmellon Tuesday and Friday; open every day, when required. Many poor living in the town. Salary 25 <i>l.</i> per annum. Crossakeel, Monday and Thursday; distance three miles; attendance at any time called on. Salary 30 <i>l.</i> 120 <i>l.</i> per annum. In this place I reside,	I attend the Drumcree Dispensary one day in the week, distant from me five miles, at a salary varying between 30 <i>l.</i> and 40 <i>l.</i> according to amount of subscription. I also attend the Castlepollard Dispensary and Fever Hospital twice a week; salary and am obliged to give attendance when required.																
The medical officer gives his personal attendance in all cases at both dispensaries, when the patient is not able to come to the dispensaries.	I do consider it my duty to attend all cases when called on, the poor being numerous.	I do, where I find it possible, or where there are not conflicting duties. Where I find it impossible to give my personal attendance, medicine is sent to them, or the apothecary attends them.																
There has been a registry kept, where the patients brought a ticket from different subscribers, for the purpose of knowing who were entitled to attendance; but seldom, if ever, refused any poor person without a ticket.	A register is kept of all cases within and external that apply, and a return made to the general assizes at Spring. In general the cases have terminated favourably.	There is a register of cases admitted kept; but the limits of the dispensary are so extensive, that it is impossible to ascertain the results of the treatment followed in all cases.																
The number for the last three years having such tickets, and registered, amounts to 2,531; principally coughs, indigestions and fevers.	About 4,000 patients have been relieved, from fever, measles, small-pox, asthma, dysentery, diarrhoea, accidents, and innumerable other diseases incident to the human frame.	The applications for relief for the last three years, as by register, are 3,014. This does not include all, however, as those who apply for medicine or advice at Castlepollard, are not included. The diseases are chiefly pulmonary.																
Where such happens, they generally become subscribers to the charity.	It sometimes occurs that persons are recommended who are in comfortable circumstances, and some who have no other alternative in case of sudden illness.	It does not often happen that a subscriber recommends for advice or medicine persons able to purchase them.																
The medicines are supplied by the druggist, who is generally settled with at the end of the year.	By the druggist, when required and ordered by the doctor.	The subscribers contract with an apothecary residing in Castlepollard for medicine. He is also obliged to give his attendance. The medical attendant is responsible that the medicines are good.																
<table><tr><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - Subscriptions - 48 10 0</td><td>97 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Co. Grant - 48 10 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - Subscriptions - 49 13 0</td><td>110 1 6 ½</td></tr><tr><td>Co. Grant - 49 13 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 - Subscriptions - 53 4 0</td><td>106 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Co. Grant - 53 4 0</td><td></td></tr></table> Expenditure under the general heads of medical attendant's salary, medicines, nourishment, flannel, rent of dispensary.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1831 - Subscriptions - 48 10 0	97 0 0	Co. Grant - 48 10 0		1832 - Subscriptions - 49 13 0	110 1 6 ½	Co. Grant - 49 13 0		1833 - Subscriptions - 53 4 0	106 8 0	Co. Grant - 53 4 0		Private and county grant for the last three years, 20 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> annually. This was expended by medicine, rents, carriage, postage, stationery, stamps and salary of doctors.	The receipts and expenditure have been equal. The exact amount cannot be known, the treasurer being at present from home, in some part of England.
Receipts.	Expenditure.																	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.																	
1831 - Subscriptions - 48 10 0	97 0 0																	
Co. Grant - 48 10 0																		
1832 - Subscriptions - 49 13 0	110 1 6 ½																	
Co. Grant - 49 13 0																		
1833 - Subscriptions - 53 4 0	106 8 0																	
Co. Grant - 53 4 0																		
Supported by private subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Westmeath only.	By private subscription, and county presentment for the county of Westmeath.	It is partly supported by private subscription, and the county presents a sum equal to the subscriptions. Presentments obtained only from Westmeath county.																
The funds are not adequate to supply additional comforts to the poor, and a little further in addition would add considerably, by way of supplying flannel and nourishment, such as broth and wine during their illness and convalescent stage. The establishment of a few sick wards, to which patients labouring under dangerous illness, particularly when presumed to be infectious, would be highly useful, and the means of arresting the progress of disease through a family and the neighbourhood.	I am not aware of any alteration in the present institution that would benefit the poor: from many years' experience amongst them, I find the great necessity of such establishments; and where they are not, the poor are badly off.	None at present, as the subscribers, from time to time, at their meetings, make such alteration in the management of the dispensary and the distribution of its funds as they see occasion for, or as may be suggested by me.																

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Glasson Dispensary.	Kilbeggan Dispensary.	Kinnegad Dispensary.																																												
The Treasurer.	S. E. Duggan, Esq. Surgeon.	The Treasurer.																																												
Glasson Dispensary, established in 1822.	Kilbeggan Dispensary.	I am secretary and treasurer to the Kinnegad Dispensary, and also to the Clonard Dispensary.																																												
Two, and part of two more, all in Westmeath.	Kilbeggan, Horseleap, Durrow, Castletown, Kill Rahue, Newtown, some parishes in the King's County; in fact, wherever a subscriber resides, when ordered, I must attend.	Kinnegad.																																												
Two dispensaries (Leinster and Connaught sides) in Athlone, one in Ballymahon, six miles off, and one in Moate, seven miles off.	King's County Infirmary, six miles distant; Mullingar, 12 miles ditto; Clara Dispensary, four miles ditto; Tyrell's-pass Dispensary, four miles ditto; Moate, 7 1/2 miles ditto.	One at Killucan, in Westmeath; one at Balliver, in Meath; and I believe one at Johnstown, in Kildare.																																												
No.	The County Infirmary is in Mullingar, distant from Kilbeggan 12 miles; it has a dispensary attached. As to the salary or emoluments, I know nothing of them.	Kinnegad, the parish of Kinnegad. No hospital or infirmary in this district: salary for Clonard, 60 guineas, for Kinnegad 10 guineas a year; occasionally when funds admitted, or medical attendance was particularly laborious, a gratuity of 10 <i>l.</i> or even 25 <i>l.</i> was added in Kinnegad. No gratuity was given last year.																																												
No. Tuesdays and Fridays the doctor attends.	I attend but the one dispensary, namely, Kilbeggan: I was appointed at a salary of 60 guineas; but from the state of things, I now for the last four or five years receive but 56 <i>l.</i> per annum: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are days of attendance, from 10 to 12 o'clock.	The medical attendant is obliged to attend one day in each week.																																												
Very often.	There are four visiting tickets allowed to each subscriber of one guinea, with a quantity of indoor tickets to the dispensary on the days and hours appointed. When a poor person requires my attendance, he solicits one of those visiting tickets from a subscriber, on receipt of which, I am bound to attend.	The medical attendant is obliged to do so whenever required by a subscriber.																																												
Not very regularly till this year, since when it has been regular. Applications have always been attended with advice and medicine, generally with fortunate results.	There is a registry kept of the date, number of ticket, name, place of residence, disease; but it would be utterly impossible to know the result, except in a few cases.	In consequence of our having changed our medical attendant, I cannot furnish reports of the diseases for the last three years.																																												
More than 3,000. All sorts of disorders and accidents. Fever very prevalent lately.	About 5,523 relieved. Fever of the low type, chest complaints, bowels, rheumatism, &c. &c. &c.	Last year sickness was rather more prevalent than either of the preceding years.																																												
We extend relief to all persons under the class of yeomen, knowing that they are not able to pay fees, or buy medicine.	Very frequently, being unwilling to refuse the ticket, fearing to give the subscriber offence, which would induce him to withdraw his subscription, &c.	Sometimes, but I think not often, persons not requiring gratuitous assistance are recommended by subscribers; but precautions are taken to prevent it.																																												
I purchase the medicines from Mr. Boileau, out of the funds placed in my hands.	I furnish a list of articles of medicine as I think I shall require during the year, which is forwarded by the committee to the druggist in Dublin, &c.	On an order from the secretary, by Mr. Barker, Druggist, of Great Britain-street. By the medical attendant, on a recommendation from the subscribers.																																												
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 80 6 0</td><td>£. 75 10 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>54 4 2</td><td>63 16 3</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>102 5 2</td><td>105 6 11 1/2</td></tr></table>		Receipts.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 80 6 0	£. 75 10 4	1832	54 4 2	63 16 3	1833	102 5 2	105 6 11 1/2	About 80 <i>l.</i> per annum, which pays salary, medicine, printing reports, &c. &c.	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 53 1 3 1/2</td><td>£. 53 1 3 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>54 8 0</td><td>54 5 11 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>50 8 0</td><td>50 17 6</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 35 10 0</td><td>35 10 0</td><td>10 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>14 5 1</td><td>16 2 11 1/2</td><td>11 10 5</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>6 5 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>3 6 2 1/2</td><td>2 13 0</td><td>22 12 1</td></tr></table>		Receipts.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 53 1 3 1/2	£. 53 1 3 1/2	1832	54 8 0	54 5 11 1/2	1833	50 8 0	50 17 6		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£. 35 10 0	35 10 0	10 10 0	Medicine	14 5 1	16 2 11 1/2	11 10 5	Rent	—	—	6 5 0	Contingencies	3 6 2 1/2	2 13 0	22 12 1
	Receipts.	Expenditure.																																												
1831	£. 80 6 0	£. 75 10 4																																												
1832	54 4 2	63 16 3																																												
1833	102 5 2	105 6 11 1/2																																												
	Receipts.	Expenditure.																																												
1831	£. 53 1 3 1/2	£. 53 1 3 1/2																																												
1832	54 8 0	54 5 11 1/2																																												
1833	50 8 0	50 17 6																																												
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																											
Salary	£. 35 10 0	35 10 0	10 10 0																																											
Medicine	14 5 1	16 2 11 1/2	11 10 5																																											
Rent	—	—	6 5 0																																											
Contingencies	3 6 2 1/2	2 13 0	22 12 1																																											
Private subscriptions, and county grants for equal sums, only from Westmeath.	By private subscriptions, presentments off the county Westmeath only.	By voluntary contributions and presentments in Westmeath.																																												
No. There are some old and infirm persons, cripples and idiots, here as well as elsewhere, but they are too humble to be clamorous, too weak to be wicked; to them some parochial relief would be a boon. There are also here, as well as elsewhere in Ireland, malcontents, turbulent spirits, evil-doers; but they must not be sought for in the class of the poor and needy, neither will they be conciliated by poor laws.	That the institution be supported totally by the Government, who will appoint governors yearly to watch the conduct of the medical superintendent, and see that he does his duty, and that five or six beds be allowed for the reception of sudden accidents, which could not be sent to the county Hospital. Under those circumstances, dispensaries would be of the highest possible service to the poor.	No. The district is very large, and remarkably poor, and no infirmary near. It would be exceedingly desirable, if we had funds, to have a house or room where about a dozen or 20 beds might be kept, to put occasionally fever patients or bad accidents into. Both the Meath and Westmeath Infirmarys are at a great distance from this, and there are no subscribers to either resident in the district. Our present medical attendant is an excellent physician, and a kind man to the poor, but his duty is very heavy indeed.																																												

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Moate Dispensary.	Street Dispensary.	Tyrrellspass Dispensary.																																					
John M. Mathews, Esq., M.D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	G. W. Berry, Esq., Surgeon.																																					
Moate Dispensary, established in the year 1818.	Street, established July 11, 1831.	Tyrrellspass Dispensary, established in the year 1816 to afford medicine and medical attendance to the poor of the district.																																					
The number of parishes cannot be stated, as subscribers are permitted to send from any distance.	Two whole parishes, and part of two others, in two counties.	There are ten parishes in my district; eight of them are in Westmeath county, and two in King's County.																																					
There are two in Athlone, one for each county in which the town is situate, one in Kilbeggan, Clara, Farbane.	Edgworthstown, Granard, and Balnalack Dispensaries.	Mullingar Infirmary, eight miles and a half northward, situated in county Westmeath; also King's County Infirmary, eight miles south-westward, being sixteen miles and a half distance from each other; also the Kilbeggan Dispensary, four miles and a half from Tyrrellspass; also Clara Dispensary, eight miles and a half distance from Tyrrellspass.																																					
There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary in my district.	No. 55 l. 7 s. 6 d. per year; I have also all the apartments of the dispensary-house which are not used for dispensary purposes; the value I consider equivalent to 16 l. yearly.	There is not any other hospital, infirmary or dispensary in my district: the salary derived by me for attending and residing at this institution is																																					
I attend the dispensary at Moate, and no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary.	Only Street Dispensary, two days in the week.	I do not attend any other charitable medical institution. Three days every week I attend to receive patients at the dispensary, to give them medicine and advice, but all days and nights in the year am liable to be called on to visit the sick at their own homes.																																					
I do not consider it my duty in all cases to give personal attendance; I should consider it my duty, were my instructions to be complied with, but they never are.	Yes.	I do.																																					
There is a register kept, but I cannot state the result, as the friends of the patients so attended, with a few singular exceptions, never return when relief is obtained.	Yes; the subscribers recommend the patients by tickets, which are kept in the dispensary.	There is a careful registry kept of all the cases, and of the medicines prescribed, &c.																																					
	2,555. Principally fevers, and disorders of the digestive organs.	In round numbers, the persons so relieved (one year with another for the last three) amount to about 1,300; the diseases many, including those of the stomach and bowels, colds, fevers, coughs, consumptions, wounds, accidents, infirmities and debilities of age, and many others, too numerous to mention, and child-birth; there was but a single case of cholera.																																					
Yes, numbers.	In a very few instances.	The rules of the dispensary exclude such persons from gratuitous relief, but this rule is not always observed.																																					
By order of the medical officer on the house of Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street, Dublin.	A statement of necessary medicines is given by the medical attendant to treasurer, who sends for them to Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin. orders the druggist to dispatch them to the dispensary. The druggists who have hitherto supplied this institution are Messrs. Boileau & George, Bride-street, Dublin.	The medical attendant furnishes a list of such medicines as he requires for the dispensary to the treasurer of the dispensary, who is also secretary, who																																					
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 107 0 0</td><td>£. 105 6 3</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 96 5 11</td><td>95 4 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 124 11 4</td><td>106 18 3</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - £. 60 0 0</td><td>60 0 0</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - 31 7 8</td><td>23 8 9</td><td>31 9 10</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - 9 4 7</td><td>9 4 7</td><td>9 4 7</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies 4 14 0</td><td>2 11 0</td><td>6 3 10</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 107 0 0	£. 105 6 3	1831 - 96 5 11	95 4 4	1832 - 124 11 4	106 18 3	1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary - £. 60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	Medicine - 31 7 8	23 8 9	31 9 10	Rent - 9 4 7	9 4 7	9 4 7	Contingencies 4 14 0	2 11 0	6 3 10	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 102 6 2½</td><td>£. 102 6 2½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 88 9 0</td><td>88 9 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines, and putting up Dispensary - 40 10 7½</td><td>14 6 2*</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - 61 15 7</td><td>73 12 10</td></tr></table> * Medicine only.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 102 6 2½	£. 102 6 2½	1832 - 88 9 0	88 9 0	1831.	1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Medicines, and putting up Dispensary - 40 10 7½	14 6 2*	Salary - 61 15 7	73 12 10	I cannot at present inspect the account of receipt and expenditure for the last three years, as I cannot obtain them at this moment; but I can state from recollection that the average amount of Receipt by Subscription is £. 45 0 0 annually. Ditto - Presentment - 45 0 0 „ £. 90 0 0 „ Expenditure: To Medical Attendant, Salary - £. 55 7 6 Druggist's bill - 35 0 0 £. 90 7 6
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																						
1830 - £. 107 0 0	£. 105 6 3																																						
1831 - 96 5 11	95 4 4																																						
1832 - 124 11 4	106 18 3																																						
1830.	1831.	1832.																																					
Salary - £. 60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0																																					
Medicine - 31 7 8	23 8 9	31 9 10																																					
Rent - 9 4 7	9 4 7	9 4 7																																					
Contingencies 4 14 0	2 11 0	6 3 10																																					
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																						
1831 - £. 102 6 2½	£. 102 6 2½																																						
1832 - 88 9 0	88 9 0																																						
1831.	1832.																																						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																						
Medicines, and putting up Dispensary - 40 10 7½	14 6 2*																																						
Salary - 61 15 7	73 12 10																																						
By presentments from the county.	By private subscriptions, and presentment of county Westmeath.	Supported partly by the voluntary subscriptions from the resident and some of the non-resident gentlemen of the district, and partly by a sum granted at the assizes of Mullingar, on presentment, exactly equal to the sum subscribed.																																					
Yes; if the state of the funds would permit, the establishment of a soup kitchen, attached to the dispensary, would be of essential service.	I cannot.	Space on this paper is too confined to offer any suggestions that would render this charity more efficient for the relief of the poor.																																					

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Bannow and Kilkivan Dispensary.	Bridgetown Dispensary.	Broadway Dispensary.																																																																																							
John Carroll, Esq., Surgeon.	Edward Peirce, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Thomas Lindsay, Esq., M. D.																																																																																							
Bannow and Kilkivan Dispensary, established in 1818, for the purpose of supplying the poor with medical advice, attendance, medicine, &c., free of expense. A fever hospital has been attached to this dispensary.	Bridgetown Dispensary, established about 1819, for relieving the poor.	Broadway Dispensary, established in the year 1826.																																																																																							
Three; Bannow, Kilkivan and St. Imogues, all in the county Wexford.	Twenty parishes, in one county.	Eighteen parishes, all in one county.																																																																																							
Fethard, Taghmon, Bridgetown, Arthurstown, Clongeen, Newbawn and Clonmines.	County Infirmary, 9 miles; Broadway Dispensary, 7; Bannow, 8.	Bridgetown Dispensary only, 7 miles distant.																																																																																							
There is no dispensary, hospital or infirmary, within my district.	There is only one dispensary. Salary 80 <i>l.</i> a year, and bound to attend the farming subscribers free, as an inducement, not having many gentlemen subscribers, and a great number of poor, in consequence of the fishery and mountain being in the district.	No.																																																																																							
I attend three dispensaries; Bannow and Kilkivan, where I reside, and for which I receive 80 <i>l.</i> per year. I attend three days in each week. Clongeen and Newbawn, 6 miles from my residence, for which I did receive 30 <i>l.</i> , now 35 <i>l.</i> I attend one day each week, and give attendance to those who are unable to attend the dispensary, whenever required; also Clonmines and Arklow Dispensary, 5 miles from my house, supported by Mr. Annesley, of Oxford; salary 15 <i>l.</i> ; attendance every Monday.	Attend only one dispensary; days of attendance, three times a week, and visit externs every day.	I attend but one dispensary, close by my residence. Salary, 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. Open three days in the week for extern patients, but obliged to be at all times in attendance, for the cases of necessity visited in their own dwellings.																																																																																							
I have always considered it my duty, in every case, to give my own personal attendance.	My own attendance.	I do imperatively.																																																																																							
A register has been kept of the applications, and the results have been attended with great advantage.	Accounts kept.	There is. Some visited at their own houses, others treated at the dispensary; with satisfaction to the public.																																																																																							
3,329 have been relieved within the last three years. Dyspepsia, bronchitis, acute and chronic, pleuritis, pneumonia, scrofula, phthisis, vermes, diarrhoea, cynanche tonsillaris, eruptions, ophthalmia, hepatitis, heart diseases, &c.	<table><tr><th>Dispensary Patients.</th><th>Visited at home.</th><th>Total Number of Patients.</th><th>Number of Prescriptions.</th><th>Cases of Typhus Fever.</th><th>Other Fever.</th><th>Death in Fever.</th><th>Death in other Diseases.</th></tr><tr><td>2790</td><td>792</td><td>3582</td><td>9382</td><td>35</td><td>243</td><td>7</td><td>16</td></tr></table>	Dispensary Patients.	Visited at home.	Total Number of Patients.	Number of Prescriptions.	Cases of Typhus Fever.	Other Fever.	Death in Fever.	Death in other Diseases.	2790	792	3582	9382	35	243	7	16	Within the period required by your question, the numbers relieved have been 4,709; and the cases included almost every class of disease, and a great variety of accidents.																																																																							
Dispensary Patients.	Visited at home.	Total Number of Patients.	Number of Prescriptions.	Cases of Typhus Fever.	Other Fever.	Death in Fever.	Death in other Diseases.																																																																																		
2790	792	3582	9382	35	243	7	16																																																																																		
I do think persons have received gratuitous assistance from the dispensary who were in circumstances not to require it.	I attend the farming subscribers free, and all subscribers have medicine at cost price. The number of visits I paid the farmers is not included in the above, as I kept no account of them.	Very seldom indeed.																																																																																							
By Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin.	Boileau & Co.	They are supplied by Mr. Jonathan Hill, Druggist, Capel-street, Dublin, when ordered by the Committee.																																																																																							
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 147 6 0</td><td>£. 140 7 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>145 4 0</td><td>138 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>102 16 8</td><td>102 16 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, drugs, hospital expenses, wine, coals, rent, &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 147 6 0	£. 140 7 6	1832	145 4 0	138 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1833	102 16 8	102 16 0	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 174 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>£. 174 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>206 3 6</td><td>154 12 5</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>204 2 4</td><td>158 6 4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 584 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>£. 487 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table> Not knowing the amount paid by subscribers for medicine (as I do not keep the accounts), I cannot say accurately the amount of medicine for paupers; believe about 30<i>l.</i> a year.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 174 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 174 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1832	206 3 6	154 12 5	1833	204 2 4	158 6 4		£. 584 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 487 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<table><tr><th colspan="5">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th>Years.</th><th>Balance in Treasurer's hands, 2p'ct. included.</th><th>Subscriptions.</th><th>Presentment.</th><th>Medicines sold to Subscribers only.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>178 8 0</td><td>46 17 6</td><td>46 17 6</td><td>7 0 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>125 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>64 5 6</td><td>64 5 6</td><td>11 8 1</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>108 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>84 0 0</td><td>84 0 0</td><td>7 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table> General Heads of Expenditure. <table><tr><th>Years.</th><th>Salaries.</th><th>Medicine.</th><th>House Rent.</th><th>Codlin-gencies.</th><th>Total.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>104 0 0</td><td>35 11 1</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>10 12 9</td><td>155 3 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>104 0 0</td><td>44 9 11</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>4 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>157 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>104 0 0</td><td>52 19 11</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>5 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>167 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table>	Receipt.					Years.	Balance in Treasurer's hands, 2p'ct. included.	Subscriptions.	Presentment.	Medicines sold to Subscribers only.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1831	178 8 0	46 17 6	46 17 6	7 0 9	1832	125 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 5 6	64 5 6	11 8 1	1833	108 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 0 0	84 0 0	7 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Years.	Salaries.	Medicine.	House Rent.	Codlin-gencies.	Total.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1831	104 0 0	35 11 1	5 0 0	10 12 9	155 3 10	1832	104 0 0	44 9 11	5 0 0	4 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1833	104 0 0	52 19 11	5 0 0	5 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																							
1831	£. 147 6 0	£. 140 7 6																																																																																							
1832	145 4 0	138 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																							
1833	102 16 8	102 16 0																																																																																							
	Receipts.	Expenditure.																																																																																							
1831	£. 174 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 174 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																							
1832	206 3 6	154 12 5																																																																																							
1833	204 2 4	158 6 4																																																																																							
	£. 584 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 487 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																							
Receipt.																																																																																									
Years.	Balance in Treasurer's hands, 2p'ct. included.	Subscriptions.	Presentment.	Medicines sold to Subscribers only.																																																																																					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																					
1831	178 8 0	46 17 6	46 17 6	7 0 9																																																																																					
1832	125 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 5 6	64 5 6	11 8 1																																																																																					
1833	108 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 0 0	84 0 0	7 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																					
Years.	Salaries.	Medicine.	House Rent.	Codlin-gencies.	Total.																																																																																				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																				
1831	104 0 0	35 11 1	5 0 0	10 12 9	155 3 10																																																																																				
1832	104 0 0	44 9 11	5 0 0	4 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																				
1833	104 0 0	52 19 11	5 0 0	5 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																				
By presentment from the county Wexford only.	By subscriptions and presentments, in one county.	By subscription and presentment, all from county.																																																																																							
I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of the dispensary, which would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor.	As a substitute for a fever hospital, which some of the subscribers proposed, I recommended the calling in of nurses in all fever cases, and paying them from the funds, which has had the effect of checking the progress of fever.	The funds are on the increase, and it appears to want little alteration.																																																																																							

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Camolin Dispensary.	Clongeen and Newbawn Dispensary.	Coolgreny and Limerick Dispensary.																																				
Thomas Irvine, Esq., M.D.	John Carroll, Esq., Surgeon.	D. Wright, Esq., M.D.																																				
The Camolin Dispensary, established on the 28th day of June, in the year 1814.	Clongeen and Newbawn Dispensary, established in 1820, for the purpose of supplying the poor with medical advice, attendance, medicine, &c., free of expense.	Coolgreny and Limerick United Dispensary, for giving advice, medicine, and occasional sustenance to the sick poor, established in 1829.																																				
There are seven parishes in my district, and all in the county of Wexford.	Four; Clongeen, Newbawn, Inch and Rosegarland, all in the county Wexford.	Two whole parishes, and part of two more, all in the same county.																																				
The Gorey Dispensary and Fever Hospital, and the Ferns Dispensary, are within seven miles of this.	Bannow and Kilkevan, Clonmines, Taghmon, Fethard, and Arthurstown.	Gorey, Carnew, Tinnahely, Arklow.																																				
There is no other dispensary within my district.	There is no dispensary, hospital or infirmary, within my district.	No.																																				
I attend but this one, and am obliged to attend at the dispensary two days in the week; but as the dispensary is attached to my house, every day, in fact, I am in it; I have a salary of 90 <i>l.</i> a year.	I attend three dispensaries; Clongeen and Newbawn, for which I receive 35 <i>l.</i> per year: Bannow and Kilkevan, for which I receive 80 <i>l.</i> per year; attendance three days each week: Clonmines and Arklow, supported solely by Mr. Annesley, of Bletchingham, Oxford, 15 <i>l.</i> per year.	One dispensary; residence two miles and a half from Coolgreny, five miles from Limerick; attendance two days each week; in cases of emergency, daily.																																				
I consider it my duty to attend personally in all cases where the patients are unable to attend at the dispensary, and being ordered by a ticket from a subscriber.	I have always considered it my duty in every case to give my own personal attendance.	Yes.																																				
There is a register kept of all applications, and by whom recommended, and all attended to.	A register has been kept of the applications, and the results have been attended with great advantage.	Yes.																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td>Number relieved.</td><td>Children vaccinated.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>1,373</td><td>118</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>1,854</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - -</td><td>1,896</td><td>201</td></tr></table>		Number relieved.	Children vaccinated.	1831 - -	1,373	118	1832 - -	1,854	22	1833 - -	1,896	201	2,972 have been relieved within the last three years; dyspepsia, bronchitis, acute and chronic, pleuritis, pneumonia, scrofula, phthisis, vermes, diarrhoea, cynanche, tonsillaris, eruptions, ophthalmia, hepatitis, heart disease, &c.	Number relieved, 13,455. Fevers, pulmonary and bowel complaints, rheumatism, stomach complaints, diseases of the skin, children's diseases, &c.																								
	Number relieved.	Children vaccinated.																																				
1831 - -	1,373	118																																				
1832 - -	1,854	22																																				
1833 - -	1,896	201																																				
Very few apply to the dispensary who are able to pay for medicines and attendance.	I do think persons have received gratuitous assistance from the dispensary who were in circumstances not to require it.	Many are given gratuitous advice without medicine.																																				
The medicines are supplied by John Glenton, Druggist, Parliament-street, Dublin, and from the funds of the institution.	By Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin.	By a wholesale druggist, on the requisition of the treasurer.																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 132 12 11</td><td>£. 109 16 5½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>119 10 5</td><td>133 18 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>123 1 11</td><td>140 19 4½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 132 12 11	£. 109 16 5½	1832 -	119 10 5	133 18 7½	1833 -	123 1 11	140 19 4½	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 34 0 0</td><td>£. 50 18 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>72 6 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>56 4 0</td><td>48 13 7½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 34 0 0	£. 50 18 3	1832 -	70 0 0	72 6 7½	1833 -	56 4 0	48 13 7½	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 129 2 0</td><td>£. 139 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>133 2 0</td><td>119 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>127 3 0</td><td>117 13 11</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 129 2 0	£. 139 2 0	1831 -	133 2 0	119 1 10	1832 -	127 3 0	117 13 11
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 -	£. 132 12 11	£. 109 16 5½																																				
1832 -	119 10 5	133 18 7½																																				
1833 -	123 1 11	140 19 4½																																				
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 -	£. 34 0 0	£. 50 18 3																																				
1832 -	70 0 0	72 6 7½																																				
1833 -	56 4 0	48 13 7½																																				
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1830 -	£. 129 2 0	£. 139 2 0																																				
1831 -	133 2 0	119 1 10																																				
1832 -	127 3 0	117 13 11																																				
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>£. 70 0 0</td><td>90 0 0</td><td>90 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>21 19 4</td><td>24 3 9</td><td>29 2 5</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent -</td><td>4 12 3</td><td>4 12 4</td><td>4 12 4</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>13 4 10½</td><td>15 2 6½</td><td>17 4 7½</td></tr></table>		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary -	£. 70 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	Medicine -	21 19 4	24 3 9	29 2 5	House-rent -	4 12 3	4 12 4	4 12 4	Contingencies	13 4 10½	15 2 6½	17 4 7½		Medicine, Sustenance, Rent, Physician's Salary, &c.																
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Salary -	£. 70 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0																																			
Medicine -	21 19 4	24 3 9	29 2 5																																			
House-rent -	4 12 3	4 12 4	4 12 4																																			
Contingencies	13 4 10½	15 2 6½	17 4 7½																																			
Half by private subscription, and half by grant from the grand jury of the county.	By presentment from the county of Wexford only.	By subscription, and presentment from one county only.																																				
If it could be accomplished, or that our funds were equal to it, the establishment of a fever hospital would be of the greatest utility.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of the dispensary which would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor.	I cannot; the funds are as well applied as, I think, they can be.																																				

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Ferns Dispensary.	Fethard Dispensary.	Killena Dispensary.																																				
<i>F. Macartney, Esq., M.D.</i>	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	<i>B. Porter, Esq., Surgeon.</i>																																				
Ferns Dispensary.	Fethard Dispensary, established in the year 1817.	There is no Hospital or Infirmary; name of Dispensary, Killena, established in 1828.																																				
Three; and in the same county (Wexford).	Three parishes, Fethard, Hook and Temple-town, all in the county Wexford.	Six, all in the same county.																																				
Dispensaries at Enniscorthy, Newtownbarry, Gorey, Oulart, Camolin, Carnew: to the four former, Fever Hospitals are attached.	Arthurstown Dispensary.	An Hospital in Gorey, and one in Oulart. A Dispensary in Camolin, and one in Ferns.																																				
None.	—	No.																																				
I attend two Dispensaries, one at Enniscorthy, where I reside, and another at Ferns, six miles distant. I also attend the Enniscorthy Fever Hospitals and Dispensary, for which I receive 60 <i>l.</i> per year. For Ferns Dispensary, 50 <i>l.</i> per year. I attend the former three days in the week, the latter twice, but this I am about to resign.	I only attend the Fethard Dispensary. My annual salary, 86 <i>l.</i> ; attendance on three days in the week.	I am not in charge of any other Dispensary but Killena, which I attend three days in the week.																																				
Yes.	Yes.	I do.																																				
In both dispensaries and hospital an exact register is kept of each case and mode of treatment, but it would be impossible to state the result in most instances, from the difficulty of inducing the lower classes to give their attendance for that purpose.	Yes, and all have been attended to.	There is a register.																																				
1831 - - - - 2,620 1832 - - - - 2,630 1833 - - - - 2,664	The number relieved during the past three years, was 2,781. The general diseases, fevers, colds and diseases of the chest.	7887: fever, dysentery, ague, accidents, mid-wifery, &c.																																				
Not unfrequently.	Such persons, sometimes by false statements, obtrude themselves, but it is the desire of myself and the committee to exclude them.	No.																																				
Messrs. Boileau & George.	The medicines are purchased by the committee from the Messrs. Whites, Druggists, Waterford.	This will appear in answer to the next query.																																				
<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- £. 145 7 2</td><td>£. 144 16 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 134 12 6</td><td>134 2 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833</td><td>- 131 8 4</td><td>131 8 4</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure	1831	- £. 145 7 2	£. 144 16 1	1832	- 134 12 6	134 2 4	1833	- 131 8 4	131 8 4	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Income.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- £. 154 9 0</td><td>£. 188 13 0½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 143 0 0</td><td>129 15 11½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833</td><td>- 147 0 0</td><td>137 0 0</td></tr> </table>		Income.	Expenditure.	1831	- £. 154 9 0	£. 188 13 0½	1832	- 143 0 0	129 15 11½	1833	- 147 0 0	137 0 0	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830</td><td>- £. 174 15 0</td><td>£. 146 11 10½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- 182 9 1½</td><td>156 16 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 178 13 1½</td><td>152 5 2</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 174 15 0	£. 146 11 10½	1831	- 182 9 1½	156 16 0	1832	- 178 13 1½	152 5 2
	Receipt.	Expenditure																																				
1831	- £. 145 7 2	£. 144 16 1																																				
1832	- 134 12 6	134 2 4																																				
1833	- 131 8 4	131 8 4																																				
	Income.	Expenditure.																																				
1831	- £. 154 9 0	£. 188 13 0½																																				
1832	- 143 0 0	129 15 11½																																				
1833	- 147 0 0	137 0 0																																				
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1830	- £. 174 15 0	£. 146 11 10½																																				
1831	- 182 9 1½	156 16 0																																				
1832	- 178 13 1½	152 5 2																																				
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table> <tr> <th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>- £. 90 0 0</td><td>£. 90 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicine</td><td>- - 39 7 0</td><td>48 5 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rent, &c.</td><td>- - 7 12 6</td><td>8 5 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sundries</td><td>- - 9 12 4½</td><td>10 5 10</td></tr> </table>				1830.	1831.	Surgeon's Salary	- £. 90 0 0	£. 90 0 0	Medicine	- - 39 7 0	48 5 2	Rent, &c.	- - 7 12 6	8 5 0	Sundries	- - 9 12 4½	10 5 10																					
	1830.	1831.																																				
Surgeon's Salary	- £. 90 0 0	£. 90 0 0																																				
Medicine	- - 39 7 0	48 5 2																																				
Rent, &c.	- - 7 12 6	8 5 0																																				
Sundries	- - 9 12 4½	10 5 10																																				
By private subscriptions. and county presentments; the latter from the county Wexford alone.	By private voluntary subscription, and an equal sum by presentment on the county of Wexford.	Partly by subscription, partly by presentment, the presentment all from one county.																																				
From many years' superintendence of dispensaries; and careful observation of the extent of actual benefit derived from them, I am of opinion, that the establishment of hospitals, on a limited scale, throughout each county of Ireland, would be followed with more beneficial effects to the poor, and to cases absolutely requiring medical aid, than the desultory, irregular and dissatisfactory manner in which patients are now treated at Dispensaries, however vigilant, talented or benevolent the medical superintendent may happen to be; and I am farther of opinion, that much time is lost, and a great deal of disease induced by the habit persons fall into of attending at dispensaries and taking medicines for trifling complaints that would yield to time and the influence of the <i>vis medicatrix nature</i> .	I do not conceive that in the distribution of our present limited funds, there could be any improvement; but if our means were adequate for the building and support of a fever Hospital, I should conceive such an Institution of the most essential benefit to the health of the district.	No.																																				

577
57

LEINSTER—WEXFORD and WICKLOW.

Screen, Castle Ellis and Ardcolin Dispensary.	Taghmon and Horetown Dispensary.	Blessington Dispensary.																								
J. M. Satlock, Esq., M. D.	John Widdup, Esq., Surgeon.	George Robinson, Esq., M. D.																								
The united Dispensaries of Screen, Castle Ellis and Ardcolin; established in the year 1829.	The name of the dispensary is the Taghmon and Horetown Dispensary; there is not more than one; its object is to afford medical and surgical aid, together with medicine, to such poor as cannot procure them by any other means. Established in November 1819.	Blessington Dispensary; established in the year 1819. None other.																								
There are ten parishes in the district, all of the same county.	There are seven parishes; viz. Taghmon, Horetown, Kilgarvan, Ballymitty, Ballyconnick, Trinity and Coolstuffe, and parts of the parishes of Killuran, Whitechurch and Ballinglee, all in the same county.	The parishes of Blessington, Baltiboys, Hollywood, Kilebeg, Granabeg and Kilbride, in the county of Wicklow. Parts of the parishes of Rathmore, Edestown and Kilteel, in county of Kildare, and parts of the parishes of Ballymore, Crehelp and Tipperkevin, county of Dublin.																								
The Oulart Dispensary and County Infirmary.	The Clongeen and Newbawn, the Bannow and Kilkivan, the Clonmine, and the Bridgetown Dispensaries; the Wexford County Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	Fever hospitals and dispensaries at Naas and Kilkullen, in the county of Kildare, and a dispensary at Dunlavin, county of Wicklow.																								
There is no dispensary or hospital within my district.	There is neither hospital nor infirmary in the district; the salary of the surgeon for attending dispensary patients 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.	No.																								
The dispensary is divided into three stations, one at Screen, one at Kyle, and the other at Castle Bridge, where I reside; the other two stations (Kyle and Screen) are about four miles distant from me, in opposite directions. My salary 70 <i>l.</i> per annum, and obliged to attend one day in the week at each station.	I do not attend more than one dispensary; it is situated at my residence, and required to be attended three days in the week, viz. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the salary is mentioned above, 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.	No.																								
I am obliged to do so, according to our dispensary regulations.	In all cases within the district, when recommended by a subscriber.	Personal attendance is always given.																								
This is also another of our regulations. A register is kept of all cases coming under the care of the surgeon	There is a register kept of all cases that received aid from the dispensary.	A registry is kept.																								
Patients relieved 3,513. Fevers, ague, pleurisy, inflammation of the bowels and stomach, dysentery, pneumonia, ophthalmia, &c. &c. Midwifery cases also attended to.	1,329 cases were relieved during the last three years. Fevers, phthisis, pneumonia, catarrh, hepatitis, dysentery, scrophula, variola, cholera, rubcola, midwifery cases, fractures, dislocations and tumours, were more numerous than other diseases.	1,500 persons are on an average annually treated, and receive aid from this dispensary.																								
Never: such persons are excluded by our dispensary regulations.	This seldom occurs, it being contrary to the rules of the institution.	I may say never, as the subscribers are cautious not to recommend any persons able to pay for medicine or advice.																								
From the funds of the institution, by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin.	They are imported from Dublin (Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Bride-street), and compounded as well as prescribed by the surgeon of the dispensary.	The medicines are purchased by the committee of the dispensary, from Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Bride-street.																								
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 118 9 0</td><td>£. 114 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>119 11 0½</td><td>115 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>123 3 4</td><td>110 3 4</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 118 9 0	£. 114 0 0	1832	119 11 0½	115 0 0	1833	123 3 4	110 3 4	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 146 7 1</td><td>£. 146 10 2½</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>106 6 1½</td><td>94 6 0½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>95 10 1½</td><td>98 0 1½</td></tr></table> The chief expenditure was for the surgeon's salary, and for medicine.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 146 7 1	£. 146 10 2½	1832	106 6 1½	94 6 0½	1833	95 10 1½	98 0 1½	Amount of subscriptions for the last three years has averaged 70 <i>l.</i> An equal sum has been given by the county. Of this, 80 <i>l.</i> per annum has been given to the medical attendant; 10 <i>l.</i> per annum for a house. The rest has been consumed by medicines, other attendance, and giving subsistence to the destitute during their illness.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831	£. 118 9 0	£. 114 0 0																								
1832	119 11 0½	115 0 0																								
1833	123 3 4	110 3 4																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831	£. 146 7 1	£. 146 10 2½																								
1832	106 6 1½	94 6 0½																								
1833	95 10 1½	98 0 1½																								
By private subscription, and a grant by presentment from the county Wexford only.	It is supported by subscriptions and presentments; the presentments not obtained from more than one county.	By private subscription and annual county grant.																								
I cannot, as I consider the institution to be managed as regards economy, and the purpose for which it is designed, the relief of the sick poor of the district, in the best manner possible, under the direction of Sir Francis Le Hunte Astramont.	The present funds are so limited, that I cannot suggest any alteration therein that would render the establishment more efficient. Should they be sufficiently increased, however, to support a fever hospital, such an object would be a desideratum.	I can suggest no alteration in the funds which would render the institution more useful. It is generally allowed to be very efficient.																								

LEINSTER—WICKLOW.

Carnew Dispensary.	Dunlavin Dispensary.	Rathdrum Dispensary.																																																
Thomas De Renzy, Esq., M. D.	John Hatch, Esq., M. D.	Charles Clarke, Esq. M. D.																																																
Carnew Dispensary, established about the year 1820. Its object is to relieve the sick poor with medicine and advice gratis, and to attend at their residence any requiring such.	The dispensary under my care is known by the name of the Dunlavin Dispensary.	Rathdrum Dispensary, established in the year 1811.																																																
The district is not well defined; it has always been the object to give all the relief possible. The whole parish of Carnew is included, but the poor of other parishes attend and are relieved; some of such parishes are in the county of Wexford, and in a few instances persons from Carlow county are relieved.	There are five parishes in my district, situated in the counties of Wicklow, Kildare and Dublin.	The whole parish of Rathdrum (an extensive mountainous tract), and the adjoining parts of two others, all in the county of Wicklow.																																																
Gorey, Camolin, Ferns, Newtown Barry, Clonegal, Shillelagh, Tinnahely; the distance is computed in Irish measure.	Stratford Fever Hospital, county of Wicklow; Infirmary Baltinglass, Kilcullen and Ballitore Dispensaries.	Wicklow Infirmary (to which a dispensary is attached), Arklow Fever Hospital and Dispensary, and Aughrim Dispensary.																																																
No.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary in my district that I am aware of.	There is not.																																																
I attend the dispensary of Carnew and another; it is one mile from my residence; salary 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend every day, Sunday not excepted.	None.	I attend but one dispensary, and that daily.																																																
Yes.	No; for whenever my personal attendance is required, the subscriber who recommends the person to the dispensary particularly mentions it in the admission ticket he gives if I am required to attend.	Certainly, and I have visited both medical and surgical cases where patients were unable to attend the dispensary.																																																
A register is kept of the number of applications, and it was endeavoured to register the results, but this could not be accomplished; for when a person recovered, such person did not feel it incumbent to return to state the result.	There is a register kept of the number of patients admitted to the dispensary, and their diseases recorded.	I have not kept a register of the cases, with the result, &c.; but I shall give a statement of the number of persons who have presented themselves daily for advice and medicine for the last three years.																																																
1831 - - - - 1,569 1832 - - - - 1,656 1833 - - - - 2,065 5,290	1831 - - - - 1,489 1832 - - - - 1,232 1833 - - - - 1,248 The diseases for the most part are affections of the lungs, liver, fevers, diseases of the skin, and casual epidemic diseases.	1830 - - - - 6,370 1831 - - - - 6,605 1832 - - - - 6,211																																																
Every disease to which the human race is liable and affected with.																																																		
This may possibly be the case, but very rarely indeed. Many require medical advice, and that I give to every person asking, gratis, without inquiry into circumstances.	It often happens by such persons imposing on the subscribers not knowing their circumstances.	It has sometimes happened that such persons have applied, but I have used every exertion to correct such abuse of the charity.																																																
The medicines are partly purchased from Messrs. Boileau, in Dublin, partly collected by myself in the country, but without any charge; viz. vegetable medicines growing in the neighbourhood, such as fox-glove and hemlock.	The medicines are supplied by myself.	Orders are sent quarterly (sanctioned by the committee) to Messrs. Boileau & George, 88, Bride-street, Druggists, Dublin, who supply the medicines.																																																
I am not aware of this.	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 174 16 4</td><td>£. 122 12 1</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 162 9 0</td><td>100 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 179 1 1</td><td>118 4 4½</td></tr></table> The balance in Treasurer's hands of each year going to support the expenses of the ensuing one.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 174 16 4	£. 122 12 1	1832 - 162 9 0	100 2 0	1833 - 179 1 1	118 4 4½	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - - £. 189 13 0</td><td>£. 193 8 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 193 14 1</td><td>185 16 7</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 194 6 7</td><td>160 10 11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - - -</td><td>£. 112 10 8</td><td>112 15 8½</td><td>110 11 2</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - -</td><td>31 7 7½</td><td>33 19 6</td><td>22 12 5</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - - -</td><td>21 0 0</td><td>21 0 0</td><td>21 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs - - -</td><td>4 0 0</td><td>8 9 6</td><td>0 10 6</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel - - - -</td><td>1 5 0</td><td>1 2 6</td><td>1 1 3</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies -</td><td>9 4 5½</td><td>4 14 0</td><td>4 15 7</td></tr><tr><td>Balance paid Treas. -</td><td>14 0 8</td><td>3 15 5</td><td>-</td></tr></table> The distance of a county fever hospital from Rathdrum being ten miles, we have fitted up two rooms capable of containing eight beds for the reception of patients. This will explain the item in expenditure for a nurse (6 <i>l.</i>), as well as repairs, &c. &c.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - - £. 189 13 0	£. 193 8 5	1832 - - 193 14 1	185 16 7	1833 - - 194 6 7	160 10 11		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - - -	£. 112 10 8	112 15 8½	110 11 2	Medicine - - -	31 7 7½	33 19 6	22 12 5	Rent - - - -	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	Repairs - - -	4 0 0	8 9 6	0 10 6	Fuel - - - -	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 1 3	Contingencies -	9 4 5½	4 14 0	4 15 7	Balance paid Treas. -	14 0 8	3 15 5	-
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																	
1831 - £. 174 16 4	£. 122 12 1																																																	
1832 - 162 9 0	100 2 0																																																	
1833 - 179 1 1	118 4 4½																																																	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																	
1831 - - £. 189 13 0	£. 193 8 5																																																	
1832 - - 193 14 1	185 16 7																																																	
1833 - - 194 6 7	160 10 11																																																	
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																															
Salaries - - -	£. 112 10 8	112 15 8½	110 11 2																																															
Medicine - - -	31 7 7½	33 19 6	22 12 5																																															
Rent - - - -	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0																																															
Repairs - - -	4 0 0	8 9 6	0 10 6																																															
Fuel - - - -	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 1 3																																															
Contingencies -	9 4 5½	4 14 0	4 15 7																																															
Balance paid Treas. -	14 0 8	3 15 5	-																																															
Partly by subscriptions, and partly by presentments obtained from the county of Wicklow alone.	It is supported by private contributions, and a yearly grant from the county of Wicklow only.	Supported by donations, subscriptions and grand jury presentments, from the county Wicklow only.																																																
I have not given this subject the consideration in all its bearings it deserves.	None.	I cannot.																																																

LEINSTER—WICKLOW.		MUNSTER—CLARE.									
Tinnahely Dispensary.		Ballinacally Dispensary.									
Francis Henry Morton, Esq. M.D.		—									
The dispensary under my care is situated in the town of Tinnahely, and was first established in the year 1817.		Ballinacally Dispensary, established in 1832.									
There are five parishes included in my district, four of them in the county of Wicklow, and one in the county Carlow.		Two parishes, Kilchrist and Clondegad, both in same county.									
There are five dispensaries within ten miles of me.		Kildysart Dispensary, three miles: there is a Fever Hospital and County Infirmary in Ennis, being eight miles.									
There is no other dispensary or hospital in my district; my salary is 75 <i>l.</i> per annum.		None.									
I have no other dispensary or hospital to attend; I attend at the dispensary three days in the week, and I visit the out-patients when necessary on the other days.		No.									
I consider it my duty to attend in all cases.		No; Dr. Finucane alone attended.									
There is a register kept of all cases relieved at the dispensary.		Yes; a register was kept by Dr. Finucane, who has left the place, another doctor and treasurer being appointed. I am not now aware of how it is conducted.									
There has been relieved at the Tinnahely Dispensary, in the year 1831, 1,515 patients; in the year 1832, 1,381; and in the year 1833, 1,895 patients.		—									
It does sometimes happen that persons have received advice and medicine who were not in distressed circumstances.		I do not know.									
The medicines are purchased at first cost in Dublin at Messrs. Boileau's and Co.		By the doctor, from the medical repositories of Limerick. He being best judge of medicine, I furnished him with cash for that purpose.									
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 106 19 7</td><td>£. 105 7 8½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 119 6 2</td><td>107 3 7</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 114 17 8</td><td>121 4 10</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 106 19 7	£. 105 7 8½	1832 - 119 6 2	107 3 7	1833 - 114 17 8	121 4 10	Not in existence for more than a year and a half.	
Receipt.	Expenditure.										
1831 - £. 106 19 7	£. 105 7 8½										
1832 - 119 6 2	107 3 7										
1833 - 114 17 8	121 4 10										
It is supported by private subscriptions and county presentments.		By voluntary subscriptions, the county in most cases paying equal to the subscriptions; but in this case it was presented for twice, and each time only a part granted by the grand jury.									
The funds of the dispensary are too small to admit of any further relief to the poor.		Not at present.									

MUNSTER—CLARE.					
Corofin Dispensary.					
A. H. Blood, Esq., Surgeon.					
The Corofin Dispensary.					
Nine; viz. Kilnaboy, Rath, Dysart, Ruan, Kilkeedy, Kiltonarty, Inagh, Cluana and Kilnamona: they are all in this county.					
Kilfenora Dispensary, six miles; Ennis Dispensary, County Infirmary and Fever Hospital, eight miles; and Crusheen Dispensary, eight miles.					
No.					
I only attend this dispensary, and the salary 50 <i>l.</i> Three days in each week; and when necessary, I attend patients at their dwellings.					
I do.					
There is a register kept.					
I only became in attendance on this dispensary upon the death of the former medical gentleman, which was during the last year, and in May last I opened a registry. The number of entries to March 1834, 2,390.					
Not to my knowledge, they bringing tickets from the subscribers.					
By the committee, from the Apothecaries' Hall Company.					
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - £. 108 12 0</td><td>£. 108 12 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833 - £. 108 12 0	£. 108 12 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.				
1833 - £. 108 12 0	£. 108 12 0				
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					
Salary - - - £. 50 0 0					
Additional ditto - - 11 19 0					
Rent - - - 46 13 0					
By subscriptions and presentment from this county only.					
If the funds were sufficient, I should recommend the establishment of an hospital for the benefit of such persons as should not be able to go to the County Hospital or Infirmary, from want of conveyance or mode of obtaining such, or not being able to go such a distance in a common car; and again for accidents, rather than allowing them to remain in their wretched hovels when they could not have proper attendance.					

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Clare Dispensary.	Crusheen Dispensary.	Doonas Dispensary.
<i>Michael Healy, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Silver, Esq., M. D.</i>	
The dispensary of Clare; there is only one; it was established in the year 1832.	The Crusheen Dispensary (being the only one under my superintendence) was established at the Summer assizes of 1831, for the purpose of affording medical aid to the poor of the district.	Dispensary of Doonas, established in the year 1828.
There is no definite number of parishes included in the district, any person bringing a ticket from a subscriber being entitled to medical aid; but in general the applicants reside in either the parish of Clare Abbey, in which the dispensary is, or in the adjoining parishes of Ballyea, Dromcliff and Doura.	Six parishes, which are all in Clare, except one in Galway.	Two parishes in the same county.
A dispensary at Newmarket, in Fergus, within five miles; one at Quin, about five miles; one at Ballinakally, about seven miles.	The County Infirmary, the Corofin Dispensary, the Quin Dispensary, the Tulla Dispensary and the Gort Dispensary.	The dispensary of Killaloe is within seven miles in the county of Clare; Limerick is within five miles; and Castleconnell Dispensary, in the county of Limerick, within six of Doonas.
The county of Clare Infirmary is situated in Ennis, within two miles of my dispensary; there are two medical men attached to it, with, I think, an annual salary of 100 <i>l.</i> each.	There is no hospital, infirmary or dispensary within my district, but that to which I have been appointed; the salary for attending varies with the amount of subscription.	The Doonas Dispensary is the only medical establishment supported by charity for the relief of the poor within its district.
I only attend the Clare Dispensary; this I attend on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. My salary is dependent on the amount of contributions. I have only been a few months attached to the institution. The salary of my predecessor (Dr. Cullinan) was about 40 <i>l.</i> annually.	I only attend the Crusheen Dispensary, which is seven miles from my residence, and for which I merely receive 55 <i>l.</i> My presence is required so long on two week days as there are patients to be relieved.	I attend but one dispensary, and am resident in the parish, and am required to attend two days each week.
I do not think I am bound to give my personal attendance, except on the dispensary days and hours; but I would not decline giving it, except in cases where it would be attended with much personal inconvenience. The remuneration which I receive being small, I do not think it could fairly be expected that I would give my personal attendance whenever it may be required in a district so extensive as that in which I reside.	I do, or else to provide the attendance of a competent medical man when my professional avocations are required elsewhere.	Written tickets are given by the subscribers to the poor within the district, who are unable from illness to come to the dispensary, and I am obliged to visit them at their houses on any day of the week my personal attendance is required.
A register of the names of patients, by whom recommended, and their diseases, has been kept by me since my appointment to the charge of the dispensary.	A register is kept of the names and residence of the patients, as also of the persons by whom they are recommended, and of the nature and treatment of their diseases.	There is a register kept by the medical officer of the names, residences and diseases of all persons who apply for medical relief. The applicants are attended either at the dispensary or at their houses.
Generally speaking, there are about 24 applicants on each dispensary-day; making about 48 weekly.	No less than three thousand persons have been afforded relief within the last 18 months, being the time during which a register has been kept, the majority of whom have been afflicted with dyspepsia, ulcers, diarrhoea, &c.	
Subscribers sometimes give orders to persons who are not really objects of charity, and who can afford to pay for medical attendance; but this does not often happen.	Never, unless under urgent circumstances.	It sometimes does, from the subscribers, on whose recommendations applications are received by the medical officer, not being sufficiently acquainted of the applicant, and from other incidental causes.
The medicines are purchased from a druggist, and paid for from the funds of the institution.	The medical attendant usually supplies the treasurer with a list of the requisite medicines, which he procures in Limerick or Dublin.	Medicines are supplied, on the order of the treasurer of dispensary, by Mr. Frith, Surgeon and Druggist, Charlotte's Quay, Limerick.
Receipt. Expenditure. 1832-33 - £. 72 1 4 £. 71 15 2 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Surgeon's Salary - £. 40 0 0 Medicines - - - 26 15 2 Rent of Dispensary - - 5 0 0	Receipt. Expenditure. 1832 - £. 131 10 0 131 10 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Medicines, &c. - - £. 40 19 1½ Physician's Salary - - 55 0 0 Apothecary's ditto, house- } 35 10 10½ rent, &c - - - }	
It is supported partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by presentment granted by the grand jury of the county of Clare.	By subscriptions and presentment, which is obtained from the grand jury of the above county.	By presentments from one county.
I think, as far as the funds of the dispensary go, they are disposed of in the best manner to effect the object for which they are intended.	I do not conceive it possible that dispensaries, supported as they at present are, can be of much utility in relieving actual disease.	If there were funds to meet the expenses of affording the poor throughout the year proper clothing, food and dwellings, I am convinced disease amongst them would in a short time, and to a very considerable extent, decrease.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Ennistymon Dispensary.	Kildysart Dispensary.	Kilfenora Dispensary.																																																							
Treasurer and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																							
Ennistymon Dispensary, established in October 1822: the then treasurer was changed in 1829, and Archdeacon Whitty appointed, who resigned in July 1833.	The Kildysart Dispensary, established 18 years.	There is but one institution under my care, the name of which is the Kilfenora Dispensary. The object of it is to relieve the wants of the poor, and have a resident medical man. It was established in the year 1832.																																																							
There are seven parishes in our district, all in Clare, exclusive of nearly one-half of three other parishes, all numerous inhabited.	Three, all in the county of Clare.	There are seven parishes, all in the same county.																																																							
The Corofin, nine miles; the Milltown seven, and the Kilfenora, established in the last year, four miles.	The Dispensaries of Knock and Ballinacally; no hospital or infirmary within 10 miles.	There are two dispensaries, viz. Ennisymon and Corofin; but no infirmary or public hospital.																																																							
No hospital or infirmary, consequently no dispensary attached within our district.	None.	There is no hospital or infirmary within my district.																																																							
In answer to this query, we must first state that there are two attendants to this dispensary, a physician and surgeon, at the trifling annual salary of 25 <i>l.</i> each, and are not in the care of any other dispensary.	None.	I only attend the Kilfenora Dispensary, and am obliged to reside in the city. The amount of salary is what remains in treasurer's hands after paying for medicines and all other necessary expenses for dispensary; and I am required to attend two days in the week, and urgent cases on other days, should they occur.																																																							
We consider it our duty to give our personal attendance in such cases, and which we are daily in the habit of doing.	Always.	I do certainly.																																																							
A register is kept; all applications attended to, and in general the results have been favourable.	A register is kept.	There is.																																																							
In consequence of the death of the late surgeon Finucane, we cannot say precisely the number of patients; but according to the calculation of the present year, on an average, 1,604 have been annually relieved.	The number of persons 1,642. patients under my care, who have received gratuitous relief from the institution. The diseases, generally speaking, were inflammations of different kinds, fevers, differing in type, asthmas, consumptions, wounds, ulcers, venereal disease, cancer, spine complaints, fractures, catarrhs, rheumatism, scurvy, cholera, dysentery, eruptions of different classifications, with many others too numerous to give insertion to here with any satisfaction, &c	I have only been in charge of the dispensary since the middle of September last, (three months) a vacancy having then occurred by the death of my predecessor; since which time there have been 700																																																							
None; but if by chance any, they must be few, being acquainted with the localities of the country and circumstances of its inhabitants.	Very seldom.	It does, but very rarely.																																																							
We, the medical attendants, present the treasurer with a list of medicines, which list he sends to the druggist in Ennis, who supplies us.	By the committee, and paid for by the treasurer.	The medicines are supplied by Mr. William Ryan, Druggist, Ennis.																																																							
Archdeacon Whitty had been treasurer since first established till within the last year, so cannot state the amount in his time; this year's subscription being 68 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- £.135 0 0</td><td>135 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 149 14 0</td><td>135 7 6</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1832.</td><td></td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>£.100 0 0</td><td>£.100</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Dispensary House</td><td>- 10 0 0</td><td></td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>- 25 0 0</td><td></td><td>25 7 6</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832	- £.135 0 0	135 0 0	1833	- 149 14 0	135 7 6	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1832.		1833.	Surgeon's Salary	£.100 0 0	£.100	0 0	Dispensary House	- 10 0 0		10 0 0	Medicines	- 25 0 0		25 7 6	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- £.66 6 0</td><td>£.58 4 2</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>-</td><td>£.32</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>20</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent for Dispensary House</td><td></td><td>5</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage of medicine</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>4 2</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1833	- £.66 6 0	£.58 4 2	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				Surgeon's Salary	-	£.32	0 0	Medicine	-	20	0 0	Rent for Dispensary House		5	0 0	Carriage of medicine		1	4 2
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																							
1832	- £.135 0 0	135 0 0																																																							
1833	- 149 14 0	135 7 6																																																							
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																									
	1832.		1833.																																																						
Surgeon's Salary	£.100 0 0	£.100	0 0																																																						
Dispensary House	- 10 0 0		10 0 0																																																						
Medicines	- 25 0 0		25 7 6																																																						
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																							
1833	- £.66 6 0	£.58 4 2																																																							
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																									
Surgeon's Salary	-	£.32	0 0																																																						
Medicine	-	20	0 0																																																						
Rent for Dispensary House		5	0 0																																																						
Carriage of medicine		1	4 2																																																						
By private subscriptions, and presentment off the county at large.	Supported by private subscriptions, and presentment only from the county of Clare.	It is supported by private subscriptions, and presentment from the grand jury of equal amount, from one county.																																																							
Our funds are so small, that we consider they cannot be laid out to better advantage than at present: the only way to render relief would be to have an hospital attached to the dispensary. The County Infirmary is 14 miles from us, and in most cases the poor are not able to procure a mode of conveyance. This being the third principal town in the county, and in the centre of an extensive and populous district, must be an eligible situation for a district hospital to be attached to the dispensary.	No.	I cannot, the funds are so very limited, nor do I think, in their present state, they could be better or more appropriately laid out.																																																							

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Kilkee and Carigaholt Dispensary.	Killaloe Dispensary.	Kilrush Dispensary.																																																								
	George Purdon, Esq. Surgeon.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																								
Kilkee and Carigaholt Dispensary, established in the year 1831. The object of both is to give medical aid and medicine to an extent of country containing a very great population, the majority of whom are very poor, and supplied with medicine and advice on being recommended by a subscriber.	The Killaloe Dispensary, established July 1824, for the relief of the indigent poor of the parishes of Killaloe and Ogonilloe.	Kilrush Dispensary: advice and medicine are given out two days in the week, and those who are too ill to attend the dispensary are visited at their houses, on presenting the medical attendant a subscriber's recommendation, it was established in 1814.																																																								
Three very extensive parishes, and all in the same county.	The entire of the parish of Ogonilloe, and a very large proportion of that of Killaloe.	One parish, and a part of two more, including the town of Kilrush.																																																								
The nearest public hospital or infirmary to this dispensary is in the county town (Ennis), distance about 30 miles. There is a dispensary within eight miles of this.	One at Clonlaragh Corclare, seven miles distant; another at Castle connell, seven miles distant, in the county Limerick; and one in Nenagh, county Tipperary, 12 miles distant.	There is a dispensary at Knock, another at Kilkee, and a third at Carigaholt, all within ten miles.																																																								
There is no hospital or infirmary within this district, and the medical attendant to this dispensary gets a salary in proportion to the funds, which vary almost every year.	None.	There is but the one dispensary attached to this district; with the exception of the cholera hospital, there is no other.																																																								
I attend but this dispensary; but it has a branch established in Carigaholt, a distance of seven English miles. There is but one salary for attending both, and they require three days' attendance in the week, from eleven A. M. to four P. M.	None but the Killaloe Dispensary, for which I receive a salary of 75 <i>l.</i> per annum, attending two days weekly, from ten till three.	But one dispensary. When cholera was prevalent, I attended the Cholera Hospital, for which I was paid two guineas per week. I attend the dispensary two days in the week, for which I get 35 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																																								
Whenever medical or surgical aid is required I generally give my own personal attendance, and am obliged to do so in all cases recommended by a subscriber.	I consider it my duty to attend the tenants of each subscriber who are urgently ill, if called on to do so, at any reasonable distance, such person not being able to come to the dispensary.	I do.																																																								
A registry is kept of all the cases received at this dispensary; they are all attended to: a great portion of the cases have turned out successful.	A register is kept, stating the date of admission of each patient, on the dispensary ledger; the disease, age, by whom recommended, and the daily prescription ordered in detail.	A register is kept of all cases, by whom recommended, the medicines prescribed, the nature of the disease, and the result.																																																								
The average number of cases annually, for the last two or three years, exceed 1,500. The variety of disease has been very great; viz. fever, dysentery, common cholera, dyspepsia, cholic, dropsy, &c.	The number of patients yearly admitted average 1,500. It is 1,400 this year, of which 400 were visited at their homes. Fever, cholera, inflammatory attacks, &c. and some casualties.	I can give a return only from the 1st of last April, as the grand jury require that the dispensary books should be sent them before they grant any presentment, and they have not returned the books. From the 1st of April to 1st January I had 1,567 applications at the dispensary. The diseases most common are bowel complaints, inflammation of the lungs, indigestion, dropsy, typhus fever, and lately the cholera, with casualties.																																																								
There are some subscribers to this dispensary who themselves receive aid from it, and their families are also supplied with medicine, &c.	None ever claim relief but those who cannot afford to pay for medical advice and medicine, as it is imperative on subscribers to give tickets to none but such characters.	Very rarely.																																																								
The medicines are supplied by druggists, either in Dublin or Limerick, who generally subscribe to the funds of said dispensary.	By Mr. B. W. Kelly, Druggist, Limerick, and by the requisition of the surgeon, for which there is a pass book.	By the treasurer and committee.																																																								
<table><tr><th>Receipts.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1832 - £.160 0 0</td><td>1832 - £.160 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 120 0 0</td><td>1833 - 120 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - - -</td><td>£.80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, Rent, &c.</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr></table>	Receipts.	Expenditure.	1832 - £.160 0 0	1832 - £.160 0 0	1833 - 120 0 0	1833 - 120 0 0		1832.	1833.	Salaries - - -	£.80 0 0	80 0 0	Medicine, Rent, &c.	80 0 0	40 0 0	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.105 0 0</td><td>£.100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 114 12 0</td><td>112 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 117 16 0</td><td>—</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary -</td><td>£.75 0 0</td><td>75 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c. - -</td><td>25 0 0</td><td>37 0 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.105 0 0	£.100 0 0	1832 - 114 12 0	112 0 0	1833 - 117 16 0	—		1831.	1832.	Surgeon's Salary -	£.75 0 0	75 0 0	Medicine, &c. - -	25 0 0	37 0 0	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.82 8 0</td><td>£.75 15 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 83 3 6</td><td>74 9 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 90 7 10½</td><td>82 13 8</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - £.50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine 16 4 9½</td><td>17 0 7</td><td>22 18 8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent and necessities }</td><td>9 10 9½</td><td>7 9 0½</td><td>9 15 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.82 8 0	£.75 15 7	1832 - 83 3 6	74 9 7½	1833 - 90 7 10½	82 13 8		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - £.50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Medicine 16 4 9½	17 0 7	22 18 8		Rent and necessities }	9 10 9½	7 9 0½	9 15 0
Receipts.	Expenditure.																																																									
1832 - £.160 0 0	1832 - £.160 0 0																																																									
1833 - 120 0 0	1833 - 120 0 0																																																									
	1832.	1833.																																																								
Salaries - - -	£.80 0 0	80 0 0																																																								
Medicine, Rent, &c.	80 0 0	40 0 0																																																								
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
1831 - £.105 0 0	£.100 0 0																																																									
1832 - 114 12 0	112 0 0																																																									
1833 - 117 16 0	—																																																									
	1831.	1832.																																																								
Surgeon's Salary -	£.75 0 0	75 0 0																																																								
Medicine, &c. - -	25 0 0	37 0 0																																																								
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
1831 - £.82 8 0	£.75 15 7																																																									
1832 - 83 3 6	74 9 7½																																																									
1833 - 90 7 10½	82 13 8																																																									
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																							
Salaries - £.50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0																																																							
Medicine 16 4 9½	17 0 7	22 18 8																																																								
Rent and necessities }	9 10 9½	7 9 0½	9 15 0																																																							
It is supported by private subscriptions, and presentments. The grand jury of this county, once a year, give a presentment for its support, and since its formation, give a sum equivalent to the sum raised by private subscriptions.	By public subscription, a similar sum being procured from the county by presentment.	By subscriptions, and a presentment to the amount of the annual subscription; only one county.																																																								
If the dispensary could be supported as it is, it would be of the greatest possible benefit, affording both advice and medicine to a vast population; but it is supported by absentee landlords, who do not see its utility, nor the wants of the poor.	I know of no better means of distributing the present expenditure of our establishment than the present resorted to; but the want of an hospital for contagious diseases is sorely felt, when visitations of epidemics are so prevalent as this year and last.	Our funds are so small, that I cannot suggest any alteration.																																																								

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Milltown Dispensary.	Newmarket Dispensary.	Quin Dispensary.																																												
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	James Frazer, Esq. Surgeon.	Joseph Blood, Esq. Surgeon.																																												
There is one dispensary under our care, in the village of Milltown Malbay, established in 1831, for dispensing gratuitous medicine and advice to the poor.	Newmarket Dispensary, established in 1815, for gratuitous advice and medicine to the poor.	The name of the dispensary under my care is Quin; its object is for the relief of the poor, and established about three years.																																												
Two parishes (Kilfarboy and Kilmurray) in the said county.	Seven, all in this county.	There are three parishes in my district, all situate in same county.																																												
There are none.	There is a dispensary at Six-mile Bridge, six miles from hence; one at Quin, four miles; and one at Clare, four miles; the County Hospital, in Ennis, to which a dispensary is attached, is six miles from hence.	The County Hospital, Six-mile Bridge and Newmarket, are within 10 miles.																																												
There is no other in the district.	None.	There is no dispensary or hospital within my district.																																												
I attend only one dispensary; amount of salary, 70 <i>l.</i> ; three days in the week attendance.	I do not attend any other dispensary; my salary, including house-rent, is 90 <i>l.</i> per annum; I attend three days in the week, from 9 o'clock until 12.	I attend no other dispensary but the Quin, which is half a mile from my residence. My salary varies each year, and I attend three days in the week.																																												
In some cases it is, in others not.	By the dispensary regulations I am not required to visit patients at their dwellings; but I never refuse to attend any case, whether medical, surgical, or obstetrical, when the patient is unable to pay for advice.	I consider it my duty to give medical or surgical aid whenever it is required.																																												
There is a register kept of all the cases where application has been made for aid; the applications have been disposed of in the way of medicine and attendance, and in many cases with beneficial results.	The names of patients, their disease, and by whom recommended, are entered in the journal; but the applications being so numerous, no detail of cases is kept.	A register is at present kept of the cases; the applications have been attended to with the best results.																																												
Number of persons relieved within the last three years, 14,040. Every disease incidental to this climate.	The number of patients relieved at the dispensary,— 1830 - 2,750 — 1832 - 2,300 — 1833 - 2,423 The diseases most frequently presenting are derangement of the digestive organs, affections of the chest, and disease of the skin.	The number of patients attended to within the last three years are about 5,000; the diseases are of such varied characters as to preclude the possibility of mentioning within this space.																																												
The rules of the dispensary prohibit assistance to those who are able to afford its purchase; a fraud or imposition may occur, but not often.	Frequently.	In cases of great emergency, persons participate in the benefits of the charity whose circumstances do not require gratuitous assistance.																																												
The medicines are purchased at the wholesale druggist's in Limerick, out of the general fund.	I furnish a requisition for the medicines required to the treasurer, who transmits the same to the druggists, Messrs. Boileau & George, 88, Bride-street, Dublin.	Medicines are procured from the eminent druggists with the funds of the institution.																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 110 10 0</td><td>£. 110 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 115 4 0</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - 115 8 0</td><td>—</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>£. 70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>- 30 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Sundries</td><td>- 10 10 0</td></tr></table> N.B.—Nearly the same items of expenditure for each year.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 110 10 0	£. 110 10 0	1832	- - 115 4 0	—	1833	- - 115 8 0	—		1831.	Surgeon's Salary	£. 70 0 0	Medicines	- 30 0 0	Rent and Sundries	- 10 10 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 152 19 5</td><td>£. 141 14 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 129 5 0</td><td>126 19 5</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - 163 15 5</td><td>159 11 4</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine and Sundries</td><td>£. 51 14 3</td><td>36 19 5</td><td>69 11 4½</td></tr><tr><td>Salary, Rent, &c.</td><td>- 90 0 0</td><td>90 0 0</td><td>90 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 152 19 5	£. 141 14 3	1832	- - 129 5 0	126 19 5	1833	- - 163 15 5	159 11 4		1831.	1832.	1833.	Medicine and Sundries	£. 51 14 3	36 19 5	69 11 4½	Salary, Rent, &c.	- 90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	The amount of the receipt for the last three years has been about 110 <i>l.</i> annually, which has been expended in procuring medicine, surgeon's salary, and sundry requisites.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																												
1831	£. 110 10 0	£. 110 10 0																																												
1832	- - 115 4 0	—																																												
1833	- - 115 8 0	—																																												
	1831.																																													
Surgeon's Salary	£. 70 0 0																																													
Medicines	- 30 0 0																																													
Rent and Sundries	- 10 10 0																																													
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																												
1831	£. 152 19 5	£. 141 14 3																																												
1832	- - 129 5 0	126 19 5																																												
1833	- - 163 15 5	159 11 4																																												
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																											
Medicine and Sundries	£. 51 14 3	36 19 5	69 11 4½																																											
Salary, Rent, &c.	- 90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0																																											
By private subscription, and a county presentment equal thereto.	By annual subscription, and presentment from Clare only.	It is supported by subscription, and a presentment is also obtained from the county of Clare.																																												
I can suggest a very material alteration, which is, the establishment of an hospital.	The funds are so limited, and the district so extensive, I do not conceive that any material improvement could be made without a considerable increase to the revenues of the dispensary.	The funds of the institution under my charge are so well distributed by the committee, that I cannot suggest any alteration which would render them more efficient for the relief of the poor.																																												

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Six-mile Bridge Dispensary.	Tomgrany Dispensary.	Tulla Dispensary.												
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	<i>P. H. Harris</i> , Esq. Medical Attendant.	<i>James Frazer</i> , Jun. Esq. M. D.												
Six-mile Bridge Dispensary, established in the year 1817.	Tomgrany, established in March 1830.	The Tulla Dispensary.												
Five parishes, all in the same county.	There are six parishes in my district, two of which are in the county of Galway.	No certain number; but patients receive relief from seven, all in Clare.												
Three dispensaries; no infirmaries or hospitals.	Tulla and Killaloe are the nearest; the former ten miles distant, and the latter nine.	Quin and Crusheen Dispensaries.												
There is no hospital or infirmary in the district.	There is none.	No.												
I only attend one dispensary.	I attend but one dispensary, and patients are attended there daily.	I attend but one, the salary for which is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend three days in each week.												
I consider it my duty to attend the dispensary personally.	I do, whenever the poverty of the individual renders him unable to pay for attendance.	By a regulation of the subscribers, each subscriber of one guinea is entitled to two visiting tickets, and so on in proportion to their subscription.												
A register is kept, the applications have been carefully attended to, and the results have been in most instances favourable.	There is a dispensary book, which the grand jury require to be laid before them when the annual grant is presented for, and in this there is a registry of the names of patients, the cases and results.													
The number of persons relieved in the years 1831, 1832 and 1833 amounts to 14,040, being 90 per week on an average. The diseases are so various, it would be impossible to state the mode of treatment.	The total number of persons attended for the last three years is 1,643; of which 1,400 were medical cases, relieved 1,136; surgical 243, relieved 192.	Since the 24th of August 1833 there have been 709 applications for relief, prior to which time I did not keep a register; but for the two preceding years the number of tickets I received exceeded 2,000 annually, each applicant having to bring a subscriber's ticket.												
Any application of this sort would not be attended to by the subscribers, as they would not recommend any person capable of procuring assistance themselves.	It sometimes does, not frequently.	Occasionally.												
Supplied by a druggist, and paid for by the treasurer.	The treasurer supplies the institution with medicines, from the establishment of Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin.	Ordered by myself, from Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer.												
The receipts for each of the last three years were on an average £. 96. 2. 8. and the expenditure the same. Surgeon's salary, dispensary rent, medicines, &c. comprise the expenditure.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 -</td><td>£. 92 10 0</td><td>£. 86 10 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>76 0 0</td><td>76 10 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>62 0 0</td><td>—</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 92 10 0	£. 86 10 0	1831 -	76 0 0	76 10 0	1832 -	62 0 0	—	I am unable to answer this question accurately; but as well as I can recollect, 29 <i>l.</i> , 45 <i>l.</i> and 33 <i>l.</i> with a presentment to the same amount, were the receipts, which were expended on medicines, house-rent and medical attendance.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.												
1830 -	£. 92 10 0	£. 86 10 0												
1831 -	76 0 0	76 10 0												
1832 -	62 0 0	—												
By subscriptions, and presentments obtained only from the county Clare.	It is supported by presentments, and they are obtained from one county only.	By subscriptions, and presentments to the like amount from Clare only.												
I do not think the funds could be applied in any way which would render them more efficient for the poor, particularly in this extensive district.	The funds of the institution which I attend are so limited, being supplied by a few resident individuals of moderate means, and not aided by the numerous absentee proprietors of the district, that	The funds supporting this institution are too small to be rendered of more benefit than they are; but where they exceed 100 <i>l.</i> per annum, the establishment of a local or parochial hospital would be extremely desirable.												
I cannot see how any alteration can be made for the better; if, however, the funds were sufficient, I would suggest that a small hospital should be attached to the dispensary, for the reception of bad surgical cases, the county infirmary being 20 miles distant, and admission there being at all times difficult.														

MUNSTER—CORK.

Aghada Dispensary.	Bantry Dispensary.	Black Rock Dispensary.																																									
	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																									
The only establishment under my care is the Aghada Dispensary, established August 31, 1831.	Bantry alone, established five years.	Black Rock Dispensary, established in 1827.																																									
Six parishes in the same county.	Four entire parishes, and parts of three more, all in the same county.	The district consists of the parish of St. Michael's, Black Rock, and portions of the city parishes of St. Finbarr and St. Nicholas.																																									
There is a dispensary at Carrigaline, Cloyne and Castlemartyr, and a dispensary and fever hospital at Middleton, Cove and Passage. The greater portion of the Union of Aghada is perfectly peninsular, and consequently, in a great measure, cut off from communication with Cove, Passage or Carrigaline.	None.	Two surgical hospitals, a fever hospital and dispensary in the city, the Blarney, Carrignavar, Ballindrassig, Glanmire and Passage Dispensaries, in the county and within a circle of about 5 miles round the city; and the Glanmire road, and Douglas Dispensaries in the liberties. From most of these, however, the Black Rock district is separated by its peninsular situation.																																									
There is no public medical institution within my district; an opposition establishment to the Aghada one was attempted to be got up, but failed.	None.	There is no other medical charity in the district.																																									
I attend no medical institution but the Aghada Dispensary, where I attend every day (Sunday excepted), from eight to eleven o'clock A.M.	None but the one.	I attend no other medical establishment. I reside in the Black Rock district, and the dispensary is open every day, except Sunday.																																									
Most certainly.	I do.	It is my duty, and I give my personal attendance, when required, at all hours.																																									
Yes.	There is a regular register kept; all applications attended to, as required, but the result of every case cannot be ascertained in so extensive a district.	A register is now kept of all particulars.																																									
Our dispensary only being in existence since the 31st October 1831, I am forced to confine my statement to two years, the number admitted for that period being 2,181. The diseases were principally pulmonic, hepatic and gastric, particularly diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera, besides fevers, and accidents involving surgical operations. I have had also many cases of instrumental midwifery.	Number of persons attended to within the last three years, 7,761. The diseases generally prevalent were, fevers, inflammations, dysentery and dyspepsia.	1831 - - - - - 1,100 1832 - - - - - 1,200 1833 - - - - - 1,303 120 were attended at their own houses.																																									
Sometimes, but without my knowledge, as all such cases are injurious to my private practice.	None to our knowledge.	No.																																									
By Mr. William Harrington, Druggist, No. 17, Patrick-street, Cork.	By contract with Mr. Gosnell, Druggist in Cork.	By a druggist approved of by the Committee; the medicine is dispensed by the physician.																																									
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - £.149 11 0</td><td>£. 144 8 7 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 143 6 4 1/2</td><td>128 15 1 1/2</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, Medicines, Rent, &c.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832 - £.149 11 0	£. 144 8 7 1/2	1833 - - 143 6 4 1/2	128 15 1 1/2	<table><tr><td>1831 :</td><td>Expenditure :</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Medicine & Sundries - 54 13 4</td><td rowspan="2">} 133 15 9</td></tr><tr><td>To the Physician & Apothecary 79 2 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Medicine & Sundries - 63 1 4</td><td rowspan="2">} 140 7 3</td></tr><tr><td>To the Physician & Apothecary 77 5 11</td></tr><tr><td>1833 :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Medicine & Sundries 52 17 11</td><td rowspan="2">} 161 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>To the Physician & Apothecary 108 14 1</td></tr></table> N. B.—The annual salaries are, 60<i>l.</i> to the physician, and 40<i>l.</i> to the apothecary. The balance due of their salaries for the two previous years was partly liquidated this year by the overplus of the 8<i>l.</i> 14<i>s.</i> 1<i>d.</i>	1831 :	Expenditure :	Rent, Medicine & Sundries - 54 13 4	} 133 15 9	To the Physician & Apothecary 79 2 4	1832 :		Rent, Medicine & Sundries - 63 1 4	} 140 7 3	To the Physician & Apothecary 77 5 11	1833 :		Rent, Medicine & Sundries 52 17 11	} 161 12 0	To the Physician & Apothecary 108 14 1	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - - £.106 5 7</td><td>£.101 5 9</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - 107 0 4</td><td>104 10 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - 123 1 6</td><td>113 4 9</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries £.79 6 6</td><td>79 6 1</td><td>94 2 7</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine 11 19 3</td><td>12 14 9</td><td>8 12 2</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - 10 0 0</td><td>12 10 0</td><td>10 10 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - - £.106 5 7	£.101 5 9	1831 - - - 107 0 4	104 10 10	1832 - - - 123 1 6	113 4 9	1830.	1831.	1832.	Salaries £.79 6 6	79 6 1	94 2 7	Medicine 11 19 3	12 14 9	8 12 2	Rent - 10 0 0	12 10 0	10 10 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																										
1832 - £.149 11 0	£. 144 8 7 1/2																																										
1833 - - 143 6 4 1/2	128 15 1 1/2																																										
1831 :	Expenditure :																																										
Rent, Medicine & Sundries - 54 13 4	} 133 15 9																																										
To the Physician & Apothecary 79 2 4																																											
1832 :																																											
Rent, Medicine & Sundries - 63 1 4	} 140 7 3																																										
To the Physician & Apothecary 77 5 11																																											
1833 :																																											
Rent, Medicine & Sundries 52 17 11	} 161 12 0																																										
To the Physician & Apothecary 108 14 1																																											
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																										
1830 - - £.106 5 7	£.101 5 9																																										
1831 - - - 107 0 4	104 10 10																																										
1832 - - - 123 1 6	113 4 9																																										
1830.	1831.	1832.																																									
Salaries £.79 6 6	79 6 1	94 2 7																																									
Medicine 11 19 3	12 14 9	8 12 2																																									
Rent - 10 0 0	12 10 0	10 10 0																																									
By subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Cork only.	By subscriptions, fines from petty sessions, and presentments from the county of Cork alone.	Is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and a sum, nearly equal in amount, is annually presented by the city grand jury.																																									
No, as dispensaries are at present regulated.	We cannot. The physician and committee beg to suggest the decisive improvement this institution would attain by the erection of an hospital attached to it.	The residence of the physician within the district, and the dispensary being opened every day, instead of three times a week, having been required during the last year and half, appear to render this institution as efficient for the relief of the poor as at present seems to be necessary.																																									

MUNSTER—CORK.

Ballinspittle Dispensary.	Ballyclough Dispensary.	Ballinaboy Dispensary.																																																												
Committee and Medical Attendant.	William James M ^c Cormick, Esq., M. D.	William Keily, Esq., M. D.																																																												
It is denominated "The Ballinspittle, Ballinadee and Kilbrittain Union Dispensary," established in the year 1830, for the purpose of giving to the sick poor of this district medical advice and medicine gratis.	A local dispensary, established in August 1820.	The Ballinahoy Dispensary, established in August 1829.																																																												
The parishes of Ringrone, Templetrine, Kilroan, part of the parishes of Ballinadee, Kilbrittain and Rathelaren, are included in the district, all in same county.	Ballyclough, Castlemagner, and a part of Clonmeen, in same county.	Part of the parishes of Ballinaboy, Dunderrow and Waterfall.																																																												
Kinsale Dispensary and Fever Hospital, 3½ miles, and across a ferry; Innishannon Dispensary, 6½ miles; Bandon Dispensary and Fever Hospital, 7½ miles; and Timoleague Dispensary, 9 miles.	Mallow Infirmary; Buttevant Dispensary and Fever Hospital; Kanturk, Glauntane, Newmarket, Freemount and Doneraile Dispensaries.	There are medical institutions for the use of the poor at Cork, Douglas, Carrigaline, Kinalea, Kinsale, Innishannon, Bandon and Inniscarra.																																																												
There is none.	No hospital or infirmary in our district	There is not any hospital within my district.																																																												
There is a branch dispensary at Kilbrittain, about 4 miles from Ballinspittle,* for the benefit of the poor of that neighbourhood, where the physician attends two days in the week, for which he receives no additional emolument. He attends four days at Ballinspittle. Salary is 80 <i>l.</i> this year. * The physician resides at Ballinspittle.	I attend one dispensary only, one mile distant from my residence; 60 <i>l.</i> per annum salary. I attend two days regular, and every other day visiting patients if necessary.	I attend the Ballinaboy Dispensary only; on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; salary, 60 <i>l.</i>																																																												
In all cases where medical or surgical aid is required, whether at the dispensary, or at the houses of the patients, the physician personally attends.	I do consider it necessary.	It is my duty to attend only the labourers, and poor tenants of subscribers, and subscribers of small sums; however, I never refuse to attend the very poor, even though they live on the lands of non-subscribers.																																																												
A register is kept, containing the names and residences of patients, date of admission, by whom recommended, disease, treatment, result.	A registry is kept of all cases, and their terminations.	There is a register kept of the names of patients, the date of their admission to the benefits of the institution, their age, disease, and, when it can be ascertained, the result of the disease.																																																												
1830 - - - - - 551 1831 - - - - - 713 1832 - - - - - 1,010 2,274 Diseases:—Amenorrhœa, anasarca, aphtha, abscess, anthrax, asthma, ascites, &c. &c. &c. Some instances have occurred, but they have been very few. It is ruled by the committee, that when such cases are recommended, they are to be attended to in the first instance, and then are to be referred to them by the physician. They have been hitherto supplied by a druggist in Cork, by order from the physician, returned to the committee. Mr. Harrington is now, and has been heretofore the druggist, who is paid by the treasurer, on order from the committee.	Number attended at dispensary for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, 8,658. Number visited at their own houses, 743. Persons in good circumstances do not participate in the benefits of the charity, except in cases of accident. Purchased from druggists in Cork.	It frequently happens. The medicines are supplied by contract, by Mr. Harrington, Druggist, Cork, on my order.																																																												
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 159 14 6</td><td>£. 159 19 1½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 138 15 0</td><td>135 15 2</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 134 13 6</td><td>136 12 8½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries - £. 85 8 4</td><td>103 9 3½</td><td>108 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - 7 6 8</td><td>8 0 0</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - 27 10 6</td><td>23 15 2½</td><td>17 0 4</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies 39 13 7½</td><td>0 10 8</td><td>3 12 4½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 159 14 6	£. 159 19 1½	1832 - - 138 15 0	135 15 2	1833 - - 134 13 6	136 12 8½	1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - £. 85 8 4	103 9 3½	108 0 0	Rent - - 7 6 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	Medicine - 27 10 6	23 15 2½	17 0 4	Contingencies 39 13 7½	0 10 8	3 12 4½	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 61 5 2</td><td>45 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 66 10 2</td><td>50 10 5</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 67 11 2</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine and Attendance } 91 11 5</td><td>107 7 7</td><td>115 3 7½</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent, &c. 14 2 9</td><td>9 13 0</td><td>10 2 9</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	Subscription.	Presentment.	1831 - £. 61 5 2	45 0 0	1832 - 66 10 2	50 10 5	1833 - 67 11 2	60 0 0	1831.	1832.	1833.	Medicine and Attendance } 91 11 5	107 7 7	115 3 7½	House-rent, &c. 14 2 9	9 13 0	10 2 9	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 95 18 1½</td><td>95 18 1½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 81 5 0</td><td>86 1 10</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - - - £. 61 0 0</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - - 15 1 4</td><td>14 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>Attendant - - - 8 0 0</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - - - 4 0 0</td><td>4 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - - - 7 16 9½</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 95 18 1½	95 18 1½	1831 - - 81 5 0	86 1 10	1830.	1831.	Salary - - - £. 61 0 0	60 0 0	Medicine - - - 15 1 4	14 1 10	Attendant - - - 8 0 0	8 0 0	Rent - - - - 4 0 0	4 0 0	Sundries - - - 7 16 9½	-
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																													
1831 - £. 159 14 6	£. 159 19 1½																																																													
1832 - - 138 15 0	135 15 2																																																													
1833 - - 134 13 6	136 12 8½																																																													
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																												
Salaries - £. 85 8 4	103 9 3½	108 0 0																																																												
Rent - - 7 6 8	8 0 0	8 0 0																																																												
Medicine - 27 10 6	23 15 2½	17 0 4																																																												
Contingencies 39 13 7½	0 10 8	3 12 4½																																																												
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																													
Subscription.	Presentment.																																																													
1831 - £. 61 5 2	45 0 0																																																													
1832 - 66 10 2	50 10 5																																																													
1833 - 67 11 2	60 0 0																																																													
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																												
Medicine and Attendance } 91 11 5	107 7 7	115 3 7½																																																												
House-rent, &c. 14 2 9	9 13 0	10 2 9																																																												
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																													
1830 - £. 95 18 1½	95 18 1½																																																													
1831 - - 81 5 0	86 1 10																																																													
1830.	1831.																																																													
Salary - - - £. 61 0 0	60 0 0																																																													
Medicine - - - 15 1 4	14 1 10																																																													
Attendant - - - 8 0 0	8 0 0																																																													
Rent - - - - 4 0 0	4 0 0																																																													
Sundries - - - 7 16 9½	-																																																													
It is supported by voluntary contributions, and by presentments on the county of Cork only.	By voluntary contributions, and a presentment from county of Cork.	By subscriptions and presentments.																																																												
No alteration in the mode of expenditure of the funds of the institution could possibly benefit it, as it is by the most rigid economy that the necessary expenses are regulated. If there were funds provided, the fitting up of three or more beds in the dispensary house for bad fever cases, or accidents of a very serious nature, would be of the greatest advantage to the poor of this district, where their habitations are so wretched, crowded and ill-accommodated, and where they are completely removed from the comfort and accommodation of an hospital. A small fund for the provision of meal, wine, sugar, &c. in suitable cases, would be of the greatest possible advantage to the sick poor of the district.	The amount of the present fund will not allow of any distribution more advantageous to the poor.	An increase of funds, so as to enable the very poor in many cases to be supplied with food and clothes would be desirable; but this would subject the medical officer to very great additional trouble, on account of the impositions which would be practised on him, as was proved at the Cork Dispensary in the years 1826 and 1827.																																																												

MUNSTER—CORK.

Ballyneen Dispensary.	Blarney Dispensary.	Carrigaline Dispensary.																																																																							
J. H. Jagoe, Esq., M. D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Henry O'Brien, Esq., M. D.																																																																							
The Ballyneen Dispensary, established in March 1824; to this institution I only give my public service. The object is to afford medical and surgical advice and assistance to patients recommended by subscribers.	The Blarney Dispensary, which was established on the 24th May 1828.	Carrigaline Dispensary, established in the year 1813, for the supply of medicines, and affording medical aid to the sick poor.																																																																							
Kenneigh, Ballymoney, Desertserges, Murragh, Kilmeen, Kilowen, and the greater part of Fanlobbus, all in this county.	The parishes of Garrycloyne and Grenagh, part of the parishes of Inniscarra, of Killograhanmore, Killograhanbeg and Whitechurch.	The parish of Templebreda, part of the parish of Carrigaline, and the union of Tracton Liscleary, and part of Killanully, all in the county of Cork.																																																																							
The Dunmanway Dispensary is about 5½ miles, and the Bandon Dispensary and House of Recovery about 8 miles from Ballyneen.	Cork Dispensary and Hospitals; Donoughmore Dispensary; Inniscarra Dispensary; Ovens Dispensary, and Cahinarra Dispensary.	Passage, Kinnalea and Ballindrassig, in the county Douglas, and Blackrock, in the liberties of the city of Cork, and the city of Cork Dispensary.																																																																							
There is a dispensary at Dunmanway, within my district, but no hospital or infirmary; the salary of the medical attendant I understand to be 70 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is no hospital nor infirmary within the district.	No hospital or infirmary within the district.																																																																							
I reside at the Ballyneen Dispensary, to which public establishment I only attend, and give attendance daily from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.; the salary at present is 70 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I do not.	I attend no other.																																																																							
Certainly, in every case requiring such I do.	I do; according to the rules laid down by the local committee.	I do.																																																																							
There have, since the formation of this institution, been kept registers, and from referring to them, I feel confident in saying the applications have been disposed of with the happiest results.	A regular register is kept of the name, disease, and age of each patient, and by whom recommended.	There is.																																																																							
Our year commencing in March and ending the March following, renders it impossible to make out a statement for the current year; but from March 1830 to March 1833, the applications for relief at the dispensary were 16,729; the number visited at their own houses, 754; deaths, 76; relieved or cured, 17,407. The most prevalent epidemic affections were catarrhal and gastric; but beside those, surgical and midwifery cases, and others, which I cannot comprise here, called for particular attention.	<table><tr><td></td><td>No. of Persons relieved.</td><td>Medical cases.</td><td>Surgical cases.</td><td>Vaccinated.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,446</td><td>754</td><td>628</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,848</td><td>1,032</td><td>759</td><td>57</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,915</td><td>1,108</td><td>782</td><td>25</td></tr></table> In future all dispensary returns will be made half yearly.		No. of Persons relieved.	Medical cases.	Surgical cases.	Vaccinated.	1831	1,446	754	628	64	1832	1,848	1,032	759	57	1833	1,915	1,108	782	25	There were 5,487 relieved. The prevailing diseases have been fevers and pulmonary complaints.																																																			
	No. of Persons relieved.	Medical cases.	Surgical cases.	Vaccinated.																																																																					
1831	1,446	754	628	64																																																																					
1832	1,848	1,032	759	57																																																																					
1833	1,915	1,108	782	25																																																																					
Very frequently.	The rules of this charity direct, that none but those who are poor by reputation, can derive any relief therefrom.	I know of none.																																																																							
They are supplied by Mr. Henry Belcher, Druggist, &c. Bandon, as ordered by me, or the secretary to this dispensary.	By a Mr. Hayes, Druggist, of Cork, who has contracted with the committee to supply them at the most moderate prices, having previously ascertained the prices of other druggists.	Medicines are supplied by the Messrs. Gosnell, of Cork, Druggists, at prices regulated by contract.																																																																							
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 156 8 0</td><td>£. 194 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 132 10 6</td><td>204 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 143 6 0</td><td>159 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries - £. 134 0 0</td><td>134 0 0</td><td>85 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, Rent, &c. - - - } 60 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>74 0 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 156 8 0	£. 194 0 0	1832 - - 132 10 6	204 0 0	1833 - - 143 6 0	159 0 0	1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - £. 134 0 0	134 0 0	85 0 0	Medicine, Rent, &c. - - - } 60 0 0	70 0 0	74 0 0	<table><tr><td>Physician's Salary.</td><td>Paid for Medicines.</td><td>Advertisements, Stamps, printing Reports.</td><td>Rent.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>86</td><td>11 14 7</td><td>2 11 0</td><td>3</td><td>103 5 7</td></tr><tr><td>86</td><td>12 0 8</td><td>1 0 2</td><td>3</td><td>102 0 10</td></tr><tr><td>86</td><td>8 11 9</td><td>2 6 8</td><td>3</td><td>99 18 7</td></tr><tr><td>258</td><td>32 7 4</td><td>5 17 10</td><td>9</td><td>295 5 0</td></tr></table> This calculation is made for the years ending in May 1831, 1832 and 1833.	Physician's Salary.	Paid for Medicines.	Advertisements, Stamps, printing Reports.	Rent.	Total.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	86	11 14 7	2 11 0	3	103 5 7	86	12 0 8	1 0 2	3	102 0 10	86	8 11 9	2 6 8	3	99 18 7	258	32 7 4	5 17 10	9	295 5 0	<table><tr><td colspan="3">Receipts.</td><td>Disbursements.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions.</td><td>Present^{ts}.</td><td>Total.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 58 7 0</td><td>50</td><td>108 7 0</td><td>125 9 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832 50 13 6</td><td>50</td><td>100 13 6</td><td>90 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 53 16 6</td><td>50</td><td>104 10 0</td><td>109 3 5½</td></tr></table> The permanent and principal items of expenditure are, the doctor's salary, cost of medicines, and rent.	Receipts.			Disbursements.	Subscriptions.	Present ^{ts} .	Total.		£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1831 58 7 0	50	108 7 0	125 9 8	1832 50 13 6	50	100 13 6	90 16 0	1833 53 16 6	50	104 10 0	109 3 5½
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																								
1831 - £. 156 8 0	£. 194 0 0																																																																								
1832 - - 132 10 6	204 0 0																																																																								
1833 - - 143 6 0	159 0 0																																																																								
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																							
Salaries - £. 134 0 0	134 0 0	85 0 0																																																																							
Medicine, Rent, &c. - - - } 60 0 0	70 0 0	74 0 0																																																																							
Physician's Salary.	Paid for Medicines.	Advertisements, Stamps, printing Reports.	Rent.	Total.																																																																					
£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.																																																																					
86	11 14 7	2 11 0	3	103 5 7																																																																					
86	12 0 8	1 0 2	3	102 0 10																																																																					
86	8 11 9	2 6 8	3	99 18 7																																																																					
258	32 7 4	5 17 10	9	295 5 0																																																																					
Receipts.			Disbursements.																																																																						
Subscriptions.	Present ^{ts} .	Total.																																																																							
£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																						
1831 58 7 0	50	108 7 0	125 9 8																																																																						
1832 50 13 6	50	100 13 6	90 16 0																																																																						
1833 53 16 6	50	104 10 0	109 3 5½																																																																						
Supported by voluntary subscription, and an annual presentment from the county of Cork.	By voluntary subscriptions, and by a grant from the grand jury at August assizes.	Supported by voluntary contributions, and by presentment granted solely from the county of Cork.																																																																							
I cannot, the funds being insufficient almost at present to meet the demands for their usual application. Up to the year 1831, from the establishment of the Ballyneen Dispensary, an annual presentment from the grand jury, equivalent to the local subscriptions, have been made; since then, their presentment has been but 50 <i>l.</i> , however large the sum locally subscribed may be. Voluntary subscriptions at the formation of the institution, it	When sessions courts exist within the district where dispensaries have been established, it is a very general opinion, that sums levied in these courts, by fines or otherwise, may be applied to the support of these charities, with considerable advantage to the poor. I may farther state, that were it not for the could not have been carried on.	We cannot suggest any.																																																																							

MUNSTER—CORK.

Castlemartyr Dispensary.	Castletown Roche Dispensary.	Charleville and Bruree Dispensaries.																																																																																												
W. G. Eames, Esq., Surgeon.	B. C. Cooke, Esq., Medical Attendant.	John Bernard, Esq., M. D.																																																																																												
Castlemartyr Dispensary, established in January 1827, for the purpose of affording medical aid to the poor, and supplying them with medicine.	Castletown Roche Dispensary, established February 10, 1810, for the relief of the sick poor within 5 miles round, and such as cannot attend to be visited at their houses.	The Charleville Dispensary, established in the year 1810. I am also an assisting medical officer to a branch of the Kiffinane Dispensary, established in Kilmallock in 1824. I am the principal medical officer of the Bruree Dispensary, established in 1830.																																																																																												
The district includes the greater part of seven parishes, and a small part of another, all in the county of Cork.	Three parishes, and part of four, in the county of Cork.	I cannot accurately state the number of parishes, but as those institutions extend relief to a circle of 8 miles at least, of which they may be considered central points, the parishes may be rated at least as two to each dispensary, making about six in the whole.																																																																																												
Youghal and Middleton Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals, Youghal, Killeagh and Mount Uniacke, Cloyne, Middleton and Aghada Dispensaries.	Mallow Infirmary, Fermoy, Glenville, Glenworth, Kildorrery, Doneraile, Buttevant and Rathcormac Dispensaries.	There is a dispensary and fever hospital at Buttevant, one at Doneraile, and one at Freemount, in the county of Cork. There is one at Bruff, and another at Kilfinane, in the county Limerick, not quite 10 miles distant from Charleville. I do not know of any more.																																																																																												
No.	There is no hospital or infirmary within my district.	In Bruree the dispensary is connected with a small and convenient hospital, built for permanent use at the time the cholera raged here. A Dispenser of medicines always lives in the hospital, and receives 5 <i>l.</i> a year. As physician, accoucheur and surgeon, I receive 25 <i>l.</i> a year.																																																																																												
One only; the salary, 130 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance daily, Sundays excepted.	I attend but one dispensary, and that every day. Salary 80 <i>l.</i> Dispensary, I attend a branch thereof at Kilmallock, at 2 p. m.; on two days of every week I attend at Bruree, at 2 p. m. I receive, for Charleville Dispensary, 50 <i>l.</i> a year; for Kilmallock, 20 <i>l.</i> a year; and for Bruree, 25 <i>l.</i> a year; making for all, 95 <i>l.</i> a year.	I attend the Charleville Dispensary every day at 12; on two days of each alternate week, in conjunction with the medical attendant of the Kilfinane																																																																																												
Yes, in all cases.	I do when necessary.	I do; I consider it my duty, as it has been my habit, to afford medical aid, when required, at the houses of the poor, and to perform there, when required, both surgical and obstetric operations.																																																																																												
Yes.	A registry is kept now, since the last Cork assizes.	Such a register is regularly kept.																																																																																												
The number of persons relieved since the 1st day of January 1831, to this day, amounted to 9,898.	About 20 applicants daily. The prevailing diseases are, fever, pulmonary attacks, dysentery, colic, scurvy, &c. &c.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Charleville.</td><td>Bruree.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - -</td><td>3,089</td><td>1,410</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>2,059</td><td>3,187</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>1,301</td><td>1,171</td></tr></table> The number for Kilmallock is included in the Kilfinane Dispensary. The epidemics were fevers and dysenteries, but the most pressing and numerous diseases were dropsies, severe labours requiring obstetric aid, and accidents requiring amputations.			Charleville.	Bruree.	1830 - -	3,089	1,410	1831 - -	2,059	3,187	1832 - -	1,301	1,171																																																																															
	Charleville.	Bruree.																																																																																												
1830 - -	3,089	1,410																																																																																												
1831 - -	2,059	3,187																																																																																												
1832 - -	1,301	1,171																																																																																												
It does in some few instances.	It is not intended, but there is no institution without some abuse.	Very rarely.																																																																																												
Paid for by a managing committee, appointed annually, at a general meeting of the subscribers to the dispensary, but ordered and procured by the medical attendant, who produces the vouchers for the same to the committee.	The medicines are supplied by Mr. Gosnell, a Cork druggist, and paid for by the dispensary treasurer.	From a druggist, on the order of a physician, the expense of which is defrayed out of the funds.																																																																																												
The average expenditure for the last three years, for medicines, rent and attendance, was about, for each year, 210 <i>l.</i> The death of the late Treasurer prevents a more accurate return.	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td colspan="3">Charleville.</td><td colspan="3">Bruree.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 £. 163 6 0</td><td colspan="3">Receipts.</td><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 168 0 0</td><td>1830 - - £. 182 2 0</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td><td>1830 - - - £. 68 0 0</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Expenditure.</td><td>1831 - - - 173 9 0</td><td>208 10 2</td><td></td><td>1831 - - - 73 10 4</td><td>67 10 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 £. 169 9 5 ½</td><td>1832 - - - 200 0 0</td><td>189 4 4½</td><td></td><td>1832 - - - 85 11 1½</td><td>73 9 2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 168 0 0</td><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE;</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent, Medicine and Salary.</td><td>Balance - 31 15 2½</td><td>26 8 2½</td><td>15 15 4</td><td>Salary - 47 10 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Salary - 89 9 2½</td><td>-</td><td>89 9 2½</td><td>Medicine - 20 0 0</td><td>15 0 0</td><td>25 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Medicines - 58 15 11</td><td>56 0 11</td><td>46 7 4½</td><td>Sundries - -</td><td>8 9 2</td><td>10 11 1½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Meal & Milk 15 6 2½</td><td>6 17 11</td><td>13 17 7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sundries - 9 13 6½</td><td>10 8 1</td><td>15 6 7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Charleville.			Bruree.			1831 £. 163 6 0	Receipts.			Receipt.			1832 - 168 0 0	1830 - - £. 182 2 0	Expenditure.		1830 - - - £. 68 0 0	Expenditure.		Expenditure.	1831 - - - 173 9 0	208 10 2		1831 - - - 73 10 4	67 10 0		1831 £. 169 9 5 ½	1832 - - - 200 0 0	189 4 4½		1832 - - - 85 11 1½	73 9 2		1832 - 168 0 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				1830.	1831.	1832.	1830.	1831.	1832.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE;	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	House-rent, Medicine and Salary.	Balance - 31 15 2½	26 8 2½	15 15 4	Salary - 47 10 0	50 0 0	50 0 0		Salary - 89 9 2½	-	89 9 2½	Medicine - 20 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0		Medicines - 58 15 11	56 0 11	46 7 4½	Sundries - -	8 9 2	10 11 1½		Meal & Milk 15 6 2½	6 17 11	13 17 7					Sundries - 9 13 6½	10 8 1	15 6 7					
Receipt.	Charleville.			Bruree.																																																																																										
1831 £. 163 6 0	Receipts.			Receipt.																																																																																										
1832 - 168 0 0	1830 - - £. 182 2 0	Expenditure.		1830 - - - £. 68 0 0	Expenditure.																																																																																									
Expenditure.	1831 - - - 173 9 0	208 10 2		1831 - - - 73 10 4	67 10 0																																																																																									
1831 £. 169 9 5 ½	1832 - - - 200 0 0	189 4 4½		1832 - - - 85 11 1½	73 9 2																																																																																									
1832 - 168 0 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																										
	1830.	1831.	1832.	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																								
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE;	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																								
House-rent, Medicine and Salary.	Balance - 31 15 2½	26 8 2½	15 15 4	Salary - 47 10 0	50 0 0	50 0 0																																																																																								
	Salary - 89 9 2½	-	89 9 2½	Medicine - 20 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0																																																																																								
	Medicines - 58 15 11	56 0 11	46 7 4½	Sundries - -	8 9 2	10 11 1½																																																																																								
	Meal & Milk 15 6 2½	6 17 11	13 17 7																																																																																											
	Sundries - 9 13 6½	10 8 1	15 6 7																																																																																											
By private subscriptions, and presentments from the grand jury from the county Cork only.	By subscription, and county presentment.	Those institutions are supported by private subscriptions, and grand jury grants of equal amount, levied on the county wherein the dispensary is situated.																																																																																												
I am of opinion, that should any surplus remain, after paying the physician's salary, and the account for medicine and house-rent, it would be well to apply it for the purpose of procuring nourishment for the poor.	I cannot.	Dispensaries are in general peculiarly beneficial to the poor, but they may be improved, 1st. By removing the condition upon which alone grand juries can now present for them, viz. the necessity of a subscription from private individuals. This may and perhaps ought to be the rule; but grand jurors ought to have a power of relaxing it, because in many districts, there are no resident inhabitants who could subscribe, and in such the want of subscribers should be an argument in favour of, rather than against, a dispensary. The present mode reposes more confidence in the kindness of human nature than experience warrants. 2d. Instead of distinct dispensaries, multiplied at much expense, central institutions should be formed, which, at a definite expenditure, should administer medical aid by establishing branches under the care of the central physician, without additional expense. 3d. Central institutions should consist of a depot of medicines, a small hospital to receive surgical accidents and contagious diseases, a dispenser of medicines, who should sleep and reside therein, and a physician, who should be qualified to practise surgery. One physician of such a character may have charge of more than one, especially if he resides in a large town, as it would be too expensive to employ one for each; if a man of experience, it may be imprudent to employ unqualified persons, and the resident dispenser could supply his place on ordinary occasions. In this way, as in city hospitals, externs could receive daily aid, surgical accidents and contagious complaints could receive immediate aid from the dispenser, and the necessary assistance from the physician, who, as well as on special occasions, should always attend, and regularly, at least twice every week; such an institution has been brought, at Bruree, to much practical utility by the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Westropp. 4th. The grand juries should discourage the formation of dispensaries which are not patronised by the clergy, by the resident or the absent proprietors, but are supported by strangers to the parish, and therefore men liable to questionable motives. 5th. When physicians are sent to see women labouring under difficult and preternatural labours, they should be paid, besides their salaries, an extra sum per day, so long as such women require attention, because such cases are in their character most appalling of any to which afflicted human nature is exposed, as they require a patient attention, which the physician should rather possess a motive to give than to refuse, as may, as at present paid, hurry the labour to a premature conclusion, without a sufficient consideration of the lives of the mother and infant, and as he may be subjected to a conflict between his apparent interest and his duty, which, if possible, all well-regulated institutions should discourage. Lastly, the salaries of physicians and surgeons attending the poor in convenient inaccessible and widely scattered dwellings, where the absence of a local gentry presents a faint prospect of medical practice, and creates a proportioned demand on his																																																																																												

MUNSTER—CORK.

Clonakilty Dispensary.	Cloyne Dispensary.	Douglas Dispensary.																																												
William Ffolliott, Esq. M.D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Julius B. Evans, Esq.																																												
Clonakilty Dispensary, established in 1812.	Cloyne Local Dispensary, established in 1817, for the purpose of affording medical and surgical relief to the poor in the district.	Douglas Dispensary, established February 1828.																																												
The chief part of seven parishes; all in the county of Cork, West Riding.	The district includes two parishes, and parts of five adjoining parishes, all in the same county.	Chiefly one parish, but small portions of two other parishes.																																												
Ross Carbery Dispensary, distant 6 miles. Timoleague - - - 5 " Ballyneen - - - 8 " Dunmanway - - - 9 " Bandon - - - 10 " A fever hospital also at Bandon.	The dispensary and infirmary at Cove; the dispensary and infirmary at Middleton; the dispensaries at Castle Martyr, Aghada and Killeagh, are within ten miles of Cloyne.	There are two dispensaries within ten miles, besides the different charitable medical institutions in the city.																																												
None.	The Cloyne Dispensary is the only establishment for the relief of the sick poor within this district. Salary 80 l. per annum, if the funds will admit.	There is but the one dispensary in my district.																																												
No. pens, from an increase in the disbursements, owing to an increased number of applicants, &c., that the sum remaining in the treasurer's hands falls short of the stipulated amount, leaving the dispensary is open for the reception of patients every day, from 9 A.M. till 12. Cases of sudden	I attend the Cloyne Dispensary only, which is in the populous town where I reside. My salary has been fixed at 80 l. a year; but it frequently happens, from an increase in the disbursements, owing to an increased number of applicants, &c., that the sum remaining in the treasurer's hands falls short of the stipulated amount, leaving the dispensary is open for the reception of patients every day, from 9 A.M. till 12. Cases of sudden	The salary of the medical attendant is 70 l. per annum. I attend no hospital or infirmary. Attendance is afforded three days in the week.																																												
When the patients are unable to attend at the dispensary, I uniformly make it a practice to attend them at their houses.	I consider it my duty to give my attendance in such cases in person, if possible, or by a qualified assistant, approved of by the committee, the assistant residing in the dispensary, and being paid by myself.	Immediate attendance is afforded at all times whenever necessary.																																												
I keep a regular registry of the patients, their residence, age, disease and treatment.	A register has always been kept at the dispensary for the inspection of the committee and subscribers. The book is divided into columns, headed "Current Number," "By whose Order admitted," "Name and Age of Patient," "Place of Residence," "Time of Entry," "Quality of Disease or Hurt," "Time of Recovery or Death," "Remarks," &c.	Such a register is kept.																																												
The average number of cases for this period have been upwards of 3,000 annually. The diseases were principally fevers, dysenteries, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisies, scrofula, cutaneous affections, surgical cases, such as accidents, operations, &c. and midwifery requiring surgical aid.	There were admitted into Cloyne Dispensary within the last three years 7,241 individuals, who obtained medical or surgical aid. The prevalent diseases during that period were, fevers of the continued and intermittent type, pulmonary diseases, bowel complaints, rheumatisms, &c.; ulcers and abscesses, contusions, wounds and fractures, were also of frequent occurrence.	The number relieved during the last three years amounted to 5,012. Fevers, diseases of the chest, affections of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism, ague, form the most numerous classes of disease.																																												
Never.	It too often occurs that such persons participate in the benefits of the charity.	This does not occur in my district.																																												
By Cork druggists.	The medicines are supplied by a druggist in Cork, on the written demand of the medical superintendent, and the accounts are examined annually by the committee. The medicines are compounded and dispensed at the dispensary.	The medicines are purchased from a druggist at wholesale prices, and compounded by the medical attendant as well as prescribed.																																												
Receipt. 1831 - - - £. 113 16 0 1832 - - - 113 16 0 1833 - - - 118 19 0 The average expenditure for medicines is 20 l. per annum; and in numerous cases I have supplied food and other nourishment to poor patients, of which I have kept no account. My salary is between 80 l. and 90 l. per annum.	<table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in Treasurer's hands -</td><td>7 16 3</td><td>0 2 7</td><td>- - -</td></tr><tr><td>Amount of Subscriptions -</td><td>74 3 0</td><td>68 18 0</td><td>71 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Jury Presentment -</td><td>26 19 9½</td><td>65 0 0</td><td>65 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Total Receipts - £.</td><td>144 19 0½</td><td>134 0 7</td><td>136 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - -</td><td>48 1 5½</td><td>43 6 6</td><td>51 0 1½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - -</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Calico - - -</td><td>2 8 9</td><td>1 17 4</td><td>1 16 7</td></tr><tr><td>Salary of Medical Superintendent -</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>75 13 3½</td><td>70 15 3</td></tr><tr><td>Lard, Printing, Stamps and Sundries -</td><td>4 6 3</td><td>3 3 5½</td><td>2 11 0½</td></tr><tr><td>Total Expenditure £.</td><td>144 16 5½</td><td>134 0 7</td><td>136 3 0½</td></tr></table>		1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance in Treasurer's hands -	7 16 3	0 2 7	- - -	Amount of Subscriptions -	74 3 0	68 18 0	71 3 0	Grand Jury Presentment -	26 19 9½	65 0 0	65 0 0	Total Receipts - £.	144 19 0½	134 0 7	136 3 0	Medicines - - -	48 1 5½	43 6 6	51 0 1½	Rent - - -	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	Calico - - -	2 8 9	1 17 4	1 16 7	Salary of Medical Superintendent -	80 0 0	75 13 3½	70 15 3	Lard, Printing, Stamps and Sundries -	4 6 3	3 3 5½	2 11 0½	Total Expenditure £.	144 16 5½	134 0 7	136 3 0½	Receipt for the last three years, 329 l. The medical attendant's salary, the medicines and the rent of the dispensary, with a few very minor matters consumed the entire sum.
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																											
Balance in Treasurer's hands -	7 16 3	0 2 7	- - -																																											
Amount of Subscriptions -	74 3 0	68 18 0	71 3 0																																											
Grand Jury Presentment -	26 19 9½	65 0 0	65 0 0																																											
Total Receipts - £.	144 19 0½	134 0 7	136 3 0																																											
Medicines - - -	48 1 5½	43 6 6	51 0 1½																																											
Rent - - -	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0																																											
Calico - - -	2 8 9	1 17 4	1 16 7																																											
Salary of Medical Superintendent -	80 0 0	75 13 3½	70 15 3																																											
Lard, Printing, Stamps and Sundries -	4 6 3	3 3 5½	2 11 0½																																											
Total Expenditure £.	144 16 5½	134 0 7	136 3 0½																																											
By voluntary contributions and grand jury presentments in county Cork.	Supported by subscription, and presentment from the grand jury of this county only, the subscriptions being generally more than the presentment.	By voluntary subscription, aided by a presentment from the city of Cork grand jury.																																												
The funds of this dispensary are too limited to afford any alteration from the present practice; but if they were sufficient, a fever and surgical ward attached to the dispensary would be extremely beneficial, more especially as the County Infirmary at Mallow is 40 miles distant, and the only fever hospital in the West Riding at Bandon, a distance of ten miles.	The only suggestion I can offer is, that if the funds were strictly confined to the relief of the poor or working class, whom I consider the legitimate objects of the charity, the committee would be thereby enabled to set apart a small sum annually, to provide food, clothing and other necessaries. But to enable the committee to carry this relief to any beneficial extent, it would be necessary that they should receive an additional annual grant from the grand jury, and also that the law should be so framed as to justify them in appropriating such additional sum to this object.	I do not think that any changes for the better could be made with the funds.																																												

MUNSTER—CORK.

Cork General Dispensary.	Crookstown Dispensary.	Donoughmore Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendants.	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	T. Godfrey, Esq. M.D.
The Cork General Dispensary and Humane Society, established in 1787.	The Crookstown Dispensary, established in the year 1827.	The Magourney and Donoughmore Dispensaries: Magourney established in 1825, Donoughmore 1819, to relieve the poor labouring under indisposition.
Seven parishes, all in the County of the City of Cork.	There are three parishes, and parts of three others, all in the county of Cork.	Magourney, Donoughmore, and part of Aghabologue.
The Fever Hospital, which receives the most of its patients through the Cork Dispensary physicians, who are virtually inspectors for it. The hospital attached to the House of Industry, which only receives inmates of that institution. The Strand, Glanmire, Douglas, Black Rock, Blarney, Carrignaver, Ballinaboy, Passage, Carrigaline, Donoughmore, Watergrasshill.	There are five dispensaries and one infirmary.	Iniscarra and Macroom.
There are two infirmaries within the district, which dispense medicines to those only who are able to attend these institutions, their medical staff never visiting patients at their own houses, as the physicians of this establishment duly do: they are called the North and South Infirmaries. In the North, the two physicians and senior surgeon get 20 <i>l.</i> each per annum. The junior surgeon is gratuitous. In the South, there are three physicians and two surgeons who receive no salary.	None.	No.
The physicians are not permitted to attend any other charitable medical institutions, excepting the Lying-in Hospital, to which two of this staff give their gratuitous services: we attend every day. The three senior physicians get 30 <i>l.</i> each per annum, the two next get 25 <i>l.</i> each per annum, and the two junior get nothing. The apothecary gets 105 <i>l.</i> per annum, with a residence, and some emoluments from apprentices.	No.	Yes, three miles; 50 <i>l.</i> , for one, 70 <i>l.</i> for the other; three days in the week to each.
We consider it our duty to give our personal attendance on all occasions when required by subscribers.	Immediately, when required.	Yes.
A regular registry is kept of every patient; viz. the name, age, residence, by whom recommended, the attending physician, disease and result, as far as that result can be obtained.	There is.	Yes; some cured, relieved and dead.
Patients treated in 1831 - 10,890 " 1832 - 13,062 " 1833 - 12,062 The diseases were catarrhal, pleuritic, ptisical, hepatic, rheumatic, hooping cough, croup, scarletina and measles.	The number of patients average within the last three years about 1,200 a year. They consist of medical, surgical and midwifery cases.	From the 12th of April to 20th of November 1833, 1,136 patients have been admitted to the Donoughmore Dispensary: prior to my appointment, no books have been kept in this establishment.
From the extent of the City, it is impossible that the subscriber can in all cases be acquainted with the patients they recommend; and by one of the rules the onus of guarding the charity from imposition is thrown on the physicians, who as far as in their power prevent persons not actual paupers from receiving its benefits.	One of our bye-laws expressly prohibits it; but medical men in charge of hospitals are easily and frequently imposed upon by those who are not objects of charity.	It does.
The medicines are supplied, under contract, by a wholesale druggist in the city.	By a chemist and druggist in Cork.	Mr. Hayes.
Expenditure. 1831 - - £.838 15 7 1832 - - 724 4 10 1833 - - 688 15 10½ £. 2,251 16 3½	The subscriptions are very small for so large a district, amounting to from 50 <i>l.</i> to 60 <i>l.</i> per annum, and there is a deficiency this year of about 10 <i>l.</i> which is deducted from the physician's salary. It is owing to the greater number of patients requiring relief last year.	Receipt. Expenditure. 1830 - £.108 2 0 £.105 3 4 1831 - 90 16 6 101 0 0 1832 - 108 16 0 109 5 11½ GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. 1830. 1831. 1832. Salary - £.70 0 0 70 0 0 70 0 0 Medicine 27 10 4 24 10 0 29 8 11½ Contingencies 7 13 0 9 10 0 9 17 0
Supported by subscriptions and donations, and a presentment from the City grand jury, not exceeding the amount of voluntary contribution.	Supported by subscriptions from the neighbouring gentry and landlords, and an equal sum from the county grand jury by presentment.	By presentment, and subscriptions obtained in one county.
With our limited income, which is insufficient for our current expenses, and debars us not only from adequately remunerating our physicians, but obliges us to accept the services of two of them gratuitously; we deeply regret that from this cause we cannot suggest any alteration.	The only suggestion I can make is, that I think if each parish was taxed to support its own sick poor, that it would be very beneficial, and proper food might then be obtained for those who require it.	I cannot, as those institutions are conducted at present.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Dunmanway Dispensary.	Freemount Dispensary.	Glandore Dispensary.																												
John B. Bennett, Esq.	Thomas Ahern, Esq. M.D.	—																												
The Dunmanway Dispensary; it was established on its present plan in July 1828.	The dispensary of which I am the physician is denominated the Freemount Dispensary. There is no infirmary or hospital in my district; only one dispensary under my care, established in March 1832.	The institution under my care is called the Glandore Dispensary; I also attend at Castletownsend, where a branch dispensary exists. The Glandore was founded in 1816.																												
Parts of six; viz. Fanlobbus, Kilmeen, Kil-michael, Drinagh, Dromaleague and Ballymoney, all in the county Cork.	There are six parishes in my district, all in the same county.	There are four large and populous parishes in my district, and they are all within the county of Cork.																												
Six miles to the east is the Ballineen Dispensary; there is no medical charitable institution within ten miles in any other direction.	Newmarket Dispensary is seven miles distant; Kanturk Dispensary about the same distance; and the Charleville one about 9½ miles.	The Rosscarbery Dispensary is five miles to the east, and the Skibbereen Dispensary six miles to the west of mine.																												
No.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within my district; neither is there an hospital or infirmary nearer than the County Infirmary at Mallow, 18 miles distant.	There is no infirmary or hospital within my district, and the County Infirmary is at the distance of 40 miles, at Mallow; a case is never sent from my neighbourhood to it.																												
No.	I only attend one dispensary. I reside in a house attached to the dispensary. I attend three days in each week; my salary is 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend at the Castletownsend Dispensary, which is at the distance of five miles from Glandore. The Glandore is attended on four days in the week; the Castletownsend on two; and the salary for both is 70 <i>l.</i>																												
Yes, so far as the number of claims on my time will allow.	The bye-laws of my dispensary require me to attend all medical, surgical and obstetric cases on the recommendation of a subscriber of one guinea a year; but if urgent cases occur, I require none.	I conceive it my duty to attend any case within my district, for which I receive a ticket from a subscriber.																												
A register is kept of the names and diseases of the patients; but in the dispensary practice of an extensive district, it is often impossible to ascertain the result.	There is a registry kept of all cases, including the names of the patients, by whom recommended, the diseases, treatment and result.	There is a regular register kept in which all cases are entered; but as patients' friends seldom report either deaths or recoveries, it is impossible to state the result satisfactorily.																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Medical cases.</td><td>Surgical cases.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>2,941</td><td>3,230</td><td>6,171</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,815</td><td>2,028</td><td>3,843</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,174</td><td>1,395</td><td>2,569</td></tr></table> N.B.—Cutaneous diseases are here classed amongst surgical cases.		Medical cases.	Surgical cases.	Total.	1831	2,941	3,230	6,171	1832	1,815	2,028	3,843	1833	1,174	1,395	2,569	Three thousand patients have been attended at the dispensary and their houses since March 1832. The principal diseases were, fevers, pleurisies, dropsies, diseases of the skin, labour cases, fractures, dislocations, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c.	The number of cases treated annually is about 2,500, and every variety of disease has prevailed, but most generally diseases of the stomach from bad diet, and surgical cases produced by neglected sores.												
	Medical cases.	Surgical cases.	Total.																											
1831	2,941	3,230	6,171																											
1832	1,815	2,028	3,843																											
1833	1,174	1,395	2,569																											
This unavoidably occurs sometimes, but it is an abuse that is guarded against as much as possible.	No person is attended or recommended to the charity who is able to pay for medicine or medical aid.	Very frequently; dispensary attendants are so much in the power of local subscribers, that they do not wish to refuse the applications of even comfortable persons when backed by a subscriber's ticket.																												
Medicines are purchased from a druggist in Cork, and paid for out of the general funds of the institution.	The medicines are purchased at a druggists in the city of Cork, paid for out of the funds of the institution, by the treasurer, half yearly.	The medicines are supplied by a druggist in Cork, by an order from the Dispensary Committee.																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.168 9 0</td><td>£.171 15 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>157 2 6</td><td>141 17 6½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>129 6 0½</td><td>122 19 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>£.100 0 0</td><td>75 0 0</td><td>75 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>56 0 4½</td><td>48 15 9½</td><td>27 4 7</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Sundries</td><td>15 15 6½</td><td>18 1 10</td><td>20 14 6</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£.168 9 0	£.171 15 11	1832	157 2 6	141 17 6½	1833	129 6 0½	122 19 0		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries	£.100 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	Medicine	56 0 4½	48 15 9½	27 4 7	Rent and Sundries	15 15 6½	18 1 10	20 14 6	The annual amount of subscriptions about 75 <i>l.</i> The annual grand jury presentments, 50 <i>l.</i> The entire expenditure on medicines, physician's salary, house-rent for physician's residence and dispensary.	Annual receipt and expenditure amounts to 120 <i>l.</i> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary - - - £.70 0 0 Medicine - - - 30 0 0 Rent - - - 20 0 0 Secretary's expenses and stationery are supplied by fines from petty sessions, about 6 <i>l.</i> annually.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																												
1831	£.168 9 0	£.171 15 11																												
1832	157 2 6	141 17 6½																												
1833	129 6 0½	122 19 0																												
	1831.	1832.	1833.																											
Salaries	£.100 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0																											
Medicine	56 0 4½	48 15 9½	27 4 7																											
Rent and Sundries	15 15 6½	18 1 10	20 14 6																											
By voluntary subscriptions, and presentments from the county Cork only.	It is supported by subscriptions from the resident and absentee proprietors, and by an annual presentment from the county of Cork grand jury only.	It is supported by local subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Cork alone.																												
I consider the present application of our funds to be very judicious, but the amount is far too small to enable us to afford efficient relief to all the sick poor of so large a district.	I am of opinion that if an hospital for the reception of patients labouring under diseases of a contagious nature were attached to every dispensary, much good would result; also the distribution of bedding among the sick poor labouring under diseases of a non-contagious nature would tend much to alleviate their sufferings, and add much to their comforts.	I can offer no suggestion for the better distribution of the present funds; but if sufficient means existed for them, I think dispensaries could be made most useful institutions: in the first place, as it is impossible that the medical wants of a large district could be supplied by one individual, I would recommend that each dispensary should be provided with others requiring the daily attendance of the medical officer: at my own expense during their recovery individuals on whom the sick poor if the Government took the management of dispensaries into their own hands, and thereby removed them from the control of grand juries, who are more influenced by private interests than by any desire to make these institutions beneficial to the public.																												

MUNSTER—CORK.

Glanmire Dispensary.								Glanmire Road Dispensary.					Glauntane Dispensary.																																																																																																																																											
Committee and Medical Attendant.								Committee and Medical Attendant.					Thomas Justice, Esq., M.D.																																																																																																																																											
The Glanmire Dispensary; to give medical and surgical aid to the sick poor within a circumference of thirteen or fourteen miles; established in 1807.								Glanmire Road Dispensary; established October the 8th, 1831, for the relief of the poor; no other under my charge.					Glauntane, and no other; established in June 1826.																																																																																																																																											
Four entire parishes, Rathdowney, Caherlog, Little Island and Brooklodge, the greater part of two, Templeiskey and Carringtonhill, all in the county Cork.								The greater proportion of two extensive parishes, in one of which are two shipwrights dock yards, giving employment throughout the year to many hundred persons, where accidents continually occur, together with a fishery, where many of the poorer class reside. In the other is a village thickly inhabited by the lower order of people, both in the same county.					Only parish of Kilshannig, and in same county.																																																																																																																																											
The city of Cork, within four miles; Cove, nine miles; Middleton, nine miles; Watergrasshill, five miles.								Two other dispensaries, Glanmire and Dunbullog, together with the city hospitals.					County Infirmary Ballyclough, Kanturk and Donoughmore Dispensaries.																																																																																																																																											
No.								There is not.					None.																																																																																																																																											
No.								I do not.					None but Glauntane, which allows 100 <i>l.</i> per annum for medical attendance, and requires attendance for two hours on three days in the week, and on the intermediate days in urgent or sudden cases.																																																																																																																																											
I have no assistant, and must comply with the order of a subscriber, if according to rule; or should the case be urgent, I seldom wait an order.								I consider it my duty to give my personal attendance in all cases at the houses of those unable to attend at the dispensary, which is open from 9 till 12 o'clock every alternate day; the entire medical, surgical and compounding department of which is conducted by myself alone.					Yes.																																																																																																																																											
I have kept a list for the 15 years I am in charge, stating names, age, disease, by whom recommended, cured, visited, died, relieved or incurable.								A register is kept, stating the date of admission, the name, recommendation, age, disease, residence and result of the case of each applicant for relief.					Yes; and a return thereof made annually to the the grand jury of the county.																																																																																																																																											
<table><tr><td>—</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Relieved.</td><td>Incurable.</td><td>Remaining.</td><td>Vaccinated.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>3,187</td><td>82</td><td>57</td><td>27</td><td>58</td><td>193</td><td>3,599</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>3,114</td><td>79</td><td>47</td><td>21</td><td>62</td><td>229</td><td>3,552</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>3,181</td><td>54</td><td>41</td><td>17</td><td>51</td><td>193</td><td>3,537</td></tr></table> Epidemics have been less frequent for the last four years than the previous ten.								—	Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Remaining.	Vaccinated.	Total.	1831	3,187	82	57	27	58	193	3,599	1832	3,114	79	47	21	62	229	3,552	1833	3,181	54	41	17	51	193	3,537	From the 20th of October 1831 to the 20th of October 1833, a period of two years, for which time only the dispensary has been in operation, there were admitted on the books,— <table><tr><td>Medical cases.</td><td>Surgical cases.</td><td>Total.</td><td>Cured or relieved.</td><td>Died.</td></tr><tr><td>2,213</td><td>1,215</td><td>3,428</td><td>3,412</td><td>16.</td></tr></table> Fevers, rheumatisms, inflammations of the head, chest and abdomen, small pox, measles, hooping cough and dropsies are the general medical diseases treated; surgical diseases of all kinds attended to. Malignant cholera has occasionally appeared, and visited our neighbourhood with extreme severity during its prevalence.					Medical cases.	Surgical cases.	Total.	Cured or relieved.	Died.	2,213	1,215	3,428	3,412	16.	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,640</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,878</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,565</td></tr></table> Principally febrile diseases and affections of stomach and skin.					1830	-	-	-	1,640	1831	-	-	-	1,878	1832	-	-	-	1,565																																																																														
—	Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Remaining.	Vaccinated.	Total.																																																																																																																																																	
1831	3,187	82	57	27	58	193	3,599																																																																																																																																																	
1832	3,114	79	47	21	62	229	3,552																																																																																																																																																	
1833	3,181	54	41	17	51	193	3,537																																																																																																																																																	
Medical cases.	Surgical cases.	Total.	Cured or relieved.	Died.																																																																																																																																																				
2,213	1,215	3,428	3,412	16.																																																																																																																																																				
1830	-	-	-	1,640																																																																																																																																																				
1831	-	-	-	1,878																																																																																																																																																				
1832	-	-	-	1,565																																																																																																																																																				
Very often heretofore; but now, by a rule allowing subscribers of 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and 10 <i>s.</i> all the advantages of a dispensary patient. Such occurrences are much less frequent.								Never.					Persons holding small lots of ground, who are subscribers to the institution, conceive themselves entitled to receive medical assistance and medicines for themselves and families.																																																																																																																																											
From a druggist, Mr. Harrington, 17, Patrickstreet, Cork.								Out of the funds of the institution, by Messrs. Gosnell & Son, North Main-street, Cork, wholesale Druggists, at wholesale prices, and compounded by the medical attendant, whereby a considerable saving is afforded the institution					Out of the general fund at druggist's price from an apothecary's establishment in the neighbouring town of Mallow.																																																																																																																																											
<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th><th colspan="4">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Subscription.</td><td colspan="4">Presentment.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.93</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>148 0 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>94</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>90</td><td>0</td><td>155 5 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>93</td><td>12</td><td>6</td><td>80</td><td>0</td><td>150 1 11</td></tr></table>								Receipt.				Expenditure.				Subscription.				Presentment.				1831	£.93	3	6	75	0	0	148 0 3	1832	-	94	3	6	90	0	155 5 9½	1833	-	93	12	6	80	0	150 1 11	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th><th colspan="4">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>£.227</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>113</td><td>17</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>84</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>92</td><td>11</td><td>6</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>-</td><td>£.85 0 0</td><td>85 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>13 19 2</td><td>6 18 2</td></tr><tr><td>Fitting up shop</td><td>-</td><td>12 12 9</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>-</td><td>2 5 1</td><td>- 13 4</td></tr></table>					Receipt.				Expenditure.				1832	-	£.227	0	0	113	17	0	1833	-	84	14	0	92	11	6		1832.	1833.	Salary	-	£.85 0 0	85 0 0	Medicine	-	13 19 2	6 18 2	Fitting up shop	-	12 12 9	—	Sundries	-	2 5 1	- 13 4	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th><th colspan="4">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£.169</td><td>6</td><td>11</td><td>124</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>139</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>134</td><td>11</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>123</td><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>124</td><td>9</td><td>11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Physician's</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£.80 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>29 0 0</td><td>24 11 5</td><td>15 9 11</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Incidents</td><td>15 0 0</td><td>10 0 0</td><td>9 0 0</td></tr></table>					Receipt.				Expenditure.				1830	-	£.169	6	11	124	0	0	1831	-	139	6	2	134	11	5	1832	-	123	18	0	124	9	11		1830.	1831.	1832.	Physician's	—	—	—	Salary	£.80 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Medicine	29 0 0	24 11 5	15 9 11	Rent and Incidents	15 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Receipt.				Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																				
Subscription.				Presentment.																																																																																																																																																				
1831	£.93	3	6	75	0	0	148 0 3																																																																																																																																																	
1832	-	94	3	6	90	0	155 5 9½																																																																																																																																																	
1833	-	93	12	6	80	0	150 1 11																																																																																																																																																	
Receipt.				Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																				
1832	-	£.227	0	0	113	17	0																																																																																																																																																	
1833	-	84	14	0	92	11	6																																																																																																																																																	
	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																						
Salary	-	£.85 0 0	85 0 0																																																																																																																																																					
Medicine	-	13 19 2	6 18 2																																																																																																																																																					
Fitting up shop	-	12 12 9	—																																																																																																																																																					
Sundries	-	2 5 1	- 13 4																																																																																																																																																					
Receipt.				Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																				
1830	-	£.169	6	11	124	0	0																																																																																																																																																	
1831	-	139	6	2	134	11	5																																																																																																																																																	
1832	-	123	18	0	124	9	11																																																																																																																																																	
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																																																																					
Physician's	—	—	—																																																																																																																																																					
Salary	£.80 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0																																																																																																																																																					
Medicine	29 0 0	24 11 5	15 9 11																																																																																																																																																					
Rent and Incidents	15 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0																																																																																																																																																					
By subscriptions, and presentment from one county.								Supported by yearly subscriptions from the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, and an annual presentment from the city grand jury.					By private subscriptions, and presentment only from same county.																																																																																																																																											
No.								I do not think that any other appropriation of the funds could render the institution more beneficial to the poor than that of their present application.					Not in our own funds, being small; but in cases where the diseases of the poor arise from or are increased by want of proper clothing, we regret not having sufficient funds to procure warmer clothing, which, in our opinion, would contribute to render the medicine more efficient for the relief of the poor.																																																																																																																																											

MUNSTER—CORK.

Glanworth Dispensary.	Glenville Dispensary.	Inniscarra Dispensary.																																																																
Medical Attendant.	Charles Murphy, Esq. M.D.	—																																																																
Glanworth Dispensary.	Glenville Dispensary.	Inniscarra Dispensary; no other.																																																																
The union of Glanworth and the parish of Dunmahon, in the county of Cork only.	Three; yes.	Three; viz. Inniscarra, Matthey and Carrirohane, all in the county of Cork.																																																																
There is a Fever Hospital and Dispensary at Fermoy, and a Dispensary at Kilworth, Castletown Roche, Kildorrery and Mitchelstown.	Three dispensaries within ten miles.	Magourney, Dorroughmore, Blarney, Ovens; besides those in the City of Cork, which is distant eight miles.																																																																
None.	No.	None.																																																																
The physician also attends Kildorrery, and pays an assistant. He resides at one dispensary, and is required to attend two days in the week at the other; but generally attends three days, and as often at other times as is necessary. The physician's salary at Kildorrery is 60 <i>l.</i> per annum, and at Glanworth 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.	No.	But one. I reside in the dispensary house, in the centre of my district. I am required to attend three days in the week, but do not limit my attendance to this when occasion demands. Salary 68 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																																																
Yes, whenever the case requires it.	Yes.	Yes, to all the poor.																																																																
Such a register is kept at both dispensaries.	Yes.	Yes.																																																																
The number relieved within the last three years has been about 4,500. The general diseases in the district have been fever, pneumonia, dysentery, natural small-pox, influenza, dyspepsia and hepatitis. In 1832 cholera prevailed with fatal effects.	For the last three years there were 3,532 relieved, as will appear by the annual returns to grand jury.	Number applied for relief in 1831, 1,800; 1832, 1,186; 1833, 2,416. Prevalent diseases in 1831, ague, pulmonary affections, &c.; 1832, ague, fever, &c.; 1833, influenza, cholera, &c. To give a more particular account would be obviously impossible.																																																																
Occasionally, in consequence of the distance of towns.	No.	Yes, sometimes by imposition; the cases are not numerous, and when discovered, are refused further relief from the public fund.																																																																
The medicines are paid for by the funds of the dispensary, and supplied by Mr. M'Namara, Druggist, in Fermoy.	By a druggist, who is paid out of the funds.	By Gosnell & Son, Apothecaries and Druggists, North Main-street, Cork.																																																																
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 81 7 5</td><td>£. 73 0 3</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>70 11 4</td><td>70 5 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>83 9 0</td><td>75 5 8</td></tr></table> Besides the above sums, there was 200 <i>l.</i> placed by Government at the disposal of the Board of Health for cholera expenses, and the Board is still about 20<i>l.</i> in debt.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 81 7 5	£. 73 0 3	1831 -	70 11 4	70 5 10	1832 -	83 9 0	75 5 8	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 358 13 0</td><td>£. 356 8 1</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.		£. 358 13 0	£. 356 8 1	<table><tr><td colspan="4">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 124 11 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>133 4 6</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>122 0 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="6">EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>£.</td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>34</td><td>39</td><td>43</td><td>16</td><td>7 11½</td></tr><tr><td>Liquidation of Debt</td><td>15</td><td>17</td><td>3</td><td>9 9</td><td>11 4½</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.				1831	-	-	£. 124 11 6	1832	-	-	133 4 6	1833	-	-	122 0 0	EXPENDITURE.							1831.	1832.	1833.				£.	£.	£.	s.	d.	Medicines	34	39	43	16	7 11½	Liquidation of Debt	15	17	3	9 9	11 4½
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																
1830 -	£. 81 7 5	£. 73 0 3																																																																
1831 -	70 11 4	70 5 10																																																																
1832 -	83 9 0	75 5 8																																																																
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																
	£. 358 13 0	£. 356 8 1																																																																
RECEIPT.																																																																		
1831	-	-	£. 124 11 6																																																															
1832	-	-	133 4 6																																																															
1833	-	-	122 0 0																																																															
EXPENDITURE.																																																																		
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																															
	£.	£.	£.	s.	d.																																																													
Medicines	34	39	43	16	7 11½																																																													
Liquidation of Debt	15	17	3	9 9	11 4½																																																													
Supported by private subscriptions and donations, also by presentments from the county of Cork.	By subscriptions, and presentments of the grand jury of the county of Cork.	By voluntary contributions, aided by an annual grant from the county Cork grand jury.																																																																
No.	No, but an increase of funds would be very desirable.	The funds of the institution are not sufficient to procure a proper nurse-tender, diet or drink. Previous to my appointment to the dispensary in the year 1828, the institution owed a sum of 80 <i>l.</i> to the druggist, it is now gradually clearing off that debt, the apothecary being discharged, and both duties being performed by myself.																																																																

MUNSTER—CORK.

Innishannon Dispensary.	Kanturk Dispensary.	Kildorrery Dispensary.																																																																																																				
Richard Corbett, Esq. M.D.	Gerard P. Barry, Esq. M.D.	Medical Attendant.																																																																																																				
The Innishannon Dispensary.	The Kanturk Dispensary; it is under my superintendence for four years, and I believe it has been established about 20 years.	Kildorrery Dispensary.																																																																																																				
Six parishes, and part of a seventh, all situate in the county of Cork.	Eight parishes, all in same county.	The parishes of Farihy, Mogeela, Kildorrery and Nathlash, also Carrigdownan.																																																																																																				
Kinsale, Ballinspittle, Bandon, Dunderrow, Ovens, Inniscarra.	Mallow (in which is the County Infirmary), Ballyclough, Buttevant, Glauntane, Millstreet, Newmarket and Freemount.	Doneraile, Mitchelstown and Glanworth.																																																																																																				
None.	There is no medical charity in my district.	None.																																																																																																				
I only attend the one above specified.	I attend only one, which is in the town I reside; my salary is 40 <i>l.</i> per annum; the apothecary's is 20 <i>l.</i> The dispensary is open for three days in the week, for three hours each day; patients unable to attend, are visited at their houses on the intervening days, within a circuit of three miles from the dispensary.	The Physician attends, and pays an assistant; he attends three days in the week at Glanworth.																																																																																																				
Most assuredly.	Certainly, in all cases of emergency, and at any hour, when the patient is in limited circumstances, though not recommended by a subscriber.	Whenever cases require it.																																																																																																				
I keep a registry of all cases attended, with the name, age, residence, disease, date of admission, and by whom recommended, and attach to each the result.	A report is laid before the grand jury, bearing an account of the age, disease, &c. &c. of each patient recommended by a subscriber. From the difficulty of paupers obtaining recommendations, owing to few subscribers residing in the town, such persons are prescribed for, but the names of such persons who are provided with tickets are alone recorded in the dispensary books.	A regular register is kept at the dispensary.																																																																																																				
4,338 cases. Each season seems to me to produce disease peculiar to itself; but the most general disease is dyspepsia, and various diseases of the stomach also prevailed; affections of the lungs and lining membrane of the chest (pleurisy) measles, hooping-cough, small-pox, simple fever, cholera, and many surgical cases; but not extensively, midwifery cases.	6,540; fevers, inflammations of the head, chest and abdominal cavity, venereal affections, midwifery cases, dislocations, fractures and surgical operations.	The number relieved within the last three years have been about 12,000; the general diseases in the district have been fever, pneumonia, dysentery, natural small-pox, influenzas, dyspepsia, and hepatitis. In 1833 cholera prevailed with fatal effect.																																																																																																				
It has occurred, and was becoming an abuse, until the committee of the dispensary within the last five years prevented it, by passing a resolution on the subject.	In some instances, though very rarely, all public institutions being unavoidably subject to a portion of abuse.	Scarcely ever, except in cases of peculiar emergency.																																																																																																				
By Mr. Harrington, Druggist, Cork, on the order of the physician, sanctioned by the committee.	The bill for medicine, previously to its being transmitted to the druggist, has the treasurer's signature affixed; the amount is discharged out of the funds in his hands.	Purchased for the use of the dispensary from the best druggist in Cork.																																																																																																				
Receipt and expenditure for three years, 355 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> The general heads of expenditure, physician's salary, porter's salary, house-rent, medicine, coal, &c. There was a deficiency in physician's salary in each of those years.	<table><tr><th colspan="4">RECEIPT.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£.93 18 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>83 15 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>93 8 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.271 2 2</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary, at 40<i>l.</i> p' annum</td><td>£.120</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Apothecary, at 20<i>l.</i></td><td>-</td><td>60</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent of Dispensary, at 7<i>l.</i> 7<i>s.</i> p' ann.,</td><td>22</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Druggist's Bill, including Stationery</td><td></td><td>69</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>and other incidental Expenses</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.271</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.				1831	-	-	£.93 18 11	1832	-	-	83 15 0	1833	-	-	93 8 3				£.271 2 2	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				Surgeon's Salary, at 40 <i>l.</i> p' annum	£.120	0	0	Apothecary, at 20 <i>l.</i>	-	60	0	Rent of Dispensary, at 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> p' ann.,	22	1	0	Druggist's Bill, including Stationery		69	1	and other incidental Expenses		-	2		£.271	2	2	<table><tr><th colspan="4">RECEIPT.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£.132 18 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>130 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>138 3 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.401 11 0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£.129</td><td>16</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>128</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>126</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.384</td><td>12</td><td>9½</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in hand</td><td>£.3</td><td>1</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto</td><td>-</td><td>5</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Ditto</td><td>-</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.				1830	-	-	£.132 18 0	1831	-	-	130 10 0	1832	-	-	138 3 0				£.401 11 0	EXPENDITURE.				1830	£.129	16	2	1831	-	128	3	1832	-	126	13		£.384	12	9½	Balance in hand	£.3	1	10	Ditto	-	5	8	Ditto	-	16	18
RECEIPT.																																																																																																						
1831	-	-	£.93 18 11																																																																																																			
1832	-	-	83 15 0																																																																																																			
1833	-	-	93 8 3																																																																																																			
			£.271 2 2																																																																																																			
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																						
Surgeon's Salary, at 40 <i>l.</i> p' annum	£.120	0	0																																																																																																			
Apothecary, at 20 <i>l.</i>	-	60	0																																																																																																			
Rent of Dispensary, at 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> p' ann.,	22	1	0																																																																																																			
Druggist's Bill, including Stationery		69	1																																																																																																			
and other incidental Expenses		-	2																																																																																																			
	£.271	2	2																																																																																																			
RECEIPT.																																																																																																						
1830	-	-	£.132 18 0																																																																																																			
1831	-	-	130 10 0																																																																																																			
1832	-	-	138 3 0																																																																																																			
			£.401 11 0																																																																																																			
EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																						
1830	£.129	16	2																																																																																																			
1831	-	128	3																																																																																																			
1832	-	126	13																																																																																																			
	£.384	12	9½																																																																																																			
Balance in hand	£.3	1	10																																																																																																			
Ditto	-	5	8																																																																																																			
Ditto	-	16	18																																																																																																			
It is supported by voluntary contributions, and a presentment off the county Cork only each year.	By private subscriptions collected from gentry resident in the vicinity, from non-residents possessing property here, when a sum similar in amount is obtained by grand jury presentment at spring assizes.	By private subscriptions, and by presentments from the grand jury of the county of Cork.																																																																																																				
I think hospital accommodation should be procured in every district, or an hospital for three or four contiguous districts, or if the funds would not admit of the former, and indeed in few instances I believe the expense could be afforded, a soup-shop and clothing-room might be provided; the clothing (bed-clothes particularly,) to be lent to the persons during disease. In my humble opinion, a great deal could be done for the alleviation of the poor suffering from disease, if the governors of dispensaries would lend more of their personal aid to the physician; but, unfortunately, there are numbers of persons whose benevolence extends merely to their giving their money, and never inquiring how it is expended.	The funds are too limited to support an infirmary capable of holding 12 beds, which should be attached to each dispensary. Under existing circumstances, I do not conceive the funds could be more appropriately applied for the relief of the poor.	No.																																																																																																				

MUNSTER—CORK.

Kilmore Dispensary.	Killeagh and Mount Uniacke Dispensary.	Kilworth Dispensary.
Charles Armstrong, Esq.	—	—
The Kilmore Dispensary.	The Killeagh and Mount Uniacke Dispensary, established 13th April 1832.	The dispensary which I attend is called the Kilworth Dispensary, is situated in the town of Kilworth, and was established in 1815.
One, situated in county of Cork.	Six parishes; namely, Killeagh, Clonpriest, Ardagh, Dangan, Ballamacody and Mogeela.	The district includes four parishes, all in the county Cork.
There is a dispensary in Skull, distant from that of Kilmore by nine or ten miles.	Castle Martyr Dispensary and private Hospital under Lord Shannon, Youghal Hospital and Dispensary, Middleton Hospital and Dispensary, Cloyne Dispensary.	There are the Fermoy, Mitchelstown, Glanworth and Rathcormac, within ten miles.
None.	There is no other dispensary or hospital in my district.	There is not a second dispensary in this district, and the County Infirmary is 15 miles distant.
I attend only one dispensary, adjoining which I reside. Whatever funds remain in the treasurer's hands after the different expenses are paid, are given as my salary; this may be 85 <i>l.</i> for the year; but of this I am not certain.	I merely attend the dispensary to which I am attached, and receive 100 <i>l.</i> annually	I attend but one dispensary, and receive but 60 <i>l.</i> per annum for a daily attendance of four hours and upwards.
I do, when called on by a subscriber; but if a person be recommended who I believe, from circumstances, is not an object for dispensary relief, I can represent the thing to the committee, who are always anxious to prevent abuses.	I consider it my duty to attend personally all cases, both medical and surgical.	I consider it my duty to give personal attendance in all cases, the urgency of which is stated in the ticket of recommendation.
Yes.	There is in the dispensary a register of all persons applying for advice, but the result of cases is not easily ascertained, the institution being a new one.	A registry is kept of all cases, their treatment and result.
The dispensary is in being only a year and a half; I have been connected with it for six months, during which time 1,090 persons have received medical aid, the majority of which were of an ophthalmic, cutaneous and dyspeptic nature.	The institution has only been established for one year and seven months, during which period 1,594 persons have received advice and medicine.	Upwards of 4,000 <i>l.</i> patients have been attended in the last three years; but I cannot in this space furnish a general statement of the diseases.
I think not, the subscribers being very particular in recommending none but those who are objects of charity.	No person, by the rules of the charity, is allowed to receive advice or medicine, except paupers.	Persons fully able to purchase medicines and fee a medical man are too frequently recommended to this charity; dispensaries are in this particular shamefully abused.
By a druggist resident in Cork, who furnishes medicines on the order of the medical attendant of the dispensary.	By the order of the medical attendant, from Mr. Harrington, Druggist, Cork; the account is furnished to the committee.	Medicines are procured by the dispensary committee from a druggist in Cork.
—	Amount of Receipts for 1832, £.177 0 0 Amount of Expenditure; viz. for Medicines, Salary to } 158 17 6 ½ Physician, Rents, &c. - } The accounts for the current year (1833) not yet closed.	Annual Receipt and Expenditure - £.100 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary - - - - £.60 Medicine about - - - - 30 Rent - - - - 10
By private subscription, and presentment from county of Cork alone.	By private subscription, and presentment from Cork only.	It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and presentments from the grand jury of the county of Cork only.
I cannot.	The funds of the charity are so small, that I do not know how they could be more advantageously applied; would they permit, an hospital would be a decided advantage.	I cannot imagine how the trifling funds allowed for the support of this institution could be more efficiently applied for the relief of the poor; but I would suggest the utility of compelling grand juries to present funds for the support of a small fever house in this district (having a population of 9,000), with one small ward for surgical accidents.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Kinnalea Dispensary.	Kinnataloon Dispensary.	Macroon Dispensary.																																													
Thomas Daunt, Esq. Medical Officer.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	W. Furlong, Esq. M.D.																																													
Kinnalea Dispensary, established in 1817, for the relief of those who are unable to pay for medicine.	Kinnataloon Baronial Dispensary, established in the year 1825.	Macroon District Dispensary, established in 1813.																																													
Six, and part of two more, viz. Noughoval, Kenmare, Kilmanogue, Ballyfoil, Ballyfeard, Tracton, part of Cullen, and Ballymartle.	Six, all in the county of Cork.	Seven entire large and populous parishes, and nearly half of four others, all in the county of Cork, and Baronies of East and West Muskerry.																																													
Kinsale, Innishannon, Carrigaline, Balindrassig.	Three in the county of Cork; viz., Fermoy, a fever-house and dispensary; Rathcormac, a dispensary, and Watergrass hill, a dispensary; and three in the county Waterford, viz., Lismore, a fever-house and dispensary; Tallow, a fever-house and dispensary; and Ballyduff, a dispensary.	Crookstown Dispensary, between Macroon and Bandon, and Magourney Dispensary, between Macroon and Cork.																																													
None other.	None; the dispensary I have charge of is the only institution of the kind in the barony.	There is not.																																													
I attend but the one; three days in the week for giving out medicine, the other days for visiting those who are unable to attend. I reside at the dispensary; salary 60 <i>l</i> .	One only; distance from my residence less than a quarter of a mile; salary 100 guineas a year; attendance three days in the week for dispensing medicine, and every day for visiting patients at their own houses who are unable to attend at the dispensary.	I do not; I attend at the dispensary at Macroon three days each week, and visit patients requiring assistance every day called upon; my salary is 80 <i>l</i> . a year.																																													
I do.	Invariably.	I consider it my duty to attend all cases of midwifery, and all cases of acute disease, at the residence of the patient.																																													
There is a return which is made half-yearly of the cured, dead and those on the list.	Yes, the application is filed, and the name, age, residence, date of admission, disease and treatment of the patient registered; the result is generally favourable.	A separate register of cases requiring to be visited is not kept; but a correct list of all patients recommended to the dispensary is kept, with the result, as far as so extended a district will allow.																																													
About 820 each year.	<table><tr><th>Years.</th><th>No. of Applications.</th><th colspan="2">Medical Cases</th><th>Surgical.</th><th>Female and Midwifery.</th><th>Died.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Fevers.</th><th>Other Diseases.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>2,447</td><td>587</td><td>1,534</td><td>253</td><td>59</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>3,062</td><td>650</td><td>2,041</td><td>299</td><td>53</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>*1832</td><td>3,361</td><td>476</td><td>2,707</td><td>104</td><td>61</td><td>13</td></tr></table> * The greater number of medical cases this year is to be attributed to the prevalence of an epidemic influenza, and consequent comparative absence of febrile and other complaints; a remark, which observation and experience will prove to be founded on fact.	Years.	No. of Applications.	Medical Cases		Surgical.	Female and Midwifery.	Died.			Fevers.	Other Diseases.				1830	2,447	587	1,534	253	59	14	1831	3,062	650	2,041	299	53	19	*1832	3,361	476	2,707	104	61	13	The number of patients admitted on subscribers' tickets for the last three years amounts to 9,621; about 2,000 more have been relieved without recommendation. The general cases are, midwifery, fever, pneumonia, stomach diseases, infantile, and cutaneous affections; in surgery, wounds, bruises and fractures.										
Years.	No. of Applications.	Medical Cases		Surgical.	Female and Midwifery.	Died.																																									
		Fevers.	Other Diseases.																																												
1830	2,447	587	1,534	253	59	14																																									
1831	3,062	650	2,041	299	53	19																																									
*1832	3,361	476	2,707	104	61	13																																									
By the rules of the dispensary, those who are able to pay do not get medicine there.	It has happened, by subscribers (I believe) having been imposed upon.	It frequently occurs, the medical attendant not being allowed the power of refusing aid to such.																																													
Out of the funds of the charity.	By Mr. Dargavill, Apothecary and Druggist, Cork, upon my order, by authority of the committee.	The medicines are of the very best class, and supplied from a respectable druggist, on an order signed by the treasurer.																																													
About 70 <i>l</i> . each year expended in salary, medicines, messengers, paper and stamp for grand jury grant, &c.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>105 0 0</td><td>105 0 0</td><td>105 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>47 2 1</td><td>40 7 3½</td><td>42 6 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Man in care of Dispensary</td><td>2 0 0</td><td>2 0 0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Coal</td><td>1 0 6</td><td>1 2 0</td><td>1 0 6</td></tr></table>	EXPENDITURE.				1830.	1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salary	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0	Medicine	47 2 1	40 7 3½	42 6 5½	Man in care of Dispensary	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Coal	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 0 6	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th>Subscriptions.</th><th>Presentments.</th><th></th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - 123 12 6</td><td>105 0 0</td><td>226 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 123 7 6</td><td>105 0 0</td><td>228 7 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 105 8 0</td><td>87 0 0</td><td>220 9 3</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Physician's Salary, 80<i>l</i>. per annum; Apothecary, 40<i>l</i>.; Rent of House, 20<i>l</i>.; Druggist's Bill varies generally from about 65<i>l</i>. to 70<i>l</i>. Sundry articles are purchased at a lower price than a druggist would sell them at.	Receipt.		Expenditure.	Subscriptions.	Presentments.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1830 - 123 12 6	105 0 0	226 12 6	1831 - 123 7 6	105 0 0	228 7 6	1832 - 105 8 0	87 0 0	220 9 3
EXPENDITURE.																																															
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																												
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																												
Salary	105 0 0	105 0 0	105 0 0																																												
Medicine	47 2 1	40 7 3½	42 6 5½																																												
Man in care of Dispensary	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0																																												
Coal	1 0 6	1 2 0	1 0 6																																												
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																													
Subscriptions.	Presentments.																																														
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																													
1830 - 123 12 6	105 0 0	226 12 6																																													
1831 - 123 7 6	105 0 0	228 7 6																																													
1832 - 105 8 0	87 0 0	220 9 3																																													
By subscriptions, and also a presentment.	By private subscriptions, and grand jury presentments from the county Cork only.	By private subscriptions, and by presentments at summer assizes on the county of Cork only.																																													
I cannot do so.	The committee are of opinion that no alteration can be for the better.	The funds of the Macroon Dispensary being barely adequate to carry on the institution, I do not conceive any other distribution of them could be made.																																													

take place; but I am clearly convinced, that were a fever hospital or small local infirmary attached to the dispensary, much good would result, and many lives be saved. The grand jury of the county Cork have for some years assumed the power of only granting what sums they please in aid of dispensaries, instead of, as formerly, giving a sum equal to the amount of subscriptions received.

take place; but I am clearly convinced, that were a fever hospital or small local infirmary attached to the dispensary, much good would result, and many lives be saved. The grand jury of the county Cork have for some years assumed the power of only granting what sums they please in aid of dispensaries, instead of, as formerly, giving a sum equal to the amount of subscriptions received.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Magourney Dispensary.	Millstreet Dispensary.	Ovens Dispensary.																																																																							
Thomas Godfrey, Esq., M.D.	Thomas Cudmore, Esq. Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																																							
Magourney Dispensary, established the 12th February 1825; Donoughmore Dispensary, established the 3d December 1819. The object of each ought to be to relieve the necessitous poor, labouring under any complaint requiring medical or surgical assistance.	Millstreet Dispensary, established about 30 years ago, and no other.	Ovens Dispensary, established in the year 1817.																																																																							
Magourney, part of Aghabologue and Donoughmore, in the same county.	Five parishes, all in the county of Cork, with the exception of part of one, which is in the county of Kerry.	Union of Athnowen and Kilnaglory, Desertmore, portions of Kilbonane, Aglish, St. Barry's, Carrigrohane, all in the county of Cork.																																																																							
Inniscarra Dispensary, six miles; Macroom, seven miles.	There is none.	A military hospital at Ballincollig, dispensaries at Inniscarra, Innishannon, Ballindrassig, Crookstown and Magourney; and public hospitals at Cork and Bandon, all within ten miles of the Ovens dispensary.																																																																							
No internal accommodation for patients nearer than Cork or Mallow; and since my appointment to those institutions, do not recollect of any case being sent to either; two or three cases of lunacy were sent to the Lunatic Asylum.	There is no hospital or infirmary within the district.	None.																																																																							
I attend two dispensaries. The Magourney on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, about 100 yards from my residence; salary 50 guineas per year. The Donoughmore, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, three miles distant from my residence; salary 70 <i>l.</i> a year.	Superintendent is attached to Millstreet Dispensary only.	No.																																																																							
Most certainly to all such as cannot afford a fee, within my district.	I do, when called upon by a subscriber, for paupers alone.	Yes.																																																																							
Yes; the name, age, place of abode, by whom recommended, and the disease, is registered. After being booked in this manner, he is not again put on the entry book, except he should get, on a future occasion, a return of the complaint, or be affected with some other disease. In one of the institutions of which I have charge, there is an entry and prescription book; in the former, the patient is only once entered; in the latter, on every occasion that medicines are ordered, and also the medicines prescribed.	There is a register kept for the purposes stated in this query.	Yes.																																																																							
From the 5th of January 1830 to 1st of January 1833, number on entry book 1,939; of those, some were cases of fever, measles, cutaneous, midwifery, surgical accidents, affections of the eye, stomach, abdominal, uterine affections, &c. &c.; also a few cases of Asiatic cholera.	1831 - - - 989 1832 - - - 1,016 1833 - - - 995 ----- 3,000 ----- Fevers, pectoral complaints, &c. &c. &c.	—																																																																							
It does.	In some few cases, through inadvertency.	Such cases do occur, but the practice is contrary to the rules of the institution.																																																																							
At the Magourney Dispensary, partly by Mr. Gosnell; at the Donoughmore, by Mr. Hayes.	Hitherto by superintendent; henceforward by treasurer.	By a druggist in the city of Cork.																																																																							
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>£.70 0 0</td><td>£.70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>88 12 0</td><td>88 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - -</td><td>80 8 6</td><td>—</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's Salary -</td><td>£.45 0 0</td><td>65 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - -</td><td>17 0 0</td><td>16 17 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - - - -</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - - - -</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>3 7 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - -	£.70 0 0	£.70 0 0	1832 - -	88 12 0	88 12 0	1833 - -	80 8 6	—		1831.	1832.	Physician's Salary -	£.45 0 0	65 8 0	Medicines - - -	17 0 0	16 17 0	Rent - - - - -	3 0 0	3 0 0	Sundries - - - -	5 0 0	3 7 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>£.87 16 0</td><td>£.84 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>87 3 1</td><td>83 2 8</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - -</td><td>114 18 9</td><td>101 6 10</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Rent, medicines, and salary to superintendent.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - -	£.87 16 0	£.84 14 0	1832 - -	87 3 1	83 2 8	1833 - -	114 18 9	101 6 10	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - -</td><td>£.130 4 0</td><td>£.130 7 9</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>119 10 0</td><td>119 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>141 9 5½</td><td>141 9 5½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - £.</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>30 3 0</td><td>19 4 10½</td><td>41 4 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - -</td><td>20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Stamps - -</td><td>0 4 9½</td><td>0 5 1½</td><td>0 5 1½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - -	£.130 4 0	£.130 7 9	1831 - -	119 10 0	119 10 0	1832 - -	141 9 5½	141 9 5½		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary - £.	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	Medicine -	30 3 0	19 4 10½	41 4 4	Rent - - -	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Stamps - -	0 4 9½	0 5 1½	0 5 1½
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																							
1831 - -	£.70 0 0	£.70 0 0																																																																							
1832 - -	88 12 0	88 12 0																																																																							
1833 - -	80 8 6	—																																																																							
	1831.	1832.																																																																							
Physician's Salary -	£.45 0 0	65 8 0																																																																							
Medicines - - -	17 0 0	16 17 0																																																																							
Rent - - - - -	3 0 0	3 0 0																																																																							
Sundries - - - -	5 0 0	3 7 0																																																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																							
1831 - -	£.87 16 0	£.84 14 0																																																																							
1832 - -	87 3 1	83 2 8																																																																							
1833 - -	114 18 9	101 6 10																																																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																							
1830 - -	£.130 4 0	£.130 7 9																																																																							
1831 - -	119 10 0	119 10 0																																																																							
1832 - -	141 9 5½	141 9 5½																																																																							
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																						
Salary - £.	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0																																																																						
Medicine -	30 3 0	19 4 10½	41 4 4																																																																						
Rent - - -	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0																																																																						
Stamps - -	0 4 9½	0 5 1½	0 5 1½																																																																						
By voluntary subscription, and presentment, obtained in one county.	By private subscriptions, and presentments from the grand jury of the county of Cork.	By presentments from the county, and private subscriptions. We have some very small parishes, and portions of others contributing, some, nothing, and others very little to the maintenance of the dispensary.																																																																							
As those institutions are supported at present, I cannot. The funds are generally very insufficient for the support of them, and while only the humane subscribe, those who often have the largest numbers of paupers on their estates give nothing. The opulent often give a tacit refusal of their mite, while the worthy rector of a parish, in some instances, does not give a shilling, although he may have over 1,000 <i>l.</i> a year under the tithe composition.	By attaching an hospital or infirmary to the dispensary, thereby bringing persons infected under the immediate care of the superintendent, preventing the extension of disease. effects for the alleviation of disease amongst the poor of the district, has been upheld, with the aid of grand jury presentment, by subscriptions of the clergy, resident gentry and farmers, unassisted, however, by the non-resident proprietors, with a few honourable exceptions.	We know of no alteration that could be made for the better, under existing circumstances, viz. paucity of funds, &c. We cannot close this report without observing, that this institution, which has been carried on for the last sixteen years with the best																																																																							

MUNSTER—CORK.

Passage and Monkstown Dispensary.	Rathcormac and Castlelyons Dispensary.	Rosscarberry Dispensary.																																																																																																																					
	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Thomas Fitzgibbon, Esq., Surgeon.																																																																																																																					
The Passage and Monkstown Dispensary. Attempts have been made lately to separate them, but without effect, the population of Monkstown rapidly increasing; established in 1812.	Rathcormac and Castle Lyons Dispensary, for affording medical attendance and medicine gratuitously to the poor; established for the Rathcormac district about the year 1817, and Castle Lyons was added to it in the year 1827.	The Rosscarberry Dispensary. No other medical charitable institution here; established as close as I can discover, 21 years; said to be one of the first instituted in county Cork.																																																																																																																					
Two parishes in the same county, and part of another in the same.	Rathcormac, Castle Lyons and Gortroe. the dispensaries of Glandore and Clonakilty; but subscribers recommending according to pleasure, you are often carried into neighbouring districts.	There are three parishes, Ross, Castle Ventry and Rathbarry, wholly dependent on this institution, and parts of three other parishes; viz. Kilmacabea, Kilfaugnanbeg and Kilkeranmore, conjointly with the dispensaries of Glandore and Clonakilty; but subscribers recommending according to pleasure, you are often carried into neighbouring districts.																																																																																																																					
In the south, within seven miles, is Cork and its hospitals, dispensaries, &c. &c., Carrigaline, Douglas, Ballindrassig; in the north, Glanmire, Cove, Middleton.	A dispensary and fever hospital at Fermoy, a dispensary at Watergrasshill, and one at Glenville.	The dispensary of Clonakilty within 6½ miles; Glandore, 6 miles; Dunmanway, 9 miles; Skibbereen, 10 miles.																																																																																																																					
There are no hospitals or dispensaries in my district, except the one already named.	No other dispensary or infirmary in the district. A fever hospital is now being built for the district.	None.																																																																																																																					
I only attend one daily, and the salary varies from 60 <i>l.</i> to 80 <i>l.</i> sterling a year, according to the subscriptions received.	No other. I reside in Rathcormac, and attend there three days in the week, and attend two days at the branch of the same institution, in Castle Lyons, being two miles distant. No separate salary.	But the one named at Query 1; salary, 50 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance daily from 8 to 11 o'clock, A. M., Sundays excepted; but all sudden illness or labour cases attended to any day or hour of day or night.																																																																																																																					
I do.	I do not consider it my duty to attend, except in urgent cases, without a note of recommendation from a subscriber to the institution.	Whenever it is directed by special visiting ticket of a subscriber, and always without such ticket in case of sudden illness, accident, wound or labour.																																																																																																																					
Their name, residence, disease, and recommendation, are daily entered on the books of the institution.	A register is kept of all applying, in which the name, residence, age, disease, and the subscriber recommending, are entered. Those not able to come to the dispensary are attended at their own houses; the rest are prescribed for and supplied with medicines at the dispensary.	Such has been the case for the 11 years the subscriber has held the situation.																																																																																																																					
About 3,800 afflicted with various diseases, too long to enumerate.	From 1st July 1820 to 1st July 1831, 1,809 were relieved; 1831, 2,209; 1832, 1,630. The diseases various; fever averaged about 80 cases annually in the district; thoracic diseases over 200; gastric, 140.	<table><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3,458</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3,046</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3,334</td></tr></table> The limits here are too small to enter into such minute statements; they used to be made half yearly to the grand jury, but were unattended to.	1831	-	-	-	3,458	1832	-	-	-	3,046	1833	-	-	-	3,334																																																																																																						
1831	-	-	-	3,458																																																																																																																			
1832	-	-	-	3,046																																																																																																																			
1833	-	-	-	3,334																																																																																																																			
Very seldom.	Occasionally. farmers, &c. would sooner see their friends die, than pay a doctor a moderate fee, and that they do it purely from charity to the sufferers.	Repeatedly, and by the admission of the subscribers; but they state as their reason, that the better																																																																																																																					
By contract from druggists in Cork, and afterwards compounded at the dispensary.	Medicines are principally obtained at Mr. Harrington's, Druggist, Cork. Some are made at the institution.	By a druggist in Cork, on the order of the medical man, who has a discretionary power of ordering what he may require. It should be remarked that the druggist is an annual subscriber to the charity.																																																																																																																					
The whole receipts, disbursements, &c. are regularly entered in the book, and amount to about 100 <i>l.</i> sterling yearly.	<table><tr><th></th><th>Annual Grand Jury Presentm.</th><th>Subscriptions.</th><th>Total Amount of Receipts.</th><th>Physician & Assistant's Salary.</th><th>Medicine.</th><th>House-rent.</th><th>Stamps, Postage, &c. &c.</th><th>Total Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>£. s.</td><td>£. s.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£.</td><td>£.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s.</td></tr><tr><td>*1830-31</td><td>70</td><td>99 11</td><td>169 11</td><td>119 2 4</td><td>35</td><td>12</td><td>3 8 8</td><td>169 11</td></tr><tr><td>1831-32</td><td>70</td><td>99 13</td><td>169 13</td><td>120 6 8</td><td>35</td><td>12</td><td>1 6 4½</td><td>169 13</td></tr><tr><td>1832-33</td><td>70</td><td>88 12</td><td>188 12</td><td>111 8 9½</td><td>35</td><td>12</td><td>0 6 4</td><td>188 12</td></tr></table> * The accounts are annually made up on the 1st of July. † Medicine was supplied for this sum, by the attending physician; but by the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence of Charitable Institutions, this system has been given up, and the medicines are now obtained from Cork on account of the dispensary.		Annual Grand Jury Presentm.	Subscriptions.	Total Amount of Receipts.	Physician & Assistant's Salary.	Medicine.	House-rent.	Stamps, Postage, &c. &c.	Total Expenditure.		£.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	*1830-31	70	99 11	169 11	119 2 4	35	12	3 8 8	169 11	1831-32	70	99 13	169 13	120 6 8	35	12	1 6 4½	169 13	1832-33	70	88 12	188 12	111 8 9½	35	12	0 6 4	188 12	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3"></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance -</td><td>£. 32 3 5</td><td>19 11 1½</td><td></td><td>9 19 2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>54 5 0</td><td>61 19 6</td><td></td><td>56 17 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>54 5 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td></td><td>54 0 0</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th><th colspan="3"></th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>£. s. d. 71 0 0</td><td>71 0 0</td><td></td><td>62 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>30 19 10½</td><td>21 9 11</td><td></td><td>25 12 7½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>10 10 0</td><td>10 10 0</td><td></td><td>10 10 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fuel -</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>5 0 0</td><td></td><td>5 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sundries -</td><td>3 12 3</td><td>13 11 6½</td><td></td><td>5 7 5</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.							1830.	1831.		1831.	1832.	Balance -	£. 32 3 5	19 11 1½		9 19 2		Subscriptions	54 5 0	61 19 6		56 17 6		Presentment	54 5 0	50 0 0		54 0 0		Expenditure.							1830.	1831.		1831.	1832.	Salary -	£. s. d. 71 0 0	71 0 0		62 0 0		Medicine -	30 19 10½	21 9 11		25 12 7½		Rent -	10 10 0	10 10 0		10 10 0		Fuel -	5 0 0	5 0 0		5 0 0		Sundries -	3 12 3	13 11 6½		5 7 5	
	Annual Grand Jury Presentm.	Subscriptions.	Total Amount of Receipts.	Physician & Assistant's Salary.	Medicine.	House-rent.	Stamps, Postage, &c. &c.	Total Expenditure.																																																																																																															
	£.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s.																																																																																																															
*1830-31	70	99 11	169 11	119 2 4	35	12	3 8 8	169 11																																																																																																															
1831-32	70	99 13	169 13	120 6 8	35	12	1 6 4½	169 13																																																																																																															
1832-33	70	88 12	188 12	111 8 9½	35	12	0 6 4	188 12																																																																																																															
Receipt.																																																																																																																							
	1830.	1831.		1831.	1832.																																																																																																																		
Balance -	£. 32 3 5	19 11 1½		9 19 2																																																																																																																			
Subscriptions	54 5 0	61 19 6		56 17 6																																																																																																																			
Presentment	54 5 0	50 0 0		54 0 0																																																																																																																			
Expenditure.																																																																																																																							
	1830.	1831.		1831.	1832.																																																																																																																		
Salary -	£. s. d. 71 0 0	71 0 0		62 0 0																																																																																																																			
Medicine -	30 19 10½	21 9 11		25 12 7½																																																																																																																			
Rent -	10 10 0	10 10 0		10 10 0																																																																																																																			
Fuel -	5 0 0	5 0 0		5 0 0																																																																																																																			
Sundries -	3 12 3	13 11 6½		5 7 5																																																																																																																			
By presentments from the county grand jury of Cork, and voluntary contributions.	Supported by voluntary contributions, and by an annual presentment from the grand jury of the county of Cork.	By voluntary contribution in part, and partly by grand jury presentment.																																																																																																																					
I cannot.	Not with the present funds, but with a small addition to the present means, I conceive where the medical man and medicines are paid for, with an hospital built, a very useful institution may be supported at a very trifling additional expense to the community.	Not with the present state of funds. If the grand jury were a little more liberal, from four to six beds might be added to each dispensary, for accidents and non-contagious medical and surgical cases, by which means attendance might be paid that never would be afforded at their own homes; small fever houses too would be a blessing.																																																																																																																					

MUNSTER—CORK.

Skull Dispensary.	Skibbereen Dispensary.	Timoleague Dispensary.																																								
—	A. M ^c Carthy, Esq., M. D.	The Committee.																																								
Skull Dispensary, established July 1833.	The Skibbereen Dispensary. No other institution.	Timoleague Dispensary, established A. D. 1822, for the medical relief of the poor. This is the only one.																																								
Two entire parishes, and a portion of two others, all in the same county.	Eleven parishes, all in one county and barony.	There are nine parishes, and part of a tenth, all in the same county and riding.																																								
Kilmoe Dispensary.	There are three dispensaries within 10 miles; Glandore, Skull and Ross.	There is the Bandon Dispensary and Fever Hospital, Clonakilty Dispensary, and Ballinspittle Dispensary.																																								
No hospital or infirmary in the district.	There is no infirmary in my district.	There is no other dispensary within the district.																																								
No other dispensary. Five days' attendance; two at the village of Skull, and three at Ballydehob, 4 miles distant. Salary for the past year, 75 <i>l</i> .	I attend but the Skibbereen Dispensary, at which there is daily attendance from 10 to 1 o'clock, forenoon, by me, as physician, and by the apothecary. We visit a district of 12 miles. Physician's salary, 55 <i>l</i> . per annum; apothecary's salary, 30 <i>l</i> . per annum.	I attend no other medical institution; my salary is stated in reply to query 11.																																								
Yes.	I consider it my duty in all cases to afford aid to the sick poor in my district.	I do, in compliance with the regulations of this dispensary.																																								
Yes.	There is a regular registry, with a case book, detailing the age, residence, name of disease, treatment, and circumstances of each case admitted.	A registry is kept of all cases where applications have been made for aid, governors' tickets always filed, and the cases attended with good effect in general.																																								
The number relieved since July 1833 amount, to this period, to several thousand.	The total number of admissions for the last three years amount to 7,210. 1830 - - - - - 2,645 1831 - - - - - 2,326 1832 - - - - - 2,239	The number of persons relieved within the last three years (viz. 1830, 1831 and 1832) amount to 7,680. The usual diseases were, viz. typhus and others, cerebral, pectoral, abdominal, eruptive, cutaneous, ophthalmic, midwifery, vaccinated, and surgical accidents, &c. &c. &c.																																								
It does occur.	The poverty of the people in this district is so widely extended, that I meet no applications for relief that are not objects for the charity.	No persons are entitled to gratuitous aid, who are considered in circumstances able to pay for medical advice.																																								
By the committee, from a druggist.	The medicines are of the best quality, and supplied by Mr. John J. Hayes, Druggist and Chemist, of Cork. All orders for medicine are vouched by the committee.	By an order from the treasurer to a druggist appointed by the committee to this dispensary.																																								
	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>£. 152 5 0</td><td>£. 182 9 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>- 146 19 0</td><td>- 149 9 3</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - -</td><td>- 160 19 6</td><td>- 124 6 1½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - -	£. 152 5 0	£. 182 9 3	1832 - -	- 146 19 0	- 149 9 3	1833 - -	- 160 19 6	- 124 6 1½	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 121 6 2</td><td>£. 121 6 2</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>- 140 10 0</td><td>- 140 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>- 140 10 0</td><td>- 140 10 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>£. 80 10 10</td><td>93 13 4</td><td>93 6 8</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>31 0 0</td><td>37 5 10½</td><td>40 12 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries -</td><td>9 15 4</td><td>9 10 9½</td><td>6 0 6</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 121 6 2	£. 121 6 2	1831 -	- 140 10 0	- 140 10 0	1832 -	- 140 10 0	- 140 10 0		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary -	£. 80 10 10	93 13 4	93 6 8	Medicine -	31 0 0	37 5 10½	40 12 0	Sundries -	9 15 4	9 10 9½	6 0 6
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																								
1831 - -	£. 152 5 0	£. 182 9 3																																								
1832 - -	- 146 19 0	- 149 9 3																																								
1833 - -	- 160 19 6	- 124 6 1½																																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																								
1830 -	£. 121 6 2	£. 121 6 2																																								
1831 -	- 140 10 0	- 140 10 0																																								
1832 -	- 140 10 0	- 140 10 0																																								
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																							
Salary -	£. 80 10 10	93 13 4	93 6 8																																							
Medicine -	31 0 0	37 5 10½	40 12 0																																							
Sundries -	9 15 4	9 10 9½	6 0 6																																							
By subscription, and presentment from one county.	By voluntary subscription, by an annual grand jury presentment from one county, and fines from petty sessions.	Supported half by voluntary subscriptions, and half by grand jury presentment, from same county.																																								
The funds are so very small, that they could not be altered for the better. A few beds attached to each dispensary, with proportionate funds, would make them most efficient.		We cannot suggest any alteration with our present limited means, but we do consider that other and more nutritious food would be beneficial to the sick and convalescents, if our funds admitted of it.																																								

MUNSTER—KERRY.

Ballylongford Dispensary.	Cahirseveen Dispensary.	Castleisland Dispensary.																																				
John Poyntz, Esq.	James Barry, Esq., M. D.	Philip O'Leary, Esq., M. D.																																				
Ballylongford Dispensary, the only one under my care; established 1st July 1833, for affording medical aid to the poor of the neighbourhood.	There is only one dispensary under my care, called the Cahirseveen Dispensary, established in 1816, for the purpose of supplying the sick poor of this district with medicines and advice gratuitously.	Only one institution under my care, the Castle island Dispensary, established in the year 1824.																																				
Two extensive parishes, 10 miles by 4, both in this county.	Seven parishes, all in county Kerry, comprising a vast distance of mountainous country, with a population of over 27,000 souls, and not a single resident proprietor.	The district comprehends the union of Castleisland, comprising the parishes of Castleisland, Ballylinculane, Dysart, and Killentierna; the parishes of Ballymacelligot; Currans; Molahiffe, and Brosna; all in the same county.																																				
There are three dispensaries within the distance mentioned in this query; one 4 miles east of this, on the verge of the county, 3 miles beyond which, in the neighbouring county, is the second; the third lies 7 miles west of this, in a very populous district.	Only one dispensary, and that in an island (Valentia).	None.																																				
There is no charitable institution of any kind in this district but the dispensary. There is no hospital or infirmary nearer than the shire town of the county, a circumstance much to be lamented. A fever hospital is much wanted.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary at present, but there is being built here an hospital, by private subscriptions, to which the dispensary will be attached, when finished.	No.																																				
I attend but one dispensary, which is open two days in the week; but urgent cases are attended at all times. My salary only 40 <i>l.</i> per annum, and have to provide a house for dispensing medicine.	I only attend one dispensary, part of the district attached to which is in the barony of Dunkerron, and over 16 miles from my residence, for which I receive a salary of 100 <i>l.</i> a year, for my own personal attendance, the compounding of the medicines, and the rent of the dispensary house, and attend every day.	I do not.																																				
Decidedly, in all urgent cases, and at all hours.	I am only required, by the dispensary rules, to visit cases within a certain distance (4 miles) of me; but whenever I am applied to by any subscriber, or person appointed by a subscriber to recommend patients, to visit in the most remote part of my district, I always attend.	By a resolution of dispensary committee, I am bound to dispense advice and medicine gratis, three days in the week, at the dispensary, and to visit patients residing within two or three miles, always requiring a subscriber's certificate of the individual's poverty. But in cases of necessity, I never confine myself to time or distance, nor do I require a certificate when I am personally cognizant of the person's circumstances.																																				
Yes, not only of particular cases, but of all recommended for relief, which, on reference to the registry, I find have been attended generally with a favourable result.	There is no register kept, but every recommendation is attended to, and persons known to me to be real objects are also attended to, without any other recommendation.	It was kept the two first years, with patient's name, disease, prescription, but not the result. It was found subsequently to take so much time as to interfere with the more important duties of the establishment, and consequently given up, with the exception of an account of the number of patients.																																				
This dispensary being established not more than six months, I give the number (170) admitted for relief within that period. The number of applicants are gradually increasing.	I am sure from four to five thousand persons are annually relieved.	The medical attendants, from a constant system of numbering the prescriptions issued on the days of attendance, calculate that over 5,000 persons receive advice at the institution annually, exclusive of those attended at their own houses, the number of whom cannot be well ascertained. The prevailing diseases are, cutaneous diseases of every description, probably arising from the great extent of wet mountain land comprehended in the district; also diseases of the digestive organs, probably arising from deficient and unwholesome food, and acute diseases, arising from want of necessary clothing.																																				
It does, but less frequently in this than in any other charity I know, or have been connected with.	I have no doubt but persons who could pay for medicines and advice are frequently recommended for gratuitous aid.	In some instances it has certainly occurred, but, I am happy to say, not often.																																				
By the committee, who purchase them where they can get them best and cheapest.	The treasurer to the dispensary sends to a druggist in Cork for any medicines I require, and I have them compounded under my own inspection.	By order of the treasurer, from a druggist in Cork, the medical attendant giving in a catalogue of what he deems necessary.																																				
This dispensary being established only six months, I give the amount of receipts and current expenditure for this year; that is, to 1st July 1834. <table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>Subscription £. 50 0 0</td><td>Salary - £. 50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>County grant - 20 0 0</td><td>Medicines - 20 0 0</td></tr><tr><td><u>£. 70 0 0</u></td><td><u>£. 70 0 0</u></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	Subscription £. 50 0 0	Salary - £. 50 0 0	County grant - 20 0 0	Medicines - 20 0 0	<u>£. 70 0 0</u>	<u>£. 70 0 0</u>	The subscriptions and presentment varied from 150<i>l.</i> to 160<i>l.</i> for each of the three last years, and the expenditure to something about the same; that is, for my attendance, compounding medicines, and house-rent, 100<i>l.</i> a year; medicines and other necessities, from 50<i>l.</i> to 60<i>l.</i>	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 143 12 9</td><td>£. 143 12 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - 163 2 8</td><td>163 2 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 160 19 8</td><td>160 19 8</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- £. 92 1 2½</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 46 15 4</td><td>51 15 8½</td><td>39 17 3</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- 4 15 9½</td><td>11 6 11½</td><td>21 2 5</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 143 12 9	£. 143 12 4	1831	- - 163 2 8	163 2 8	1832	- - 160 19 8	160 19 8		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary	- £. 92 1 2½	100 0 0	100 0 0	Medicine	- 46 15 4	51 15 8½	39 17 3	Sundries	- 4 15 9½	11 6 11½	21 2 5
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
Subscription £. 50 0 0	Salary - £. 50 0 0																																					
County grant - 20 0 0	Medicines - 20 0 0																																					
<u>£. 70 0 0</u>	<u>£. 70 0 0</u>																																					
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1830	- £. 143 12 9	£. 143 12 4																																				
1831	- - 163 2 8	163 2 8																																				
1832	- - 160 19 8	160 19 8																																				
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																			
Salary	- £. 92 1 2½	100 0 0	100 0 0																																			
Medicine	- 46 15 4	51 15 8½	39 17 3																																			
Sundries	- 4 15 9½	11 6 11½	21 2 5																																			
By private subscriptions to a small amount, and county aid, obtained by presentment, exclusively from this county.	By private subscriptions, and by presentment, sometimes equal to, but never exceeding, obtained only from one county (Kerry).	Partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by presentments from the county of Kerry alone.																																				
I can.	I cannot, so far as my establishment is concerned; but if there were sufficient funds to establish a small fever hospital or infirmary in every parish, I would think it advisable, and one medical attendant might attend three or four such houses.	This I consider a most important point. I would call the attention of the committee to a fact not generally considered, whether county hospitals, county infirmaries, &c. answer the end of their institution. The committee will find, that though perfectly efficient in their immediate vicinity, they																																				
are wholly useless so far as the other parts of the county are concerned. They may do pretty well in small counties, such as Dublin, but not in Cork, Kerry, or many others. Is a fever patient, or one with a broken limb, likely to be brought 15 or 20 miles to the county institution? It would be worth while to obtain a return of the number of patients, and the distance each is brought to the county hospitals and infirmaries. Assuming them to be wholly useless for the population at large, I would suggest, that district dispensaries should have a few wards to each for sick poor, of whatever description, and medical superintendents, properly qualified, should be encouraged, by liberal salaries, to attend them; and to secure the latter point, I would make it imperative on the grand juries to give a sum equal to the subscription.																																						

MUNSTER—KERRY.

Clanmaurice Dispensary.	Dingle Dispensary.	Kenmare Dispensary.																																																				
John O'Flaherty, Esq.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Timotheus M'Carthy, Esq. M.D.																																																				
The Clanmaurice (Baronial) Dispensary, established in 1825, in the county of Kerry.	The Dingle Dispensary, which is the only one under my care, was established in July 1824.	The Kenmare Dispensary, established in March 1827; there is no other under my care.																																																				
Seven; viz. Ballyheige, Killury, Benmore, Lixnaw, Killflyn, Abbeydorney and Irraghmore; and until last year, the parishes of Lerrig and Ardfer, subsequently formed into what is now called the Ardfer Dispensary, all in the county.	Mine is a peninsular district of nearly forty English miles in length, with a mean breadth of twelve miles, containing twenty parishes, and a population of 40,000.	Six parishes; viz. Kenmare, Kilgarvan, Templenoe, Tuosist, Bunnane and Kilocrohan, all in the county of Kerry.																																																				
The Ardfer Dispensary, five miles distant, in the Barony of Clanmaurice; and the Tralee Infirmary and Dispensary, ten miles distant, in the Barony of Trughenackmy.	There is no other dispensary or hospital nearer than at Tralee, which is thirty miles distant.	There is no other dispensary within twenty miles at any side.																																																				
None.	There is not.	There is no hospital or infirmary within my district, and I beg to say that one would be most necessary, as it comprehends a large extent of country; indeed even a small infirmary sufficient to contain																																																				
I attend but one dispensary above mentioned, and that daily; I am too frequently called out by night. The amount of salary (so called) is only 70 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend no other dispensary, infirmary or hospital. jury curtailing our presentment, is only 32 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> , though if they granted the full amount, it would not exceed 52 <i>l.</i> pounds. The result of this conduct of the grand jury will be, that the regularly qualified medical superintendent must resign his trust, and the dispensary will cease to exist, than which there could not be a greater evil to the poor. I am obliged to attend three days in the week, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., four hours.	I attend only one dispensary, situate in the town I reside in; the amount of my salary for the present year, in consequence of the act of the grand																																																				
Most indubitably.	Those who are well enough to come to the dispensary, have of course my own personal attendance there three days in each week; I visit at their own houses the sick poor who reside in the town, and who are unable to come to the dispensary, but the great extent of the district precludes a possibility of one man's attending the country patients at their own places.	I do, within a certain distance of the town; and if I am aware that the object is poor and unable to pay, I attend without a ticket from a subscriber.																																																				
I had kept a register for the first five years, which I transmitted to the proper officer, pursuant to an order from Government. Since that period, owing to the overwhelming pressure of professional labour, and the incompetency of my salary to the engagement of a clerk, I have since discontinued the register.	I keep a regular register of all the cases; no poor person who applies is rejected. The result of each case in a dispensary cannot be ascertained.	There is a register of the names of those recommended, and of the subscribers who have given the recommendation, with the medicines prescribed for each in a regular form of prescription. The results cannot be stated, as no account of such has been kept; and in a dispensary it would be rather difficult to do so with any accuracy.																																																				
	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>14,310</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>14,307</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>10,740*</td></tr></table> Fevers, rheumatism, pulmonary complaints, dysentery, &c. * The falling off of patients during this year I attribute to the existence of malignant cholera in the town for four months, the terror of which prevented the country people from coming into the dispensary.	1830	-	-	-	-	14,310	1831	-	-	-	-	14,307	1832	-	-	-	-	10,740*	<table><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,630</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,570</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,320</td></tr></table> Each person is entitled to medical advice and medicine during his illness, so that the number of times each ticket got medicine may be averaged at six. No register of diseases is kept; but I may say generally that diseases of skin, affections of chest, stomach and bowels predominate.	1831	-	-	-	-	1,630	1832	-	-	-	-	1,570	1833	-	-	-	-	1,320																
1830	-	-	-	-	14,310																																																	
1831	-	-	-	-	14,307																																																	
1832	-	-	-	-	10,740*																																																	
1831	-	-	-	-	1,630																																																	
1832	-	-	-	-	1,570																																																	
1833	-	-	-	-	1,320																																																	
My sense of charity and of duty ever compels me to relieve whoever is recommended to me by any of the subscribers.	None to my knowledge, though in this, as in every similar institution, persons who are not proper objects of charity may sometimes obtain medicines in the name of those who are known to be poor.	This has frequently been the case; but in consequence of representations made to the subscribers, there has been a check put to it, though there is yet an occasional instance of it.																																																				
By the subscription funds.	The dispensary is regularly supplied with medicines from a druggist in Cork of the name of Harrington.	The medicines are supplied by a druggist (Mr. Harrington) of Cork, who is paid by the treasurer every year.																																																				
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.104 0 0</td><td>£. 100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 104 0 0</td><td>102 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 104 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£.70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 30 0 0</td><td>32 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£.104 0 0	£. 100 0 0	1832	- 104 0 0	102 0 0	1833	- 104 0 0	100 0 0		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£.70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	Medicine	- 30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	The treasurer says, that he kept no copy of the annual accounts which are lodged with the secretary of the grand jury; but I can state that the subscriptions have generally varied from 80 <i>l.</i> to 110 <i>l.</i> , with a similar sum from the county, and the expenditure mostly to the same amount.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.140 0 0</td><td>£.140 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 102 6 0</td><td>102 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 83 6 0</td><td>82 6 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician</td><td>£.85 0 0</td><td>52 6 0</td><td>32 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>Apothecary</td><td>25 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£.140 0 0	£.140 0 0	1832	- 102 6 0	102 6 0	1833	- 83 6 0	82 6 0		1831.	1832.	1833.	Physician	£.85 0 0	52 6 0	32 6 0	Apothecary	25 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Medicine	- 30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1831	£.104 0 0	£. 100 0 0																																																				
1832	- 104 0 0	102 0 0																																																				
1833	- 104 0 0	100 0 0																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																			
Salary	£.70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0																																																			
Medicine	- 30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0																																																			
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1831	£.140 0 0	£.140 0 0																																																				
1832	- 102 6 0	102 6 0																																																				
1833	- 83 6 0	82 6 0																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																			
Physician	£.85 0 0	52 6 0	32 6 0																																																			
Apothecary	25 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0																																																			
Medicine	- 30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0																																																			
Partly by annual subscriptions, and partly by presentments in said county.	By private subscriptions, and an annual presentment from the grand jury of the county of Kerry alone.	It is supported by private contributions, as well as by presentment, obtained only from the county of Kerry. The funds of this dispensary have been lately curtailed to an amount which must prove fatal to its existence if persevered in, by, (to use the least harsh expression,) an unwise, and I may add, arbitrary act of grand jury, who refused to give an amount																																																				
Impossible, owing to the scantiness of the funds, even for the purchase of medicine; I myself have in many cases bought medicine out of my own pocket for the benefit of the poor, without receiving or even expecting any earthly compensation, and have not unfrequently administered in other ways to their wants.	The grand Jury of this county have at the last assizes put a new construction on the Fever Hospital and Dispensary Act, whereas they have hitherto presented a sum equal in amount to the private subscriptions; they have expressed their determination in future to give as little as they like, and have accordingly cut down almost all the dispensaries; as no treasurer under such circumstances will advance money, our dispensary, from a want of funds, will be defunct by the month of April, and the other dispensaries must share the same fate, or at the best be only attended by apothecaries, unless the grand jury be deprived by the Legislature of the power of working mischief.	The present funds are so low, from the cause frequently stated before, that they would not allow any alteration to benefit the poor; and I regret to say, that unless Government do something for dispensaries, and place them in an independent and respectable attitude, they must pass from the hands of the respectable and qualified physician or surgeon into those of unqualified persons and apothecaries, than which there could not be a greater curse on the poor. I could suggest many improvements on dispensaries, which would prevent abuses, and render them of infinite value to the poor, were this the proper place, and that the limits of these queries allowed it.																																																				

MUNSTER—KERRY.

Listowel Dispensary.	Milltown Dispensary.	Tarbert Dispensary.																												
	Mr. G. Salmon, Apothecary.	Wm. Kennedy, Esq., M.D.																												
The Listowel Dispensary, established in the year 1828, for the relief of the sick poor.	The Milltown Dispensary.	The Tarbert Dispensary, established July 1828, for the relief of the poor, has been under my care, as medical superintendent, since its original formation.																												
There are eight parishes, all in this county.	Seven parishes, all in the same county.	The district consists of two parishes, the parish of Tarbert and parish of Murhur; they are both in the county of Kerry.																												
Ballinoe, Ballylongford and Tarbert Dispensaries only.	In Tralee and Killarney.	The Ballylongford Dispensary, within four miles; the dispensary of Listowel, within nine miles; but there is no infirmary or public hospital within ten miles.																												
There is no hospital or infirmary within my district.	No hospital or infirmary nearer than Tralee or Killarney; one eight miles, and the other nine miles from this town.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within the above-mentioned district, nor is there any hospital or infirmary within the same.																												
I attend but one dispensary, in which I reside; attend three days in the week, and from which I derive a salary of 80 £. a year.	I attend only one dispensary, situated in the town; I attend it daily, and my salary is 30 £. per annum.	I attend the Tarbert Dispensary solely, and no other dispensary, infirmary or hospital; I am paid salary between 40 £. and 50 £. annually, varying according to the state of the funds: I am required to attend every day through the year.																												
Only when the person requiring such aid resides on subscribing property within my district, and is recommended by a subscriber.	I do in all cases of emergency.	I consider it my duty to give my personal attendance whenever medical or surgical aid is required, and it is my constant practice to do so.																												
Yes.	There has been no registry kept further than returning to the grand jury on passing the accounts the number of persons who have obtained relief.	A register is kept of all the cases where application has been made for aid, how those applications have been disposed of, and with what result.																												
8,640, on whose cure and relief 36,000 personal attendances were bestowed, and who laboured under almost every known chronic and acute disease.	The diseases in general are typhus and intermittent fevers, bowel and liver complaints, affections of the lungs, the diseases of children, worm fevers, measles, small pox, &c.	<table><tr><td>Admitted.</td><td>Relieved.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Attended at their Residence.</td></tr><tr><td>1,496</td><td>1,461</td><td>26</td><td>228</td></tr></table> The diseases were, dyspepsia, fever, peripneumonia, hepatic, gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea, diabetes, measles, small pox, influenza, scarletina, dysentery, ophthalmia, dropsy, catarrhal affections, fractures, simple and compound, accidents, and many surgical cases, too numerous to state.	Admitted.	Relieved.	Died.	Attended at their Residence.	1,496	1,461	26	228																				
Admitted.	Relieved.	Died.	Attended at their Residence.																											
1,496	1,461	26	228																											
It occurs but rarely; the effect of our lamentable partial dependence on unprincipled private individuals.	I know of none; the subscribers are very particular whom they recommend.	I do not consider any persons participating the benefit of the charity who are not proper objects of gratuitous assistance.																												
Mr. Harrington, of Cork, and Leslie, of Dublin, Druggists, supply such medicine as I deem necessary.	The medicines are procured from a druggist, and compounded by the Apothecary.	The medicines are procured from Messrs. Leslie & Co., Druggists, Dublin, by the treasurer of the institution; who sends them to me to the dispensary, and I compound, prepare and administer them.																												
The average receipt by private subscriptions and equivalent presentments, 200 £.; the expenditure, tantamount; viz. 110 £. towards procuring medical attendants, the remainder for medicine and other necessities.	The treasurer of the dispensary for the last three years having left the country for the benefit of his health, we cannot give an account of receipts and expenditure for those years; but the amount of subscriptions paid into the present treasurer's hands for this year, is only 26 £. It is never more than 33 £.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 88 12 6½</td><td>£. 74 0 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>69 4 2½</td><td>67 9 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>66 16 9½</td><td>63 15 8</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's Salary</td><td>£. 50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>19 0 4</td><td>12 9 5</td><td>18 15 8</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 88 12 6½	£. 74 0 4	1831	69 4 2½	67 9 5	1832	66 16 9½	63 15 8		1830.	1831.	1832.	Physician's Salary	£. 50 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	Medicine, &c.	19 0 4	12 9 5	18 15 8	Rent	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																												
1830	£. 88 12 6½	£. 74 0 4																												
1831	69 4 2½	67 9 5																												
1832	66 16 9½	63 15 8																												
	1830.	1831.	1832.																											
Physician's Salary	£. 50 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0																											
Medicine, &c.	19 0 4	12 9 5	18 15 8																											
Rent	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0																											
By private subscriptions, and presentments obtained from this county only.	By subscriptions, and a like sum by presentment from the county.	The funds for the support of the Tarbert Dispensary are provided one-half by private subscriptions, the other half by presentments, obtained annually from county Kerry solely.																												
I cannot; our funds, left subject to the caprices and uncharitableness of private individuals, and grand juries, are too poor and fluctuating to admit any further extension of relief, or any alteration on which we could permanently act: this year, our grand jury (<i>quia possunt</i>) unexpectedly refused the usual grant.	The funds are so small, that they can barely afford them medicine and attendance.	Our funds are very small. I cannot suggest any alteration by which they could be made more efficient for the relief of the poor.																												

MUNSTER—KERRY—LIMERICK.

Tralee Dispensary.	Ballingarry Dispensary.	Ballinlander Dispensary.
Medical Attendants.	Robert Odell, Esq.	James O'Brien, Esq. Surgeon.
The Tralee Dispensary; a small house rented for that purpose; only one, established about ten years.	The Ballingarry Dispensary. It was established in the year 1823, and is the only one under my care.	Ballinlander Dispensary.
Two parishes in the same county; persons from all the parishes come here.	My district includes Ballingarry (a very extensive parish), and part of the parishes of Rathkeale, Croagh, Kilfenny, Clounagh and Killeedy.	Four parishes, all in the county of Limerick.
There are five, including this (Tralee.)	There are four, three of which have fever hospitals attached to them. The nearest, Rathkeale, is within four miles of Ballingarry.	There are but two dispensaries within ten miles in this county, Kilfenny five, and Knockany nine miles.
We know of no other but the above-named dispensary, which is quite a separate establishment from the County Infirmary.	There is not.	There is no other hospital or infirmary in the county nearer than 20 miles to me; Limerick city is the nearest. I do not know the emoluments received by the medical attendants.
We all live in Tralee, and attend gratis month about.	I do not. My salary for 1831 was 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, and for last year 75 <i>l.</i> I attend for four hours every second day. I reside within less than half a mile of it.	I attend but one dispensary, in which I reside. My salary is 84 <i>l.</i> per annum. I have two fixed days, four hours each; but if any sudden illness occurs, I give it every day.
We give our advice through motives of humanity.	Certainly. The number of visits paid annually amounts to 200 or 300. Some upwards of six miles from Ballingarry.	I attend all out-door cases, on the subscribers' recommendations, to the poor.
We write down the names of every applicant, with the name of the disease.	A book is kept in which the cases, &c. are entered. An account of number relieved, &c. is furnished to the grand jury.	I enter in a book the names of each applicant, and the medicines given to each; in this small space I could not give even an outline of the several cases, treatment and results.
We attend twice a week, and about 40 or 50 apply each time. The diseases generally resulting from cold, fatigue, and want of sufficient food.	The number of patients relieved yearly was from 2,500 to 2,800, as well as I can recollect.	This dispensary was established in 1832; the number of persons who received medicines and advices for that year was more than three thousand five hundred: the number this year will be considerably more.
Not to our knowledge.	In general the patients are too poor to pay either for advice or medicine.	I know that in some instances persons not objects of charity procure tickets from subscribers.
They are supplied by a druggist once or twice a year.	By Mr. W. B. Kelly, an extensive druggist and apothecary in Limerick.	Whenever medicine is wanted, I make out a list, which is sent by the treasurer to the druggist, with whom the committee make all further arrangements.
The total amount of monies received for the last three years is 245 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , half by presentment and the other half by private subscriptions, of which sum there is now in hand barely sufficient to support the dispensary until the next assizes, when new subscriptions will be obtained. The expenditure consists chiefly of medicine, apothecary for compounding, fuel and rent.	I am unable to answer this query, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the treasurer. The funds are very limited.	Receipt. Expenditure. 1832 - £. 140 0 0 £. 140 0 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salaries - £. 96 0 0 Medicines - 20 0 0 Rent - 14 0 0 Repairs - 6 0 0 Contingencies - 4 0 0 The present year (1833) not yet closed.
By private subscription, and by an equal sum granted by the grand jury.	It is supported by subscriptions, and presentments from this county (Limerick.)	The landed proprietors, clergyman and farmers, subscribe a certain sum each. The grand jury grant a sum equal to the amount of the subscriptions. County Limerick only.
The funds are so small, that we cannot suggest any alteration or improvement in the establishment, the funds being scarcely sufficient to supply the necessary medicines.	I cannot. When I consider the limited state of the funds, I think the establishment could not possibly be more useful.	If an asylum for sick poor could be established in certain districts through the country, it would be of material service in checking the spread of disease, and also to those affected.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Bruff Dispensary.	Cahirconlish Dispensary.	Castleconnell Dispensary.																																																																															
Committee and Medical Attendant.		Elliott O'Donnell, Esq. M.D.																																																																															
Bruff Dispensary, established in the year 1824; and also Knockany Dispensary, established in 1821. The object of each is to attend twice a week at dispensary, to give advice and administer medicine, and also to visit patients at their homes when necessity requires it.	Cahirconlish Dispensary, established in the year 1808.	The Castleconnell Dispensary, established on the 1st day of December 1818, with a resident medical officer to give three days' attendance gratis to the poor at Castleconnell village and parish, and three at Ahane, parish Kilnagariff in each week, and administer advice and necessary medicine.																																																																															
Six parishes, all within the county of Limerick.	Two parishes, in the same county.	The united parishes of Castleconnell and Kilnagariff, in the county of Limerick, and county of the city of Limerick.																																																																															
Knockany, under my own care; Croome, Fedamore, Bruree and Kilfenan.	Limerick, six miles from this town: a dispensary in Moroe, five miles from this place.	Limerick City Dispensary, County Infirmary, Barrington's City of Limerick Hospital, Fever Hospital, within six or seven miles; Doonass Dispensary, county Clare, two miles opposite side of the Shannon; and Newport Dispensary, county Tipperary, five miles.																																																																															
There is not.	Not that I know.	The Castleconnell Dispensary is not attached to any hospital or infirmary in the district; the salary for medical attendant is 50 <i>l.</i> a year; and 20 <i>l.</i> allowed to provide a house, and dispensary for keeping and issuing the medicines from.																																																																															
I attend Knockany and Bruff only, distant from each other three miles; salary for the former 60 <i>l.</i> per annum, for the latter 75 <i>l.</i> I attend two days in the week to each, and visit extern patients in the intermediate days, if called upon.	I attend no dispensary but Cahirconlish, every day, from nine to twelve o'clock (Sundays excepted). Salary, 60 <i>l.</i> per year.	I attend two dispensaries, one at Castleconnell, where I reside, and another at Ahane, three miles distant from my residence. I attend three days in the week at Castleconnell, and two days in the week at Ahane. For the five days' attendance on those two dispensaries I am only paid 70 <i>l.</i> a year, they being considered as one dispensary,																																																																															
I do.	Such patients (living in this town) as are unable to attend the dispensary, are attended at their houses.	I do, on receiving a ticket from any of the subscribers.																																																																															
There is a register kept of all cases, and their treatment, and the result may be concluded as generally successful.	The subscriber's recommendation is the only register. The patients are attended occasionally till they recover.	Not having any clerk or assistant, I only enter the names, disease and residence of each applicant in a book; and at the yearly meeting of the committee, I furnish them with the number of persons relieved during the past year.																																																																															
The number of persons is 9,600; diseases treated are, fevers, inflammations, eruptive fevers, pleurisies, chronic coughs and colds, scrofula, accidents, cutaneous diseases, stomach affections, bowel affections, sore eyes, ulcers, abscesses, &c.	The number of persons attended at their houses and relieved, may be about 1,000 per year; the number attended at the dispensary about 4,000 a year: their diseases, fevers, pleurisies, inflammations, rheumatism, &c., and almost every disease to which the human frame is liable.	During the last three years about 32,000 persons, including repetitions, have received from me advice and medicines between the two dispensaries. The most general diseases have been, fevers, indigestion, scrofula, bowel complaints, inflammatory affections, rheumatism, and various surgical cases, &c. Many very bad lying-in cases have come under my care.																																																																															
Frequently, an abuse originating with the subscribers who recommend, and whose recommendation I do not feel myself at liberty to reject.	It has frequently happened, and in dangerous cases could not well be avoided; but unless in cases of this kind, where delay might be fatal, it has not been practised.	Not to my knowledge.																																																																															
By a Limerick druggist; ordered in suitable and convenient quantities, so that the medicine might not suffer from damp, &c.	The medicines are supplied by Mr. Frazer, Druggist, Limerick.	The medicines are supplied from Mr. Bennett Kelly's Medical Hall, Limerick, by pass-book, kept with his establishment.																																																																															
<table><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 130 18 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>138 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>130 12 0</td></tr></table>	1831	-	-	-	£. 130 18 0	1832	-	-	-	138 0 0	1833	-	-	-	130 12 0	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Receipt.</td><td colspan="4">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>£. 106</td><td>0 0</td><td>£. 122</td><td>4 6</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>119</td><td>12 0</td><td>117</td><td>19 5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>90</td><td>16 0</td><td>90</td><td>16 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.				Expenditure.				1831	-	£. 106	0 0	£. 122	4 6			1832	-	119	12 0	117	19 5			1833	-	90	16 0	90	16 0			<table><tr><td colspan="4">Receipt.</td><td colspan="4">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£. 113</td><td>0 0</td><td>£. 110</td><td>10 5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>111</td><td>0 0</td><td>110</td><td>7 1½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>110</td><td>18 0</td><td>102</td><td>15 8½</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.				Expenditure.				1830	-	£. 113	0 0	£. 110	10 5			1831	-	111	0 0	110	7 1½			1832	-	110	18 0	102	15 8½		
1831	-	-	-	£. 130 18 0																																																																													
1832	-	-	-	138 0 0																																																																													
1833	-	-	-	130 12 0																																																																													
Receipt.				Expenditure.																																																																													
1831	-	£. 106	0 0	£. 122	4 6																																																																												
1832	-	119	12 0	117	19 5																																																																												
1833	-	90	16 0	90	16 0																																																																												
Receipt.				Expenditure.																																																																													
1830	-	£. 113	0 0	£. 110	10 5																																																																												
1831	-	111	0 0	110	7 1½																																																																												
1832	-	110	18 0	102	15 8½																																																																												
The physician's salary is the principal item of expenditure; and the residue of the yearly fund is applied in payment of medicine, house-rent, and a variety of other things necessary for the use of the institution, but too tedious for insertion.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Medicines, Medical Attendant, and Rent of Dispensary-house.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td colspan="3">1831.</td><td colspan="3">1832.</td><td colspan="3">1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician</td><td>-£. 70</td><td>0 0</td><td>70</td><td>0 0</td><td>70</td><td>0 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 30</td><td>1 3</td><td>33</td><td>11 9</td><td>23</td><td>3 1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Visits to Ex-</td><td rowspan="2">- } 9</td><td rowspan="2">17</td><td rowspan="2">9½</td><td rowspan="2">6</td><td rowspan="2">0 0</td><td rowspan="2">9</td><td rowspan="2">2 6</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>terns</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- 0</td><td>11</td><td>4½</td><td>0</td><td>15</td><td>4½</td><td>0</td><td>10 1½</td></tr></table>	1831.			1832.			1833.			Physician	-£. 70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0			Medicine	- 30	1 3	33	11 9	23	3 1			Visits to Ex-	- } 9	17	9½	6	0 0	9	2 6		terns	Sundries	- 0	11	4½	0	15	4½	0	10 1½																																	
1831.			1832.			1833.																																																																											
Physician	-£. 70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0																																																																											
Medicine	- 30	1 3	33	11 9	23	3 1																																																																											
Visits to Ex-	- } 9	17	9½	6	0 0	9	2 6																																																																										
terns																																																																																	
Sundries	- 0	11	4½	0	15	4½	0	10 1½																																																																									
By presentment on the county in which the dispensary is situate, equal to the voluntary subscriptions.	Supported by subscriptions, and a grant from the county.	By presentment from the county Limerick grand jury only, equal to the voluntary subscriptions paid.																																																																															
I cannot, for the funds at present are scarcely sufficient to meet the calls of the institution, such as it is; but, I think a house of recovery or fever hospital attached to one or more dispensaries in the centre of a large populous district, would be a check to contagious and epidemic diseases, and a great blessing to the poor.	The funds for this establishment have been laid out to the best advantage for the relief of the poor; an increase of its funds would enable the subscribers to make alterations, which would be of the greatest advantage to the poor in this neighbourhood.	I cannot. The committee of my dispensaries are particularly zealous in the cause of humanity, and most competent to discharge the various duties connected with their office.																																																																															

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Clarina Dispensary.	Croom Dispensary.	Glin Dispensary.												
<i>Michael Brodie, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>Dionysius O'Flaherty, Esq. M. D.</i>	—												
Clarina Dispensary, established about 14 years. I am also one of the physicians to the City Limerick Infirmary, to which two other physicians and three surgeons are attached.	Croom Dispensary, established July 1826.	The Glin Dispensary, established in 1827.												
There are two parishes, and the greater part of a third in the district; two in the County, and the remainder in the liberties of the City.	The parish of Croom, and portions of the adjoining parishes of Adare, Manister, Bruff, Ballingarry and Rockhill, all in the county of Limerick.	The parish of Glin, and parts of the parishes of Loughill and Ballyhahill.												
Pallas Kenry Dispensary is distant from Clarina about five miles and a half; Adare Dispensary, to which a small fever hospital is attached, nearly six miles; Croom Dispensary, nearly seven miles; Kilpeacon, five miles; Limerick, four miles.	Adare, Rathkeale, Fedamore, Bruff, Bruree, Castletown, Kilpeacon, Ballingarry, Clarina.	There is a dispensary at Tarbert, four miles from this place, and in the county of Kerry.												
There is no hospital or other dispensary in this district. Physician's salary, 75 <i>l.</i> per annum. No apothecary, the funds of the institution not being sufficient to enable the committee to employ one; no other emoluments.	No other dispensary within my district.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital within this district.												
I attend but one dispensary; but as physician to the City of Limerick Infirmary, I attend it in my turn in the morning. Clarina Dispensary is four miles distant from my house in town, but the district extends to within nearly a mile of it; attendance three days in the week.	Not more than one.	I only attend the Glin Dispensary.												
I attend acute or urgent cases at the patients' homes, when required by a subscriber.	In every case.	I consider it my duty to attend all cases when required to do so.												
There is at present; but I must confess that I have frequently found it impossible to keep a regular register, there being on some days 70 or 80 applicants, and 10 or 12 to be visited at their houses, not having an apothecary to compound.	—	A register is kept of all cases, and how they are disposed of.												
There have been, on an average for each of the last three years, nearly 2,000 persons relieved at Clarina Dispensary. The diseases treated were principally affections of chest, liver, bowels, eyes, common fever, rheumatism, measles, small pox, cutaneous affections, &c. &c.	5,700, comprising fevers, intermittent, remittent, continued and typhus, and inflammations, indigestion, cutaneous diseases, dysentery, cholera, consumption, &c. &c. and many surgical cases.	There were over 4,596* relieved; 965 of those were attended at their own houses, from 1st January 1830 to 1st January 1833. The principal diseases were, fevers, affections of the chest, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoeas, and affections of the digestive organs.												
A great many persons receive advice and medicine gratuitously, who are all able to purchase medicine, and indeed many who are well able to pay for advice and medicine: those persons, of course, get tickets from subscribers.	Rarely.	The instances are very rare of persons having participated in the benefits of the charity who were in circumstances not to require gratuitous assistance.												
The medicines are supplied by Mr. W. B. Kelly, Druggist, through the secretary.	By the committee.	The medicines are supplied by the committee from the funds of the charity.												
Subscriptions, each of the last three years, about 55 <i>l.</i> Presentment, an equal sum, 55 <i>l.</i> Druggist's bill, from 29 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> Physician's salary, 75 <i>l.</i> Rent, 3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> Incidental expenses, about 30 <i>s.</i>	On an average, 110 <i>l.</i> received, including presentment. Expended, 80 <i>l.</i> per annum, physician's salary, and 30 <i>l.</i> for medicine.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830</td><td>£. 134 2 0</td><td>£. 134 12 5 ½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- 125 16 0</td><td>121 15 11</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 121 15 0</td><td>133 8 3 ½</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salary and medicine.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 134 2 0	£. 134 12 5 ½	1831	- 125 16 0	121 15 11	1832	- 121 15 0	133 8 3 ½
	Receipt.	Expenditure.												
1830	£. 134 2 0	£. 134 12 5 ½												
1831	- 125 16 0	121 15 11												
1832	- 121 15 0	133 8 3 ½												
By subscriptions from the neighbouring gentry, and presentment from the county of Limerick grand jury.	By voluntary subscriptions, and presentment (until this year equal in amount to the voluntary subscriptions); but this year the grand jury curtailed the grant considerably, in consequence of not having their favourite elected medical attendant at the last election.	By voluntary contributions, to which the county adds a sum equal to the amount contributed.												
The funds for the support of this dispensary are so limited, not admitting even the employment of an apothecary, that, consistently with their present low state, I cannot suggest any alteration.	I know of no other distribution of the present funds which would render it more beneficial to the poor in a medical point; but the establishment would be made much more useful, if funds were to be had from some quarter, and placed in the hands of the committee, to be by them laid out, when ordered by the medical attendants, in the purchase of wholesome food and bedding for the many poor, to whom, without these adjuncts, medicine can often be of little use.	I do not think the funds in their present state could be better applied than they are.												

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Limerick General Dispensary.	Limerick Dispensary.	Kilfinan Dispensary.																																																
William Griffin, Esq., M. D.	Mr. George Ryan, Apothecary.	John Grove White, Esq., M. D.																																																
The City of Limerick General Dispensary.	The City of Limerick Dispensary, established so long back as 1795.	The name of the dispensary under my care is the Kilfinan Dispensary, established about twenty years or upwards. I am also in charge (in conjunction with the medical attendant of the Charleville Dispensary) of a branch of this dispensary, established in Kilmallock about eight years back; the object of both being to give medical and surgical aid to the sick poor.																																																
	All parishes within the city and liberties, five in number.	I cannot be particular as to the number of parishes, but my district extends on the south side to the bounds of the county of Cork, a distance of six miles; on the north it extends about six miles, on the west side about six miles, and on the east about four miles, all in the county of Limerick.																																																
	I cannot state how many within ten miles; but in Limerick are the County Hospital, Barrington's Hospital, Fever and Lock Hospital, Lying-in Hospital; besides Lunatic Asylums, Almshouses, &c. &c.	There are only two dispensaries within ten miles of this, viz. Ballylanders, which is within five miles, in the county of Limerick, and Kildorrery, near nine miles, in the county of Cork, except the branch of this dispensary, which is held at Kilmallock, a distance of five miles.																																																
	There is no other recognised dispensary attached to either hospital or infirmary in this district; ours has been always independent of such.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary, there being no hospital or infirmary in the district.																																																
	I attend the city dispensary only, as resident apothecary, every day, and am only paid 50 <i>l.</i> per annum; the salary was formerly 80 <i>l.</i>	I attend the Dispensary of Kilfinan, where I reside, three days in the week, and am always in the habit of attending the sick poor at their own houses, in the capacity of physician, surgeon and accoucheur; any surgical operations that may be necessary I perform at their own houses, and attend																																																
	them every day in the week when necessary. The district being so extensive, I am obliged to keep an assistant, the salary being 120 <i>l.</i> I also attend the branch of this dispensary at Kilmallock (a distance of five miles) two days in the week, alternately with the physician of the Charleville Dispensary, for which I receive 20 <i>l.</i> a year. In the year 1830, I received 5 <i>l.</i> extra for Kilmallock.																																																	
All the medical men of the city attend the dispensary gratuitously, and visit the poor occasionally at their homes, when their other avocations allow them.	I do not, although I frequently attend even out of doors in urgent cases when called upon.	I always consider it an imperative duty to do so, and strictly adhere to it.																																																
There is no registry of cases kept, and of course no knowledge, even with the physicians themselves, of how their duty is performed, or whether their treatment has been useful or otherwise.	Not of all the cases, but of the prescriptions dispensed.	There is a register kept for all such purposes.																																																
Prescriptions. <table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>34,523</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>37,119</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>31,962</td></tr></table> The number of patients, the nature of their diseases, and the results are totally unknown.	1830	-	-	-	34,523	1831	-	-	-	37,119	1832	-	-	-	31,962	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>34,523</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>37,119</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>31,962</td></tr></table> For nearly all diseases to which the poor are subject.	1830	-	-	-	34,523	1831	-	-	-	37,119	1832	-	-	-	31,962	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>6,228</td><td rowspan="3">} Of this number, the greater part have laboured under affections of the lungs, fevers, bowel and stomach complaints, dropsies and affections of the skin. A great number of women have been relieved at their own houses, who suffered under difficult and preternatural labours, and who must have perished if assistance were not afforded them.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>8,542</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>7,558</td></tr></table>	1830	-	6,228	} Of this number, the greater part have laboured under affections of the lungs, fevers, bowel and stomach complaints, dropsies and affections of the skin. A great number of women have been relieved at their own houses, who suffered under difficult and preternatural labours, and who must have perished if assistance were not afforded them.	1831	-	8,542	1832	-	7,558								
1830	-	-	-	34,523																																														
1831	-	-	-	37,119																																														
1832	-	-	-	31,962																																														
1830	-	-	-	34,523																																														
1831	-	-	-	37,119																																														
1832	-	-	-	31,962																																														
1830	-	6,228	} Of this number, the greater part have laboured under affections of the lungs, fevers, bowel and stomach complaints, dropsies and affections of the skin. A great number of women have been relieved at their own houses, who suffered under difficult and preternatural labours, and who must have perished if assistance were not afforded them.																																															
1831	-	8,542																																																
1832	-	7,558																																																
	Too often persons able to pay impose themselves as paupers, and procure advice and medicine.	Not often.																																																
	The medicine is purchased from Mr. W. B. Kelly, druggist, and prepared and dispensed by me.	The medicines are purchased out of the dispensary funds, and supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co. Druggists, Dublin.																																																
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 314 7 7</td><td>£. 307 5 8</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 335 14 11</td><td>361 19 2</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 272 2 0</td><td>231 19 1</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 314 7 7	£. 307 5 8	1831 - 335 14 11	361 19 2	1832 - 272 2 0	231 19 1	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 314 7 7</td><td>£. 307 5 8</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 335 4 11</td><td>361 19 2</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 272 2 0</td><td>231 19 1</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 314 7 7	£. 307 5 8	1831 - 335 4 11	361 19 2	1832 - 272 2 0	231 19 1	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 251 0 0</td><td>£. 255 5 6½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 248 16 0</td><td>245 8 2</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 251 0 0</td><td>250 3 4</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE: <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- £. 170 0 0</td><td>160 0 0</td><td>160 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 57 4 8½</td><td>57 5 8</td><td>70 13 3</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- 9 9 0</td><td>9 9 0</td><td>9 9 0</td></tr><tr><td>Meal and Milk</td><td>8 0 0</td><td>9 4 0</td><td>9 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- 10 11 10</td><td>9 9 4</td><td>0 17 1</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 251 0 0	£. 255 5 6½	1831 - 248 16 0	245 8 2	1832 - 251 0 0	250 3 4		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary	- £. 170 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	Medicine	- 57 4 8½	57 5 8	70 13 3	Rent	- 9 9 0	9 9 0	9 9 0	Meal and Milk	8 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	Sundries	- 10 11 10	9 9 4	0 17 1
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																	
1830 - £. 314 7 7	£. 307 5 8																																																	
1831 - 335 14 11	361 19 2																																																	
1832 - 272 2 0	231 19 1																																																	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																	
1830 - £. 314 7 7	£. 307 5 8																																																	
1831 - 335 4 11	361 19 2																																																	
1832 - 272 2 0	231 19 1																																																	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																	
1830 - £. 251 0 0	£. 255 5 6½																																																	
1831 - 248 16 0	245 8 2																																																	
1832 - 251 0 0	250 3 4																																																	
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																															
Salary	- £. 170 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0																																															
Medicine	- 57 4 8½	57 5 8	70 13 3																																															
Rent	- 9 9 0	9 9 0	9 9 0																																															
Meal and Milk	8 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0																																															
Sundries	- 10 11 10	9 9 4	0 17 1																																															
In the city of Cork there are about 240 subscribers to the dispensary, and its income about 750 <i>l.</i> In Limerick we have only about 60 subscribers, and the income last year was no more than 270 <i>l.</i> Even this sum, if managed with a due consideration of the real interests of the poor, would effect infinitely more benefit than it now does; but it might be easily increased to double the amount by a little exertion on the part of the committee.	By donations, subscriptions, and a presentment from the City grand jury.	It is supported by voluntary contributions, given chiefly by non-resident landlords (there being scarcely any resident gentlemen in the neighbourhood), and an equal sum presented by the grand jury of the county of Limerick.																																																
I never was connected with any institution, the good management of which is of such vital importance to the poor, so badly regulated, or so little calculated to attain the objects for which it was established. The number of governors in this large city scarcely exceeds that of a dispensary in a country village, and of these a quorum can hardly ever be got together to conduct the business of the charity. There is hence neither obligation nor responsibility on the part of the medical men, and the manner in which the poor are prescribed for or attended to, depends entirely on the humanity or indifference of those to whom they apply for relief. In short, it is inconceivable, in a city in which I believe the population is more numerous, miserable and sickly than in any other in the kingdom, that so much general apathy should exist respecting their sufferings in illness. I attempted more than once to draw the attention of the public to the state of the dispensary, but had no success. The difficulty is not so much in the impossibility of inducing people to subscribe (there are numbers who would do so if they were asked), but in getting those who do subscribe to devote any time to the affairs of the charity.	This dispensary, although abused in many ways by persons coming to it from districts where Dispensaries exist, does more good than could be expected from an institution so poorly supported, its funds being so low as to oblige the committee to exclude some valuable medicines, such as bark, castor oil, &c. &c.; to do away with physicians paid for visiting the sick poor at their homes; to reduce the salary of the apothecary when his labour had increased, being nearly double what it had been some years back, when the emolument was greater; and only for the humane and unwearied exertions of the charitable and respectable treasurers, this very useful charity could not have been upheld as it has been for many years.	I do not consider that any alteration could be made in the distribution of the funds, which would render more service to the poor than they at present possess; but I am of opinion, that if an hospital were attached to the dispensary, much good would result therefrom, inasmuch as the poor, afflicted with fever or any other contagious disease, might at once be removed from their own houses.																																																

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Kilpeacon Dispensary.	Knockany Dispensary.	Murroe Dispensary.																				
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Secretary and Medical Attendant.																					
Kilpeacon Dispensary, established 1832.	Knockany Dispensary, established in 1821, and also Bruff Dispensary, established in 1824.	The name of the dispensary is Murroe, established in the year 1828.																				
There are seven parishes, and a part of a parish, in my district, and all in the same county.	Nine parishes, containing a dense pauper population; and all situate in the county of Limerick.	Two, situated in the same county.																				
The Limerick Hospitals and Dispensary, Adare Fever Hospital and Dispensary, Croom, Clarina and Fedamore Dispensaries.	Bruff, Kilfinan, Ballylanders, Fedamore and Bruree.	The County and City Infirmaries and Fever Hospital in Limerick, which is nine miles distant; there are other dispensaries there with which I am not acquainted, in the country around; within ten miles there are nine dispensaries.																				
There is no hospital or infirmary within the district of my dispensary.	There is no House of Recovery or Hospital attached to the two dispensaries to which I am medical attendant.	None.																				
I am an occasional attendant of the Limerick Dispensary, and sole attendant of the Kilpeacon; the former, a short distance from my residence, the latter about five miles. From the Limerick Dispensary I receive no emolument. The salary of the Kilpeacon is not a fixed one, as it depends on the amount of subscriptions and presentment. I attend it two days in the week, or any period when called on; should cases of urgency occur, I visit them daily.	I attend Bruff, in conjunction with Knockany Dispensary, and reside in the former town, which is distant from Knockany three miles; salary for Bruff, 75 <i>l.</i> per annum, and for Knockany, 60 <i>l.</i> I attend two days in the week, and visit extern patients in the intermediate days.	I attend one dispensary only. My salary is 70 <i>l.</i> a year; I attend three days in the week; viz. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, three hours each day.																				
In all cases when required.	I do.	I consider it necessary that the patients should be seen at their own houses by the medical man, otherwise very little benefit can be expected.																				
I keep a register of all applications for professional aid, together with their residence, and by whom recommended; should a case be more than ordinary, I note it particularly.	There is a register kept of all the cases, and their treatment, and the result may be concluded as generally favourable.	I always keep a registry of the number of patients at the dispensary each day, and of those that have been visited at their own houses.																				
The number of applications for advice and medicine the last year, is about 4,500, many of whom I visited at their dwellings, labouring under fever, inflammation, dysentery, affections of the lungs and liver, scrofula of a bad character, a variety of affections of the skin, dropsy, bowel complaints, indigestion of an obstinate character, ophthalmia, influenza and cholera, as well as a variety of injuries. I have delivered several women at their dwellings, who would not have survived but for professional aid.	About 12,000; diseases treated are, fevers, inflammations, eruptive fevers, pleurisies, chronic coughs and cold, scrofula, accidents, cutaneous diseases, midwifery attendance, stomach affections, bowel complaints, sore eyes, ulcers and abscesses, &c. &c.	<table><tr><td>Applicants at the dispensary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>13,450</td></tr><tr><td>Visited at their own houses</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>300</td></tr></table>	Applicants at the dispensary	-	-	13,450	Visited at their own houses	-	-	300												
Applicants at the dispensary	-	-	13,450																			
Visited at their own houses	-	-	300																			
The governors of my dispensary are not in the habit of recommending persons to the charity, but such as are in need of gratuitous assistance.	It does; an abuse originating with the subscribers who recommend, and whose recommendation I cannot refuse.	Repeatedly; this abuse is not alone confined to the dispensary I take charge of, but is common in all the like charitable institutions I am acquainted with.																				
The committee and treasurer give an order on the druggist for their supply.	By a Limerick druggist, and furnished by agreement at Dublin prices.	Medicines are obtained by order of the treasurer and committee, from a druggist in Limerick.																				
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - £.102 6 0</td><td>£.102 5 9</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 109 6 0</td><td>—</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td colspan="2">1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£.72 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>30 5 9</td></tr></table> The accounts for 1833 are not yet made out.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832 - £.102 6 0	£.102 5 9	1833 - 109 6 0	—	1832.		Salary	£.72 0 0	Medicine	30 5 9	100 <i>l.</i> per annum is the average fund, which is disbursed by 60 <i>l.</i> per annum to the physician, and the balance in purchase of medicine and other necessities.	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£.137 18 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>121 18 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>126 8 0</td></tr></table> Chief expenditure is, physician's salary, medicine, stationary and house-rent.	Receipt.		1831 -	£.137 18 0	1832 -	121 18 0	1833 -	126 8 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.																					
1832 - £.102 6 0	£.102 5 9																					
1833 - 109 6 0	—																					
1832.																						
Salary	£.72 0 0																					
Medicine	30 5 9																					
Receipt.																						
1831 -	£.137 18 0																					
1832 -	121 18 0																					
1833 -	126 8 0																					
By voluntary contributions, and presentment from the county of Limerick only.	By presentment on the county of Limerick, equal in amount to voluntary subscriptions.	By private subscriptions and county presentment, the same sum being allowed by the grand jury that had been collected by private subscription; the subscribers in general are non-resident.																				
I regret I cannot suggest any alteration by which the establishment could be made more efficient for the relief of the poor, owing principally to the funds not being sufficient. The remuneration to the medical attendant is by no means adequate to his duties.	I cannot, for the funds are too low; but I think a House of Recovery or Hospital attached to one or more dispensaries in the centre of a populous district, would be a check to contagious and epidemic diseases.	From what I have seen of the sick poor, I consider it would be essentially necessary (if the funds of a dispensary were sufficient), besides supplying them with medicines, to have them equally supplied with bed-clothes and other necessities during their illness, without which I think the administration of medicine of very little use; the case again means the comfort of patients would be insured, and any the present number of dispensaries should necessarily be																				

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Palace Kenry Dispensary.	Shanagolden Dispensary.	Thomond Gate Dispensary.																								
Daniel Griffin, Esq. M. D.	Joseph Kennedy, Esq., M. D.	M. C. Gore, Esq., Surgeon.																								
There is only one under my care. The Kenry Dispensary, to which there is no hospital attached; it was established about 20 years since.	The institution which I superintend is called the Shanagolden Dispensary; it was founded by the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, in the year 1813. Its object is and has been to afford gratuitous advice and	Three institutions in one house; an infirmary for diseases of the eye; a dispensary for diseases of the chest; and an institution for attending lying-in women at their own homes; established January 1, 1833.																								
medicine to the poor, and to those in the humbler classes who are unable to obtain immediate medical aid, or purchase the requisite medicine. There is no hospital attached to it.																										
Five, viz. Kildimo, Ardcarry, Chapelrussell, Kilcoman Iveruss, and part of three others, viz. Adare, Cappagh and Askeaton. They are all in the same county.	Three parishes, Shanagolden, Ballyhahill, and Robertstown; also a part of the parishes of Killcoleman and Loghill, all in the county of Limerick.	As the institutions are for the benefit of the poor generally, all the neighbouring parishes are included.																								
Askeaton, 6 miles; Adare, 8 miles (an hospital attached); Rathkeale, 10 miles (an hospital); Clarina, 8 miles; Kilpeacon, 9 miles.	In Rathkeale, an hospital and dispensary, 8 miles distant; a dispensary and hospital in Newcastle, 8 miles; a dispensary in Glin, 7 miles; a dispensary in Askeaton, 6 miles distant.	Dispensary and Fever Hospital at Adare; Dispensaries at Croom, Doonass, Six-mile Bridge and Castleconnell.																								
There is no hospital or infirmary in this district, and this is the only dispensary.	There are none.	There is a dispensary attached to Barrington's Hospital, and to the County of Limerick Infirmary, for prescribing for the poor, the medicine being obtained at the City General Dispensary. No emolument arises from the former. The medical men of the latter are only paid for attending the infirmary.																								
I attend one only, that of Palace Kenry, where I reside.	I attend only the Shanagolden Dispensary. I am obliged to reside in the dispensary-house, where the pharmacy is kept, to prescribe the requisite dispensed, to attend every day to hear reports from the sick, and visit them, if necessary. Thursdays and Mondays are the days appointed for general attendance. My salary is 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> per annum.	I attend my own establishments in Thomond Gate and the City of Limerick General Dispensary, every day, without any emolument whatever; about half a mile or so from my residence.																								
Certainly; and this is provided for by a rule of the dispensary, which obliges the medical attendant to visit any patients who are declared, by a ticket from a subscriber, to require attendance at their own houses.	I have considered it my duty so to do, for the last 20 years.	I think personal attendance imperative, and therefore am present upon all occasions.																								
An accurate register is kept of all the patients that apply at the dispensary for assistance, with the particulars of the date, name, residence, person who recommends them, age, disease, time ill on applying, event, &c. &c.; and a column is left on the register for observations that occasionally occur. The keeping of a register of this kind I consider absolutely essential to the good management of such institutions as dispensaries. In fact, it is impossible that any institution of the kind can be well conducted without it; and I am the more anxious to insist on this, as I know it to be a very common practice at dispensaries not to keep them. Medical men attending large districts have so many things to distract them, that a dispensary must inevitably be neglected, unless some system is laid down which places the business of the institution every hour and moment under the supervision of the committee.	A register is kept, stating the name and residence of the patient, his complaint, as also the subscriber's name who recommends; each application meets with immediate attendance, and the sick are visited at their homes, as the cases may require; calls at night, where there is active and dangerous disease, and midwifery duty I also attend; residing in the centre of my district, no mishap is likely to occur from absence, or neglect of duty.	I keep a regular register of every case attended to, and publish, every half year, a report of the Thomond Gate institutions.																								
As a general statement, it may be said that the most dangerous diseases consisted of fevers, intermittent and continued, inflammations of liver, lungs, heart and bronchia, dysenteries and bowel complaints, inflammations of bowels, kidneys, bladder, &c. besides not a few fractures and wounds from fighting.	The number of persons relieved in consequence of tickets presented, has exceeded 3,000; the number of applications during the requisite treatment, exceeds 12,000 for the last three years. Diseases treated: fever, typhoid, and inflammatory, pleurisy, catarrhal affections, rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.	Several thousand persons have been relieved within the last year.																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Total No.</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Relieved or incurable.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Under treatment.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>3,494</td><td>3,311</td><td>87</td><td>14</td><td>82</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>2,830</td><td>2,650</td><td>38</td><td>12</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>2,726</td><td>2,596</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>82</td></tr></table>		Total No.	Cured.	Relieved or incurable.	Died.	Under treatment.	1830	3,494	3,311	87	14	82	1831	2,830	2,650	38	12	130	1832	2,726	2,596	23	24	82	It sometimes occurs that paupers present themselves in lieu of others, who may be able to pay a physician; they describe, as it were, the illness of some members of their family, and surreptitiously get advice and medicine. I guard against such stratagems as much as I possibly can; they are not very frequent.	One or two instances have occurred, but since discovery, care has been taken to avoid a recurrence.
	Total No.	Cured.	Relieved or incurable.	Died.	Under treatment.																					
1830	3,494	3,311	87	14	82																					
1831	2,830	2,650	38	12	130																					
1832	2,726	2,596	23	24	82																					
They are supplied by the medical attendant, on an agreement with the committee, the terms of which are, that the committee shall pay the medical attendant 5 <i>d.</i> for every patient entered on the register, in case the number of patients falls short of 3,000, and 4½ <i>d.</i> only for each if it exceeds that number. As a check, the medical attendant is obliged to produce the tickets of recommendation which patients had from subscribers, and the proper supply of medicine is secured by the dispensary being always open to inspection.	They are generally ordered by me from a respectable house in Dublin, Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street, Druggists, and are paid for by the Treasurer to this institution, out of the funds of the charity.	The medicines I myself purchase at the cheapest rate, the funds being small, from several druggists in Limerick.																								
The annual subscriptions are from 80 to 90 guineas; the presentment as much more. Of this, 80 guineas is the salary of the physician; but no additional allowance is made for the assistant who compounds for him; 25 <i>l.</i> a year for the dispensary-house, which forms the residence of the medical attendant, with a garden attached. The druggist's bill comes to from 58 <i>l.</i> to 65 <i>l.</i> yearly; house repairs and incidental expenses scarcely ever leave a balance in the treasurer's hands; indeed, the committee were in debt until the last 12 months.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>£.69 4 7½</td><td>£.69 4 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>77 17 3½</td><td>77 17 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>75 12 3½</td><td>75 12 3½</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's Salary - - - -</td><td>£.92 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent of Dispensary House - -</td><td>18 9 2½</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in Treasurer's hands each year, to pay for Medicine, &c. }</td><td></td></tr></table>		Subscription.	Presentment.	1831 - - -	£.69 4 7½	£.69 4 7½	1832 - - -	77 17 3½	77 17 3½	1833 - - -	75 12 3½	75 12 3½	Expenditure.		Physician's Salary - - - -	£.92 6 0	Rent of Dispensary House - -	18 9 2½	Balance in Treasurer's hands each year, to pay for Medicine, &c. }		The first year of the institution not having expired, a correct account cannot be given.				
	Subscription.	Presentment.																								
1831 - - -	£.69 4 7½	£.69 4 7½																								
1832 - - -	77 17 3½	77 17 3½																								
1833 - - -	75 12 3½	75 12 3½																								
Expenditure.																										
Physician's Salary - - - -	£.92 6 0																									
Rent of Dispensary House - -	18 9 2½																									
Balance in Treasurer's hands each year, to pay for Medicine, &c. }																										
By voluntary subscriptions, and by a sum equal in amount, which is presented by the grand jury of this county only.	It is supported by subscriptions from the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, and a few noblemen who have estates in this district; there are also a few local subscribers; there is a yearly presentment granted (equivalent to the subscriptions) by the county Limerick grand jury.	Supported by voluntary subscriptions, no application for a presentment having yet been made.																								
The only suggestion which the committee have to offer on this subject is the attaching a small hospital to the dispensary, for the reception of fever patients, which the provision made by Act of Parliament, (enabling grand juries to present for double the amount of the subscriptions in such cases) would enable them to support. The smallness of their funds has not allowed them to build or procure one, the great distance of the nearest fever hospital would render this very desirable.	I cannot suggest any alteration, as our funds are small. An asylum for the aged and miserable poor would be of the greatest utility in this populous district.	If the funds were sufficient, I would establish a soup kitchen, or some dietetic institution, the distribution of the food being entirely confined to the medical officer of the dispensary. A dispensary without such an institution is of comparatively trifling value, but with it, must prove of intrinsic good to the poor sufferers generally.																								

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Ballymacky Dispensary.	Ballynonty Dispensary.	Ballyporeen Dispensary.																																
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																
Ballymacky only; a dispensary for the poor; established in March 1832.	Ballynonty, established in 1805.	The Ballyporeen Dispensary. I attend but the one, established in 1824.																																
Ballymacky, Ballygibbon, Templedowny, part of Aghnameadle and part of Killkeary.	Three parishes, and two unions.	One.																																
Nenagh, a dispensary and fever hospital; Silvermines, Borris O'Keane, CloghJordan, Toomavara, and Moneygal Dispensaries.	Killenaule, Littleton, Fethard and Drangan.	Mitchelstown and Clogheen.																																
No hospital or infirmary in the district.	There is no hospital or infirmary in this district.	No dispensary or hospital within my district.																																
Physician or his assistant attends every day in the village of Ballymacky.	I attend the above-named dispensary only, where I reside, and give daily attendance if necessary.	I attend but the one dispensary. Salary 50l. a year.																																
I do; either by my assistant or my own attendance.	I do.	I do consider it my duty to give my personal attendance wherever it is required.																																
A register is kept.	There is.	A regular register is kept of all cases and the result.																																
I can only give a return for one year, as the second will not expire till March 1834; applications 1,962. Fevers, consumptions, stomach complaints, dropsy, eruptive diseases, &c. &c.	The number relieved exceeds 3,500.	The number of persons applying for medical and surgical aid, about 80 a week.																																
Very rarely.	Very seldom.	Sometimes; not often.																																
Supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Dublin.	The surgeon sends his list to the treasurer, who orders and pays for them.	By a druggist.																																
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - £. 111 8 0</td><td>£. 97 9 10</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries - - -</td><td>- 60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - -</td><td>- 19 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - -</td><td>- 7 7 4</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - -</td><td>- 10 12 6</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832 - £. 111 8 0	£. 97 9 10	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			£. s. d.	Salaries - - -	- 60 0 0	Medicine - - -	- 19 10 0	Rent - - -	- 7 7 4	Contingencies - -	- 10 12 6	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 137 5 0</td><td>£. 125 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 114 0 0</td><td>125 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 113 16 0</td><td>125 7 8</td></tr></table> The expenditure includes surgeon's salary, house rent, medicines and incidental expenses.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 137 5 0	£. 125 12 6	1832 - - 114 0 0	125 2 0	1833 - - 113 16 0	125 7 8	<table><tr><td>Receipts.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 92 0 0</td><td>£. 95 0 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 96 19 0</td><td>123 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 93 16 0</td><td>73 1 0</td></tr></table>	Receipts.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 92 0 0	£. 95 0 4	1832 - - 96 19 0	123 10 0	1833 - - 93 16 0	73 1 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																	
1832 - £. 111 8 0	£. 97 9 10																																	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																		
	£. s. d.																																	
Salaries - - -	- 60 0 0																																	
Medicine - - -	- 19 10 0																																	
Rent - - -	- 7 7 4																																	
Contingencies - -	- 10 12 6																																	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																	
1831 - £. 137 5 0	£. 125 12 6																																	
1832 - - 114 0 0	125 2 0																																	
1833 - - 113 16 0	125 7 8																																	
Receipts.	Expenditure.																																	
1831 - £. 92 0 0	£. 95 0 4																																	
1832 - - 96 19 0	123 10 0																																	
1833 - - 93 16 0	73 1 0																																	
By private subscriptions, and county presentment.	By private subscriptions and county presentment.	By presentment, from one county.																																
None; the funds are small, and well appropriated in the purchase of good medicine for the poor, and unequal to afford relief but in that way.	I cannot. N. B.—There has latterly been a falling off in the subscriptions, as several of the clergy have withdrawn, in consequence of not receiving their tithes. The deficiency has been supplied from a balance in hand.	If our funds would admit of building a general hospital, I think it would render it much more efficient for the relief of the poor.																																

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Borris O'Kane Dispensary.	Borrisoleigh Dispensary.	Clogheen Dispensary.
James J. Stoney, Esq. Surgeon.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	
Dispensary of Borris O'Kane, established A.D. 1819.	Borrisoleigh Dispensary, established 1827, for affording medicine and medical aid to the poor.	Clogheen Dispensary, July 1811.
Eleven parishes are in the district of the dispensary.	The dispensary district, comprehends portions of 12 different parishes, all in the county of Tipperary.	Shanrahan, Tullaghorton, Tubrid, Whitechurch, Ballybacon, all in county Tipperary.
	A Fever Hospital and Dispensary at Templemore, a Dispensary at Templetoohy, Toomavara and Thurles, all in the county of Tipperary.	A Dispensary and Fever Hospital at Cahir, nine miles distant; a Dispensary at Ballyporeen, five miles distant.
There is an hospital building, to be attached to our dispensary. I receive a sum which varies from 50 <i>l.</i> to 80 <i>l.</i> annually, for my attendance on the dispensary. I am obliged to keep a horse, and visit patients within six miles, and to visit at night cases of sudden illness and females in difficult labour.	None.	The Dispensary and Fever Hospital here are connected; for attending both I receive 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per annum.
I am required to attend three days in the week; but I must visit patients at all times, except during the hours of dispensary attendance.	I attend but one dispensary; my salary is 60 <i>l.</i> per annum; I reside in the institution, and attend it three days in the week; in case of accident or sudden illness, on every day and night.	No.
Most certainly, on receiving any evidence of the poverty of the applicant.	I do, and am called on personally at all hours, day or night, when required, in all cases.	Yes.
There is such a register kept.	I enter in a book the names, residence and diseases of all patients recommended; but the result can be but partially known.	Yes.
4,000 and some hundreds; accidents, fevers, cholera and other acute and chronic diseases, and diseases of the eye and skin, difficult labours, and diseases of women and children.	The number of persons visited at their own residence for the last two years is 536, and from 1st of February to the 1st of December 279; many of those visited eight or ten times, and more. I consider fevers, pleurisy, dyspepsia, flatulence, affections of stomach and bowels, and diseases of the skin, to be most prevalent.	1831 - - - - - 1,699 1832 - - - - - 2,071 1833 - - - - - 860 And since the influenza prevailed very much, the spasmodic cholera commenced on the 26th December 1832, since which we have had 56 cases.
Scarcely ever, as I am of opinion that from the present high rates of medical fees and prices of medicines, that a person worth 100 <i>l.</i> per annum could badly afford to support himself under a week's illness.	There are many who obtain medicine that are able to purchase it, I believe owing to the persons recommending them not being aware of their circumstances. illness, which expense I would compute at 5 <i>l.</i>	It does.
By Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, on my order, subject to the approval of the committee.	By the direction of the committee, I procure the necessary medicine from the house of Messrs. P. & C. Leslie, Dublin.	The medicines are ordered by the committee of the dispensary, on my giving a list of those required, and are got from Thomas Grubb, Druggist, Clonmel.
I am totally unable to answer this query.	Amount of subscription and county grant about 106 <i>l.</i> ; disposed of by salary 60 <i>l.</i> ; medicine 35 <i>l.</i> ; house-rent 5 <i>l.</i> ; the remainder for incidental expenses.	Receipt. 1831 - - - £. 56 6 0 1832 - - - - 56 15 0 1833 - - - - 64 4 0 General heads of expenditure: Doctor's salary, rent and repairs of dispensary house, medicines, &c.
By voluntary subscription, and presentment from county Tipperary only.	By annual subscription from the clergy and gentry, and an equal presentment from the county Tipperary grand jury.	By subscription, and presentment from county Tipperary.
I am of opinion that small local hospitals ought to be established at least in every barony, giving advice and medicine to extern patients, with a rule obliging the medical superintendent to visit those poor who cannot, through want of room or from any cause be received into hospital, as I am aware, in numerous instances, the skill and attention of the physician is thrown away, through want of proper nourishment and clothing, as also from the prejudices of the lower order.	I consider the limited subscription and county grant that is given for the support of this institution, situated in a poor and densely populated country, could not be applied to more advantage.	I think that if the funds afforded it, each fever hospital should have two wards, containing at least three beds each, for bad surgical cases. This being a mountainous neighbourhood, the poor are very liable to severe accidents, and the manufacture of flax in this town and neighbourhood being carried on extensively, those engaged about the machinery, are very liable to injuries.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Drangan Dispensary.	Dundrum Dispensary.	Grangemockler Dispensary.
<i>P. O'Halloran, Esq. M.D.</i>	—	<i>S. J. Meagher, Esq. M.D.</i>
Drangan Dispensary, established in November 1829, to provide medical and surgical aid for the sick poor of the district.	Dundrum Dispensary, established in the year 1820, for affording medical aid to the poor of the district.	Grangemockler Dispensary.
Portions of four or five parishes, all in same county.	The parishes of Ballintemple, Rathliney, Kilpatrick, Aughterleigh, Donohill, Clonoulty, and parts of Tipperary and Golden, all in the county Tipperary.	Two, both in the same county.
Fethard, Killenaule, Mullinahone, Grangemockler and Ballynonty Dispensaries.	The County Infirmary at Cashel, where extern patients are attended to on two days in each week; the surgeon of this institution receives 200 <i>l.</i> a year, and the apothecary 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for doing the extern duty, of which the above forms a part. A dispensary and fever hospital in the town of Tipperary, and a dispensary in the village of Cappaghwhite, in Tipperary; the physicians receive 100 <i>l.</i> a year for the fever hospital, and the apothecary the medical attendant gets only 35 <i>l.</i> a year.	There is a dispensary within nine miles at one side, on every other side none nearer than eight miles.
40 <i>l.</i> ; the apothecary for the dispensary 60 <i>l.</i> a year; in Cappaghwhite	There is no other hospital or infirmary within the above-named district.	There is no fever hospital nearer than seven miles. There is a dispensary attached to it; the County Infirmary is 19 miles from this dispensary.
The nearest hospital is the County Infirmary at Cashel, about 10 miles; Clonmel Fever Hospital, about the same distance. There is a dispensary attached to each of those hospitals. Salary of the surgeon to the County Infirmary, 200 <i>l.</i> late Irish currency. The salary of the medical attendant of Clonmel is 100 <i>l.</i> a year.	I attend the Dundrum Dispensary only; it is six miles from my residence, in Cashel; on every Tuesday and Friday; the salary is 64 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	I attend but one dispensary twice a week; my salary is about 50 <i>l.</i> a year; it is five miles from my residence.
See answers to the Newcastle Dispensary queries.	I consider it my duty to attend on the above-named days; and on any day in case of accident or sudden illness.	Yes.
—	A registry is kept of all recommendations and all cases attended to, but it is not possible to keep a satisfactory account of the patients.	As the institution is a new one, I have not commenced keeping a register until lately.
—	About 13,000 persons relieved; principally diseases of the stomach and bowels, also intermittent fevers, scrophula, and diseases of the skin, some pulmonary and hepatic affections, and the ordinary diseases of children, typhus fever, and cholera only a few cases.	Within the last five months the average number of patients is 25 per day.
—	Very many; I am obliged to attend all who are recommended by subscribers, and do not consider that I have power to refuse those even who I know are not proper objects.	Sometimes such is the case that persons unentitled to such assistance impose on the subscribers and receive gratuitous relief; but when I find out such to be the case, I of course refuse it.
—	By Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, on receiving an order from the treasurer, to whom I furnish a list of medicines.	The medicines are procured from Malcomson & Jacob, Druggists, Clonmel, from the funds of dispensary.
Receipt. 1831 - - - - £. 90 18 0 1832 - - - - 100 8 0 1833 - - - - 103 14 0	Average Receipt for each of the } £. 145 18 0 last three years - - - } EXPENDITURE. Medical Attendance - - - - £. 64 12 0 House-rent - - - - 7 0 0 Medicine - - - - 66 0 0 Housekeeper - - - - 5 0 0 Fuel, &c. - - - - 3 0 0 £. 145 18 0	The dispensary is established but one year; the amount of medicines this year was 21 <i>l.</i> some odd shillings.
By private subscriptions, and presentments obtained from the county Tipperary.	By private subscriptions (Viscount Hawarden, on whose estate it is situated, is the principal subscriber), and by an annual presentment on the county equal in amount to each year's subscription.	It is supported by presentments obtained from only one county.
See Newcastle return. The treasurer pays out of the funds of this Dispensary for such things as are particularly wanted by poor sick persons recommended by me.	If there were sufficient funds to provide for the comforts of the poor in the way of food, clothes, bedding, &c., a great change would be made in their condition; the present funds could not be better applied than they now are.	I must decline giving any opinion on the subject; and should any suggest itself to you, I shall feel happy in any thing that would ameliorate the condition of the poor.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Killenaule Dispensary.	Kilsheelan Dispensary.	Lorrah Dispensary.																																																																																												
Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Apothecary.	Charles Sloane, Esq. Surgeon.																																																																																													
Killenaule Dispensary.	Kilsheelan Dispensary, established in November 1829.	Lorrah Dispensary, established 1st March 1829.																																																																																												
Six parishes, all in Tipperary.	Three whole parishes, and parts of four more. Some parts are in the county of Waterford.	Two parishes, in the same county.																																																																																												
Ballynonty, Drangan, Fethard, Mullinahone, Littleton, Thurles, all Dispensaries.	A dispensary and fever hospital at Carrick-on-Suir. A dispensary and fever hospital at Clonmel.	Dispensary in Birr, King's County; Borris O'Kane Dispensary, Tipperary.																																																																																												
The County Infirmary at Cashel, ten miles distant, has a dispensary attached, supported by funds from the county, with some private subscriptions. The surgeon has a salary of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum Irish.	There is not any dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district.	Not any.																																																																																												
I only attend the Killenaule Dispensary. The salary is 70 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend every day, and reside at the dispensary.	I hold but one dispensary; I reside almost in the centre of the district, and I attend daily.	But one.																																																																																												
Yes, within four miles of the dispensary.	I consider it my duty to give my personal attendance whenever required.	In all cases.																																																																																												
There is no regular registry kept, but the tickets of recommendation are filed, which show the number attended.	A register is kept of all applications. If the patient do not attend, and that the disease is such as to require it, he is attended at his residence.	There is a registry kept of all cases, by whom recommended, residence, disease, and result.																																																																																												
The average number relieved yearly, about 1,500. The diseases chiefly are fevers, various diseases of the skin (very prevalent), rheumatism, inflammatory affections of various parts, chronic sore eyes, tithis pulmonalis, agues, dropsies, diseases of women in the puerperal state. Of children, measles, croup, whooping-cough, small-pox, which prevail much in certain seasons. Accidents, wounds and injuries, especially of the head, caused by factious disputes among the peasantry; various derangements of the digestive organs very prevalent, particularly when the potatoes are not of a good quality, and at seasons of the year when they are decaying, and when they begin the use of the new crop.	The number relieved within this period amounts to 9,000. It is impossible to give a general statement of the diseases treated.	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1603</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1207</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1417</td></tr></table>	1830	-	-	-	1603	1831	-	-	-	1207	1832	-	-	-	1417																																																																													
1830	-	-	-	1603																																																																																										
1831	-	-	-	1207																																																																																										
1832	-	-	-	1417																																																																																										
Sometimes there are persons recommended by subscribers, who could not, strictly speaking, be considered objects, such as tradespeople and small farmers, who would not likely seek medical aid if they had not such an institution to apply to.	Many have received assistance, who were not proper objects of such charity.	Not in many cases.																																																																																												
Obtained from a druggist in Dublin, and paid by the treasurer of the dispensary, out of the funds.	I order the medicines at a druggists; the bills are sent to the treasurer, and paid by him. Leslie & Co. Dublin; Malcomson & Jacob, Clonmel, are the druggists.	Medicines ordered by committee, and supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists in Dublin.																																																																																												
<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in Treasurer's hands</td><td>146 5 8</td><td>147 10 0</td><td>131 14 11</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>52 11 0</td><td>51 2 0</td><td>53 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>52 11 0</td><td>51 2 0</td><td>53 4 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 151 7 8</td><td>249 14 0</td><td>238 2 11</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td><td>70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>25 16 11</td><td>28 13 1</td><td>29 9 10</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>9 0 10</td><td>19 6 0</td><td>20 11 4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 104 17 9</td><td>117 19 1</td><td>120 2 2</td></tr></table>	Receipt.					1831.	1832.	1833.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Balance in Treasurer's hands	146 5 8	147 10 0	131 14 11	Subscriptions	52 11 0	51 2 0	53 4 0	Presentment	52 11 0	51 2 0	53 4 0		£. 151 7 8	249 14 0	238 2 11	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1831.	1832.	1833.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salary	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	Medicine	25 16 11	28 13 1	29 9 10	Sundries	9 0 10	19 6 0	20 11 4		£. 104 17 9	117 19 1	120 2 2	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831</th><th>1832</th><th>1833</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 138 14 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>161 8 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>157 6 6</td></tr></table> There is at present 23<i>l.</i> in the treasurer's hands, the rest has been expended on house-rent, medicine, fuel and my salary.	Receipt.					1831	1832	1833		-	-	£. 138 14 0		-	-	161 8 0		-	-	157 6 6	<table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>40 10 0</td><td>49 5 0</td><td>48 17 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>40 10 0</td><td>49 5 0</td><td>48 17 0</td></tr></table> The expenditure equal to the above.		1830.	1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Subscriptions	40 10 0	49 5 0	48 17 0	Presentment	40 10 0	49 5 0	48 17 0
Receipt.																																																																																														
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																											
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																											
Balance in Treasurer's hands	146 5 8	147 10 0	131 14 11																																																																																											
Subscriptions	52 11 0	51 2 0	53 4 0																																																																																											
Presentment	52 11 0	51 2 0	53 4 0																																																																																											
	£. 151 7 8	249 14 0	238 2 11																																																																																											
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																														
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																											
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																											
Salary	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0																																																																																											
Medicine	25 16 11	28 13 1	29 9 10																																																																																											
Sundries	9 0 10	19 6 0	20 11 4																																																																																											
	£. 104 17 9	117 19 1	120 2 2																																																																																											
Receipt.																																																																																														
	1831	1832	1833																																																																																											
	-	-	£. 138 14 0																																																																																											
	-	-	161 8 0																																																																																											
	-	-	157 6 6																																																																																											
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																											
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																											
Subscriptions	40 10 0	49 5 0	48 17 0																																																																																											
Presentment	40 10 0	49 5 0	48 17 0																																																																																											
By annual subscriptions and county presentments from Tipperary only.	Supported by private subscriptions, and presentment from the county Tipperary.	By subscriptions, and presentments obtained from one county.																																																																																												
	If the funds could afford it, the destitute ought to be supplied with food during illness. With the means now at the disposal of the committee, no alteration in its disposal can be made.	The funds are so small, that they would not enable any better distribution of them; but if they were more, a fever hospital might be got up.																																																																																												

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Littleton Dispensary.	Mullinahone Dispensary.	Nenagh Dispensary.																																																																					
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																																					
Littleton Dispensary, established August 1828.	The name of the Dispensary under my care is the Mullinahone; its object is the relief of the poorer classes with medicine, medical and surgical attendance; established since March 1822.	Nenagh Dispensary, established in 1817.																																																																					
Parts of five parishes, forming a district of about four miles round Littleton.	There are three entire parishes, and a considerable portion of five other adjacent parishes included in its district; all in the same county, except a small portion.	Eight entire parishes, and portions of six, all in Tipperary.																																																																					
Dispensaries at Thurles, Urlingford, Johnstown, Ballynonty, Killenaule and Templetucky; an infirmary and dispensary at Asket-Urlingford and Johnstown, in the county of Kilkenny.	Callon, Ballynonty, Killenaule, Fethard, Drangan, and Grangemockler Dispensaries; these two latter have been recently got up, the former about three years since, but the latter at last autumn assizes; each at about a distance of two miles and a half from Mullinahone.	Nenagh Fever Hospital, Ballymackey, Toom, Silvermines, and Borris O'Kane Dispensaries, Clogh-jordan Dispensary and Fever Hospital.																																																																					
No.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within my district.	None.																																																																					
I only attend this dispensary, for which I receive 80 <i>l.</i> a year for medicine and attendance; the days of attendance are Mondays and Fridays, and at all other times when applied to by a subscriber.	I attend but one dispensary in a country village, at a distance of about seven miles from my residence; the amount of salary is 70 <i>l.</i> a year, and the number of days I am required to attend are two in the week; but in case of epidemics, three, and if necessary every day.	I attend but this one dispensary; salary 70 <i>l.</i> yearly, and a house; attendance every day.																																																																					
I do.	I conceive it to be my duty to give my personal attendance whenever medical or surgical aid is officially required.	I do.																																																																					
A register is kept of all persons to whom recommendations are given by subscribers; the name is only entered at the first time of application, unless when more than a month has elapsed since the recommendation was first given. The register does not state how the applications have been disposed of, or with what result.	A register is kept of all applications made, and their disposal, and the result noted.	Yes.																																																																					
1831 - - - 1,335 1832 - - - 1,874 1833 - - - 2,275	The number of admissions for the last three years (each to continue in force three months), amounts to 5,000; the general diseases being fever, ague, small-pox, measles, pertussis, consumption, dropsy, influenza, hernia, fractures, cancer, evil, inflammation of the intestines, liver and lungs, inveterate diseases of the skin, joints, &c. &c.	10,704, for three years. Diseases treated comprehend almost every variety in medicine and surgery.																																																																					
Only two or three such cases have occurred.	It sometimes, I dare say, happens, that such an abuse as persons participating in the benefit of the charity who are not really in circumstances to entitle them to it, does occur; the instances are few, and not the intentional fault of the governors.	Seldom occurs.																																																																					
By the medical attendant, in consequence of his having a shop at his residence in Thurles, from whence the patients often obtain medicines, on the days when he does not attend the dispensary.	The medicines are supplied by the treasurer; he is authorized to do so by the committee every spring.	The committee supply the medicines from the most approved druggist in Dublin.																																																																					
<table><tr><td colspan="4">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td colspan="2">1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medical Attendant and Medicine</td><td>£. 80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>80 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent & Sundries</td><td>8 0 7</td><td>8 11 6½</td><td>10 1 8</td></tr></table>	Expenditure.				1831.	1832.	1833.		Medical Attendant and Medicine	£. 80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	Rent & Sundries	8 0 7	8 11 6½	10 1 8	<table><tr><td colspan="7">Receipt for three Years.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 135</td><td>5</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>135</td><td>5</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td colspan="7">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 210</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>46</td><td>12</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Receipt for three Years.							Subscription	-	-	-	£. 135	5	8	Presentment	-	-	-	135	5	8	Expenditure.							Salary	-	-	-	£. 210	0	0	Medicine	-	-	-	46	12	0	Rent	-	-	-	18	0	0	<table><tr><td>Receipt for three Years.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>£. 728 4 2¾</td><td>£. 561 17 2</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Medicine, Surgeon's Salary, and Rent.	Receipt for three Years.	Expenditure.	£. 728 4 2¾	£. 561 17 2
Expenditure.																																																																							
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																					
Medical Attendant and Medicine	£. 80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0																																																																				
Rent & Sundries	8 0 7	8 11 6½	10 1 8																																																																				
Receipt for three Years.																																																																							
Subscription	-	-	-	£. 135	5	8																																																																	
Presentment	-	-	-	135	5	8																																																																	
Expenditure.																																																																							
Salary	-	-	-	£. 210	0	0																																																																	
Medicine	-	-	-	46	12	0																																																																	
Rent	-	-	-	18	0	0																																																																	
Receipt for three Years.	Expenditure.																																																																						
£. 728 4 2¾	£. 561 17 2																																																																						
By subscription, and presentment equal to the amount of subscription obtained from the county of Tipperary only.	It is supported in part by private subscriptions, and in part by presentment, off of one county only.	By voluntary subscriptions, and a presentment on county of Tipperary of equal amount.																																																																					
No.	The only alteration of the funds, by way of application, that I can suggest, would be a considerable increase to the funds of this and every other necessary dispensary, which increase is available from the county presentments, as paid hitherto to all infirmaries and dispensaries; thus a fund might be created in every county, and vested in commissioners, for the purpose of adding medical and surgical wards, beside fever wards, to every efficient dispensary.	No.																																																																					

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Newcastle Dispensary.	Newport Dispensary.	Poulnucka Dispensary.
<i>P. O'Halloran, Esq., M.D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Patrick Fitzgibbon, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Newcastle Dispensary, established in March 1830; object, to provide medical and surgical aid for the sick poor of the neighbourhood.	Newport Dispensary. Not more than one under my care; the object of it is to relieve the poor with medicine gratis, when recommended by subscribers; established in 1825.	Poulnucka, established in the year 1829; it is a dispensary, without any hospital being attached to it.
There are five or six parishes, or large portions of those parishes, included in the district, all in the same county.	Number of parishes included in district, four, all in the same county.	The district embraces parts of five parishes, all of them in the same county.
A fever hospital and dispensary in Cahir, eight miles; same in Clogheen, seven miles.	No dispensaries, infirmaries and public hospitals within ten miles.	There is a dispensary and fever hospital in Clonmel, distant five miles; one at Cashel, seven miles; one at Cahir, four miles; a dispensary at Fethard, six miles, and at Roesgreen, five miles.
There is no hospital or dispensary nearer than Clonmel, about seven miles; the salary paid to the medical attendant is 100 <i>l.</i> a year: there is an apothecary to the Clonmel Hospital, I do not know the amount of his salary.	Neither hospital or infirmary within my district.	There is neither dispensary nor hospital within my district.
Yes, the Drangan Dispensary; I attend two day in the week each dispensary; Newcastle, seven miles from Clonmel, where I reside; Drangan ten miles. Salary of the Newcastle, 50 <i>l.</i> a year; of Drangan, 60 <i>l.</i> a year.	I attend but one dispensary, namely, Newport, which is in the village where I reside; amount of my salary 70 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance at said dispensary twice a week, subject to calls at all times for out-tickets.	I hold but one dispensary; I am obliged to reside there, and to attend for three hours every day.
I do, and go any hour, night or day, I am called; I am often called to midwifery cases, and if a call should come for me in my absence, I have arranged with another medical man to attend for me, that no one from the district of my dispensary should be disappointed, who would require medical or surgical aid.	I consider it my duty to attend to all cases that require assistance.	I do consider it my duty.
There was a register kept for some time; but having to prescribe, compound the medicines, and visit many at their own houses, it took up too much time to continue it.	A register is kept of the number of persons applying for relief.	There is no particular register for such cases, but there is a general register kept.
There are on an average 25 persons receive medicine and medical advice each day at the dispensary, besides five or six visited in their own houses. The prevalent diseases are, inflammatory affections of various organs, lungs, abdominal, viscera, &c. &c.; fevers some seasons, diseases of the skin very frequent, and various rheumatic affections, becoming, I think, more prevalent than they were; dropsies, agues, consumptions, diseases of women and children, accidents, wounds, and injuries received in fractious quarrels amongst the peasantry; indigestions, pains of the stomach, and many affections of the digestive organs.	The number of persons relieved within the last three years, amount to 9,627.	The average number of patients about 5,000 annually; accidents, fever, midwifery, &c. &c.
Some small farmers are occasionally recommended, who cannot be considered proper objects for a charitable institution.	By the rules of the institution none but paupers are entitled to relief.	It sometimes does occur that such persons are recommended; and as I have no discretionary power in such cases, I am obliged to attend to them.
By the committee; I furnish a list of medicines wanted, and they are obtained from a druggist, and paid for by the treasurer from the funds of the dispensary.	Medicines are now supplied by an apothecary residing in Limerick, and paid for out of the funds of the institution.	They are supplied by Messrs. Malcomson & Jacob, Druggists, Clonmel.
Receipt. 1831 - £. 69 10 0 1832 - 79 4 0 1833 - 95 18 0 Before this year the funds were barely equal to the expenditure, viz. cost of medicine, rent of dispensary, firing, &c., and the salary of the medical attendant.	Receipt. 1831 - £. 156 4 3 1832 - 108 4 0 1833 - 109 14 10 Expenditure. £. 77 18 11 154 0 0 107 4 9½	The receipt has been about 112 <i>l.</i> for each of the last three years, and the expenditure equals the receipt.
By private subscriptions, and presentments obtained from the county Tipperary alone.	Supported by private subscriptions, and by a sum from the county grand jury, equal to the amount of the sum subscribed.	By subscriptions, and county presentment, which is obtained but from one county.
I do not know of any alteration in the funds at present at the disposal of the committee, which would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor; but if the funds could afford it, I would suggest some plans of distribution, which a good deal of observation convinces me would be most useful to the sick poor; first, to empower the treasurer, at the recommendation of one or two governors, and the medical attendant, to give such assistance of clothes as would appear necessary for a sick person; and also such wholesome food as the medical attendant would recommend; sufficient care being taken to have only proper objects supplied with such necessities: many poor distressed and sickly persons have received assistance in the way of food and clothes, especially flannel waistcoats from the gentry in their neighbourhood, at my recommendation, whose wants would otherwise not be known to their benevolent and richer neighbours. I am quite sure much good has been done in this way to the sick poor, from the recommendations of the medical attendants of dispensaries.	I can suggest at present no alteration in the distribution of the funds.	I do not think that any alteration in the distribution of the present funds would make it in any way more efficient than it is at present.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Roesgreen Dispensary.	Roscrea Dispensary.	Silvermines Dispensary.																																						
Patrick Heffernan, Esq. M.D.	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant																																						
The Roesgreen Dispensary, established in March 1831, for the relief of the sick poor of the neighbourhood.	The charitable institution under my care is the Roscrea Dispensary; it has for its object the affording medical and surgical aid, with medicines to the sick poor; it was established about 1809.	Silvermines Dispensary, established in 1810: no other.																																						
The district includes part of the parishes of St. Patrick's Rock and St. John Baptist's, Cashel, Tullamaine, Railstown, Kilconnel, and others, all in the county Tipperary.	The parishes of Roscrea, Bourney and Corbally, in the county Tipperary; Kyle, in the Queen's County; Aughincon and Ettagh, in the King's County.	Five parishes, all in the same county.																																						
The only dispensaries, &c. within ten Irish miles are the County Infirmary, Fethard, Poulmucka, and Dundrum Dispensaries; and in Clonmel and Cahir there are fever hospitals, with dispensaries.	There are the dispensaries of Borris, in Ossory, and Rathdowney, in the Queen's County; the dispensaries and fever hospitals at Birr and Shinrone, and Kennetty, King's County; and the fever hospital and dispensary at Templemore, county Tipperary; all within ten miles.	Three dispensaries within ten miles. A fever hospital at Nenagh.																																						
There is not any hospital in the district but the County Tipperary Infirmary at Cashel, where extern patients are attended to on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by the surgeon and apothecary of that institution; the former receives 200 <i>l.</i> late currency a year, and the latter 50 guineas.	There is not any hospital or dispensary within the above district but that at Roscrea.	None.																																						
I attend the Roesgreen Dispensary only; it is distant four miles from my residence (Cashel.) I receive 50 <i>l.</i> a year for my attendance, which is given regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays; and on other days I visit the sick, if necessary, or required.	I attend the dispensary and fever hospital, for which I receive a salary of 60 <i>l.</i> per annum, a remuneration totally inadequate to the duty performed; out of this sum I give 10 <i>l.</i> to the apothecary, whose salary I also consider too small, being but 25 <i>l.</i> I think it my duty to make this statement, as the smallness of my salary (50 <i>l.</i> a year on the clear,) might militate against other physicians who are more adequately remunerated than I am.	I attend but one dispensary. I am one of three physicians attached to Nenagh Fever Hospital; the attendance is daily, and we take the duty in monthly rotation; salary, 20 <i>l.</i> per annum to each; I reside in Nenagh; the dispensary four miles from my residence, where I attend two days in the week, and more frequently when necessary, in consequence of sudden or dangerous illness.																																						
I do consider it my duty to attend in all cases where medical or surgical aid is required, and invariably do so at the request of a subscriber, or without it whenever any accident occurs.	Myself or my assistant give our personal attendance at the cabins of the sick poor, in cases of diseases of an acute or chronic nature, which confines them to their beds or to their houses.	Certainly, and I invariably do. I visit all patients at their houses who require my attendance.																																						
A register is kept. All applicants are attended to, but it is impossible to keep an account of the consequences. In chronic cases, and where application has been deferred, it is a difficult matter to relieve them, owing to the want of the necessaries, not only for such a state, but for the ordinary life.	We keep a register of the number of patients recommended each year, with their diseases and the medicines exhibited, &c. &c.; but we are unable to state, as can be done in an hospital, the number cured, relieved, dead, &c. in consequence of the great extent of our district, and of the number of new patients applying for relief being about 2,000 per annum.	I keep a registry of all the cases, and know the result.																																						
The number attended since the establishment of this dispensary is 7,230; of those, at their own houses, 802. The principal diseases treated are, fevers, catarrhs, and more especially those of the digestive organs, caused by the want of proper food and clothing.	<table><tr><th>Tickets of Recommendation.</th><th>Repetitions.</th><th>Surgical Operations, including all of a minor nature.</th><th>Visits at Cabins.</th></tr><tr><td>6,259</td><td>21,195</td><td>1,163</td><td>1,097</td></tr></table> The most frequent diseases, inflammations of the chest, fevers, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, bowel complaints, intestinal fever amongst children, liver complaints, dropsies, scrofula, consumption, &c.	Tickets of Recommendation.	Repetitions.	Surgical Operations, including all of a minor nature.	Visits at Cabins.	6,259	21,195	1,163	1,097	Relieved in last three years 6,500. The diseases treated, inflammation of the cavities, more frequently the lungs; dyspepsia, fevers, dropsies, liver affections, and scrofula in all its varieties.																														
Tickets of Recommendation.	Repetitions.	Surgical Operations, including all of a minor nature.	Visits at Cabins.																																					
6,259	21,195	1,163	1,097																																					
There are not any recommended by the subscribers to the dispensary but proper objects, which accounts for the number attended to not being so numerous as at other dispensaries, where a great abuse in this way exists.	A few receive medicines who could pay for them, but even so, good is done.	Never, as I am acquainted with the circumstances of most people in my district.																																						
The medicines are ordered by me through the treasurer, and are supplied by Messrs. P. A. & C. Leslie, 40, Bride-street, Dublin.	We purchase our medicines from Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street; our bill to them is about 70 <i>l.</i> per annum; our apothecary compounds the medicines, which enables us to distribute to the poor about 500 <i>l.</i> worth scientifically compounded.	By Boileau & George, Druggists.																																						
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>From March 1831 to March 1833 } £. 174 4 0</td><td>£. 142 14 10½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>£.</th><th>s.</th><th>d.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary - - -</td><td>75</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c. -</td><td>55</td><td>19</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Repairs, &c.</td><td>11</td><td>15</td><td>7½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	From March 1831 to March 1833 } £. 174 4 0	£. 142 14 10½		£.	s.	d.	Salary - - -	75	0	0	Medicine, &c. -	55	19	3	Rent, Repairs, &c.	11	15	7½	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - - - £. 68 16 1</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - 185 2 0*</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - 54 2 0</td></tr></table> The items of expenditure are, Apothecary's Salary, Medicine, Porter's Wages, Instruments, Calico for Bandages, Trusses, Stationary, &c. The funds of the dispensary are never equal to its demands. We are therefore constantly obliged to draw on the finances of the Fever Hospital. * A dispensary house was built this year, which accounts for the largeness of its income.	Receipt.	1830 - - - £. 68 16 1	1831 - - - 185 2 0*	1832 - - - 54 2 0	<table><tr><th>Receipt:</th></tr><tr><td>For last three years - £. 365 8 0</td></tr></table> Expenditure: <table><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary -</td><td>£. 180 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Drugs - - -</td><td>126 18 0</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent - -</td><td>27 13 10</td></tr><tr><td>Cow-Pock Subscription -</td><td>3 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies -</td><td>26 10 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>£. 364 4 10</u></td></tr></table>	Receipt:	For last three years - £. 365 8 0	Surgeon's Salary -	£. 180 0 0	Drugs - - -	126 18 0	House-rent - -	27 13 10	Cow-Pock Subscription -	3 3 0	Contingencies -	26 10 0		<u>£. 364 4 10</u>
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																							
From March 1831 to March 1833 } £. 174 4 0	£. 142 14 10½																																							
	£.	s.	d.																																					
Salary - - -	75	0	0																																					
Medicine, &c. -	55	19	3																																					
Rent, Repairs, &c.	11	15	7½																																					
Receipt.																																								
1830 - - - £. 68 16 1																																								
1831 - - - 185 2 0*																																								
1832 - - - 54 2 0																																								
Receipt:																																								
For last three years - £. 365 8 0																																								
Surgeon's Salary -	£. 180 0 0																																							
Drugs - - -	126 18 0																																							
House-rent - -	27 13 10																																							
Cow-Pock Subscription -	3 3 0																																							
Contingencies -	26 10 0																																							
	<u>£. 364 4 10</u>																																							
By private subscriptions, and by a sum equal in amount to them, raised by presentment on the county Tipperary.	It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and by a presentment paid by the county equal in amount to the sum received, according to the Act of 58 Geo. III. c. 47, s. 5.	By voluntary contributions from the neighbouring gentry, principally the Lord Dunally, and a grant from the county equal in amount to the voluntary contributions, one county.																																						
The funds of this institution are too small to admit of an appropriation to any other use than the present. If there were sufficient funds, they would be most usefully applied in procuring bedding, flannel, &c. and where disease exists, wholesome food.	When we consider the vast benefits conferred on the poor, and, through them, on the rich, in preventing the extension of infectious fever amongst them, we cannot but feel surprised that so much good is done by such small funds as are placed at our disposal; yet we could be more practically useful by having a general hospital attached to our fever hospital or dispensary in this populous town, containing about 10,000 inhabitants; or even if there were a few wards for the reception of cases of accident, as fractured limbs, wounds, &c. and cases for surgical operations and such like; such a plan would add greatly to the comfort of many destitute persons.	I certainly cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of this charity which would in any way contribute to the relief of the poor more efficiently.																																						

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Templetohy Dispensary.	Thurles Dispensary.	Tipperary Dispensary.																								
<i>Bryan Mullally, Esq. M.D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																								
It is called the Templetohy Dispensary, established in November 1830.	Thurles Dispensary, situated in the town of Thurles, established in the year 1810, for supplying medicine and medical aid to the sick poor recommended by subscribers.	The Tipperary Dispensary, established in 1810.																								
It includes a large portion of six parishes, all of which are situated in the county of Tipperary.	The dispensary district, comprising a circuit of five miles round the town, includes portions of fourteen parishes, all in the county of Tipperary.	Seven, and all in the county Tipperary.																								
There are four dispensaries; viz. Thurles, Johnstown, Rathdowney and Templemore, to which latter a fever hospital is attached.	Borrisoleigh, Templemore, Templetohy, Urlingford, in the county Kilkenny; Johnstown, in same county; Ballinoulty, Killenaule Dispensaries within ten miles, and the County Infirmary at Cashel, distance ten miles.	The Dundrum and Cappaghwhite Dispensaries, each within six miles of Tipperary.																								
There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary in the district.	There is a dispensary established at Littleton by the gentry of that village, which is distant four miles, and of course barely within my district, as above described; the salary of the medical gentleman is, I believe, 60 <i>l.</i> or 70 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is not.																								
I attend only one dispensary, mentioned above, for which I receive a yearly salary of 60 <i>l.</i> I am obliged to attend at the dispensary on two days of each week.	I attend but one dispensary; my salary is 70 <i>l.</i> per annum; I reside within 200 yards of it, and attend every day in the week at the dispensary for upwards of an hour, and on Mondays or Thursdays for three or four hours.	I only attend the Tipperary Dispensary.																								
By one of the laws for regulating the dispensary, I am bound to give my personal attendance within four miles of the dispensary, when required by a ticket from a subscriber.	I do, and am called at all hours, day or night.	As apothecary to the institution, I am obliged to attend whenever called on by a pauper. The physicians and surgeons act gratuitously, and also attend the poor at their houses.																								
A register is kept of such cases as have been attended to outside the dispensary, and also of such as receive medicines and advice at dispensary.	I enter in a book the name, residence and disease of all I visit at their houses, with the result as well as I can ascertain. This, with the general registry of all names, is submitted to the subscribers yearly, and seldom preserved after. I have those only of the two last years, and a memorandum of that of 1831.	Every patient recommended to the dispensary is registered in the registry book, with the name of the governor recommending, date of admission, &c.																								
The number of patients visited at their homes during the last three years I find to be about 300. The number admitted to the dispensary during each year averages at least 2,000. Fevers, affections of lungs, dysenteries and dyspepsia, especially the latter, are the diseases usually occurring in this district.	The number of persons visited for the two past years, 764; and from 1st March to November 25th, 1833, 284. Many of those visited ten times and more. The diseases in a population so dense are too numerous to specify here. They generally consist of fevers, dyspepsia and flatulence, ulcerations, diseases of the bowels, injuries and fractures of the head, and diseases of women and children, midwifery cases, &c.	The number of patients recommended 7,606. Their diseases were various, such as pleurisy, ague, dropsy, herpes, psora, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.																								
Many persons in moderate circumstances frequently apply for gratuitous assistance, but such persons are not entitled to any participation in the benefits of the charity.	I do believe that many get medicine who have means to buy it; they come with regular tickets from subscribers, probably unacquainted with their condition; but I am positive relief is not confined	Such occurrence seldom happens.																								
The medicines are usually obtained at the house of Leslie & Co., Dublin, for which the treasurer to the institution gives an order. The selection of proper medicines is left to the medical officer of the establishment.	The medicines are purchased by the treasurer, from Boileau, of Bride-street, Dublin; consigned to his care, and dispensed by me, and are accounted for by him annually, entirely unconnected with my salary.	The medicines are supplied from Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street, Dublin, by the treasurer's order.																								
During the first year, the receipt, including subscriptions and presentment for the county, exceeded 150 <i>l.</i> , of which 80 <i>l.</i> was given as salary to medical attendant, and more than 50 <i>l.</i> was expended on medicine; during each of two last years the amount of receipt did not exceed 100 <i>l.</i> , of which 60 <i>l.</i> was given to physician, and more than 30 <i>l.</i> expended on medicine.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830</td><td>- £. 170 5 4½</td><td>170 5 4½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- 171 6 6</td><td>158 1 11</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 158 19 4</td><td>185 2 9</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salary, Medicine, House-rent, &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 170 5 4½	170 5 4½	1831	- 171 6 6	158 1 11	1832	- 158 19 4	185 2 9	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830</td><td>- £. 207 16 4</td><td>- £. 165 13 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>- 184 11 3</td><td>- 185 16 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>- 204 18 2</td><td>- 141 13 8</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Medicine, Fuel, Rent and Attendance.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 207 16 4	- £. 165 13 4	1831	- 184 11 3	- 185 16 9	1832	- 204 18 2	- 141 13 8
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1830	- £. 170 5 4½	170 5 4½																								
1831	- 171 6 6	158 1 11																								
1832	- 158 19 4	185 2 9																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1830	- £. 207 16 4	- £. 165 13 4																								
1831	- 184 11 3	- 185 16 9																								
1832	- 204 18 2	- 141 13 8																								
It is supported by subscriptions of individuals, and by presentment on the county in which the dispensary is situated of equal amount to the subscription.	By subscriptions from the landed proprietors and gentry, and an equal annual presentment from the county Tipperary grand jury.	By private subscription, and by a presentment from the county Tipperary.																								
I am not prepared to suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of the establishment which would render greater benefit to the poor.	With the present number of patients, nearly 3,000 annually, and the funds available for their use, I know no mode that would materially improve its efficiency. There have not been any complaints of want of attendance or medicine, and the people appear satisfied. If some additional nourishment could be procured for poor women in child-birth whom I often attend, it is the only thing strikes me as important.	I cannot.																								

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY and WATERFORD.

Toomavara Dispensary.	Ballyduff Dispensary.	Bonmahon Dispensary.
<i>C. Bourns, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Thomas Dillon Baker, Esq.</i>
The Toomavara Dispensary has been under my care six years, and existed several years previously, say at least ten years.	The Ballyduff Dispensary, established March 1832, for the relief of the poor of that district.	Bonmahon Dispensary, established in 1830.
One parish, and parts of two others.	One very extensive one in the same county.	Three parishes, in county Waterford.
Dispensary and Fever Hospital Nenagh, dispensary at the church of Ballymacky, dispensary Moneygrell, Dispensary and Fever Hospital Clogh-jordan.	Tallow, Lismore and Cappoquin Dispensaries.	Two dispensaries.
There is not any medical establishment in what I consider my district; of the salary afforded by them I am not aware.	There is not.	None.
Toomavara Dispensary, in the town, with my residence; six days' attendance; weekly salary, 60 <i>l.</i> ; Moneygall, four miles (King's County) two days; salary 40 <i>l.</i>	I attend only one, twice a week, Mondays and Fridays; hours of attendance from 12 till 2 o'clock, though it generally requires four hours each day, in consequence of the numerous claimants, and being allowed no apothecary, which most other dispensaries have; distance from my residence 3½ miles; salary 100 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend but one dispensary; it is open but twice a week, unless some accident or disease occurs in the intermediate days.
I do.	I certainly do, and have always done so.	Yes.
The register, although kept, yet not preserved.	Yes, a dispensary book, in which the names of the patients, by whom recommended, their age, residence, disease, and their termination.	A register has been kept.
As nearly as I can recollect 9,000 attendances, embracing the general aggregate of diseases, accidents, wounds, &c.	Since the institution was established, nearly 2,000 persons have been relieved; the diseases most common are, fevers, hemorrhage, liver and pectoral complaints, diseases of bladder and womb, bowel attacks, accidents, such as fractures and dislocations, wounds, &c. &c.	The number of persons relieved amount to 4,388; the diseases were principally surgical, and almost in all cases treated with success.
The district is occupied principally by farmers possessing from 30 to 100 acres; many subscribe to the funds, and receive a small assistance in return in cases of slight sickness.	Frequent applications are made under such circumstances, but never knowingly granted, and the impositions are very rare, owing to the precautions adopted by subscribers and medical superintendent.	Occasionally.
By Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin.	By a Cork druggist.	By the medical attendant.
Expenditure. Medicine - - - £. 35 Salary - - - - 60 Rent - - - - 7 Stationery - - - 2 £.104 each year.	Receipt. 1832 - - - - £.94 0 0 1833 - - - - 124 0 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. 1832. 1833. Salary - £.50 0 0 - *100 0 0 Balance expended in medicine, house-rent, &c. * This increase was made by the committee in consequence of the physician's exertions in the cause of the institution.	Expenditure. Medical Attendant - - - £. 80 Medicine, &c. - - - - 22
By presentment from the county Tipperary, equally with private subscription.	By subscription and presentment obtained from one county only.	By subscriptions, and presentment from the county Waterford only.
Many plans might be suggested for the amelioration of the sick poor; but I know of none which could be effected without an increase of funds, and that I believe is not to be obtained locally.	I think part of the funds may be most usefully appropriated to the purchase of a little wine, a suggestion which the committee mean to carry into effect next year.	

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.

Cappoquin Dispensary.	Clashmore Dispensary.	Dunmore and Passage Dispensaries.												
<i>David Barry, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William O'Brien, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William Holland Gore, Esq., Surgeon.</i>												
The Cappoquin Dispensary, established in 1824. No infirmary or hospital attached; the object is to supply medicine and advice to the poor.	The name of the institution under my care, is the Clashmore Dispensary, established in 1824. I was appointed in 1825, and have continued medical superintendent since that time.	The Dunmore and Passage Dispensaries, situated in the barony of Gaultier, established 25th of March 1825, for the purpose of affording medicine and advice to the sick poor.												
Three, and occasionally part of a fourth, this being somewhat remote; all within the county.	The district is perhaps one of the largest in the south of Ireland; it contains six parishes, together with an immense tract of mountain, all in the county Waterford, probably over 8,000 acres, parts of which are thickly inhabited.	The parishes of Kilmachiongue, Rathmoylan, Killea, Knockbee, Faithleg, Kilsonicholas, Crook and Kilmacomb are included in my district, and all in the same county.												
There are no dispensaries without hospitals, and three with fever hospitals attached to each, within ten miles; viz. Lismore, Dungarvan, Tallow, Ballyduff and Clashmore.	The only medical institutions within ten miles of the Clashmore Dispensary are, the Cappoquin Dispensary, in the county Waterford, distant nine miles, and the Youghal Dispensary and Infirmary, in the county Cork, five miles distant.	The Tramore Dispensary within nine miles, and the Waterford Hospitals, at the same distance.												
None within the district in which I am bound to act.	There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district.	There is no other dispensary within my district.												
I attend but one dispensary (Cappoquin), which is in the town I reside; the amount of salary fifty guineas annually, and attendance daily from 11 to 1 o'clock.	I attend only the one dispensary, and taking into consideration the extent of the district, it is quite as much as one person can attend to. My allowances are 60 L. a year salary, 20 L. to keep a horse, with a residence; the hours of attendance are from 9 to 11 o'clock each day, Sundays excepted.	I attend the Passage Dispensary two days in each week, the distance six miles from Dunmore, where I reside, and the amount of salary for both, 100 L. per annum; I also attend the Dunmore Dispensary two days in each week.												
I do undoubtedly give such assistance when required.	I consider it my duty to attend on all medical or surgical cases, on receiving the printed recommendation of a subscriber.	I invariably give my own personal attendance to those who are unable to attend at the dispensary; and am required to do so at any time that a subscriber may deem necessary.												
I have kept an exact account of name of patients recommended, the disease, residence, age, and the result.	I keep a register of the number of cases, with the names of the persons and of the diseases treated, for the inspection of the governors; I likewise make a return, to the best of my knowledge, of the number of deaths and recoveries; but such a return cannot be made with accuracy, as the majority of persons applying for relief reside miles distant, and they or their friends seldom take the trouble to inform me of the result of the treatment.	A register is kept of the persons recommended by each subscriber; also of their diseases, and the medicines prescribed.												
The average number recommended about 1,370 annually, for the last three years; the annual deaths about 30; recoveries, about 1,340. The general diseases, fever, pleurisy, those incidental to age, infancy, &c.	The number of persons relieved for the last three years were 3,141, annual number visited at their own houses, 155. The diseases which have generally come under my observation were those which always attend a state of poverty and privation, such as diseases of the lungs and pleura, fevers of a low type, and a peculiar disease of the stomach and digestive organs, which I look upon to be the result of the constant use of the wretched potato of this country.	The number of persons relieved for the last three years, amounts to 1,830, and the diseases most prevalent have been fevers, epidemic colds, liver complaints and dysentery.												
This seldom occurs, so seldom, that I do not now recollect having occasion to remonstrate with any subscriber to the institution on an abuse of the kind.	I regret to say that persons do participate in the benefit of the charity who are able to procure it for themselves, and I look upon such a circumstance to be one of the most crying abuses of those otherwise valuable institutions.	This very seldom occurs, except in the instance of gentlemen's servants, who, I believe, are not, strictly speaking, entitled to dispensary relief.												
By a wholesale druggist, and paid for annually out of the general fund.	The medicines are supplied by Mr. Harrington, a wholesale druggist in Cork.	The medicines are supplied from the dispensary funds, and purchased by the treasurer from a Waterford druggist.												
Annual (average) amount of subscriptions for the last three years, 50 L.; medicine, 30 L.; incidental expenses, 9 L.; rent of dispensary-room, 4 L.; the incidental expenses were for twine, paper, leather skins, spirits, sugar, carriage of medicine, &c. &c.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 115 11 9½</td><td>£. 104 9 2½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>117 5 9</td><td>106 6 11</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>142 15 10</td><td>131 3 8</td></tr> </table> It is to be observed, that the last year was that in which the cholera prevailed.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 115 11 9½	£. 104 9 2½	1832 -	117 5 9	106 6 11	1833 -	142 15 10	131 3 8	The private subscriptions amount to 63 L. per annum; the presentments to a similar sum, and the expenditure for medicines, dispensary rooms and firing, exclusive of my salary, amounts on an average to 25 L. per annum.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.												
1831 -	£. 115 11 9½	£. 104 9 2½												
1832 -	117 5 9	106 6 11												
1833 -	142 15 10	131 3 8												
By private subscription, and an annual grant from the county, equal in amount, from the county Waterford only.	It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and by presentments obtained solely from the county Waterford.	By private subscriptions, and presentments obtained from the county Waterford alone.												
I can suggest no alteration in the distribution of the funds by which the establishment under my professional charge is supported, economy and utility being the objects of all concerned.	The present funds I conceive could not effect much more than is at present done, as there is never more than a few pounds balance on hand at the end of the year; if the funds were increased, I would suggest the necessity of attaching an infirmary or hospital to the dispensary, and would likewise suggest the necessity of a fund to afford relief, even on a limited scale, in the way of nourishing food and covering for the destitute sick poor, such relief to be given at the recommendation of the medical attendant.	The funds are too limited to be appropriated to any other purposes, otherwise the establishment of an hospital for fever cases and accidents would be of vast importance, particularly as there is no infirmary in the county of Waterford.												

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.		ULSTER—ANTRIM.
Kilmaethomas Dispensary.	Kilmeaden & Drummannon Dispensaries.	Ahoghill Dispensary.
J. P. Coghlan, Esq., M. D.	Geo. A. Waters, Esq., M. D.	Secretaries and Medical Attendant.
Kilmaethomas Dispensary, established in the year 1828.	Kilmeaden and Drummannon Dispensaries, established April 1822, for the relief of the sick poor of Drummannon and Kilmeaden (including the town of Tramore), and adjoining parishes.	The Ahoghill Dispensary, established in April 1833.
Five parishes, all in the same county.	Seven, and all in the same county.	One only, the parish of Ahoghill, in the county of Antrim.
Dispensary of Kill, 4 miles; Bonmahon, 4 miles; Portlaw, 6 miles; Kilmeaden, 7 miles; Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital and Dispensary, 9 miles; Dungor Fever Hospital, 10 miles.	At Waterford there is the Fever Hospital for city and county; Leper Hospital for the city alone. At Portlaw there is a dispensary, supported by Lord Waterford, for his tenantry alone; another at same place, supported by weekly subscriptions of the people working in the cotton factory of the Messrs. Malcolmson, for the people of the factory alone; another of the same description at Bonmahon, established by Lady Osborne, for the use of the miners at Knockmahon; and a dispensary at Dunmore.	The Randalstown Dispensary.
None.	None.	There is none.
I attend only one dispensary, a branch of which is in Stradbally, 5 miles off. The dispensary here is open on two days in the week, and the branch in Stradbally I attend on one day in each week. The salary is 90 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend the two dispensaries, viz. Drummannon and Kilmeaden; they are united dispensaries. I visit them twice a week, and oftener, if necessary. I reside at Tramore, where the Drummannon Dispensary is. The Kilmeaden Dispensary is about 6 miles from Tramore. My salary for each is only 47 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per year.	None but the one above mentioned; attendance is given at the dispensary two days in each week for the distribution of medicine, besides visits to the poor at their houses whenever necessary. Salary, 40 <i>l.</i> per annum, and the residence, in the same village in which the dispensary is.
Certainly.	Whenever I am called on by the recommendation of a subscriber, I consider it my duty to attend the object pointed out.	In all cases I attend myself.
A register of the names only has been kept, not mentioning the disease.	There are books for each dispensary, in which the names of those relieved are inserted, with the medicines prescribed. These books are examined at the termination of the year, by the committee, and the numbers relieved inserted in the secretary's books.	There is.
The number on the books for the last three years is 14,000.	1830 - - - - - 5,025 1831 - - - - - 4,688 1832 - - - - - 3,719 The diseases treated were, fevers, pneumonia, rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsy, variola, scarletina, varicella, pertussis, colica, typhosis, catarrhal affections, scrofula, hernia, ophthalmia, asthma, epilepsy, hepatitis, cancer, cum multis aliis.	During the last eight months, the number of persons relieved were 136 at the dispensary, and 47 have been visited at their houses, and the number of visits and times receiving medicine varied according to the nature of the complaint; the nature of complaints varied according to the season of year, and the generality were of a chronic nature.
Every precaution is taken by the committee to prevent such misapplication of the funds.	Very many.	Very seldom, if ever.
I write an order on a Waterford druggist for any medicines required, which are paid for by the secretary.	The medicines in general are supplied by Mr. Denis Harrington, Druggist, Waterford, in the rough, and compounded at the dispensaries.	From the funds, derived as mentioned below.
The receipts amount to about 140 <i>l.</i> per annum, which are disposed of by giving the medical attendant 90 <i>l.</i> , rent for his house and dispensary 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, and remainder for medicine.	Expenditure. 1830 - - - - - £. 158 8 0 1831 - - - - - 157 19 7 1832 - - - - - 175 5 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Rent, medicines, wine and aliments, trusses, nurse-tendings, stationary, salary to medical attendant, &c. &c.	The amount received this year was 75 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> ; and as the accounts have not been made up, we can give no exact account of expenditure.
By private subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Waterford alone.	By private subscriptions, and presentments on the county.	By voluntary subscriptions from some of the landlords, clergy and others, residing in the parish, with an equal sum got by presentment from the county of Antrim.
I believe the funds are turned to the best account.	Our sick are supplied, besides medicine, with bread, milk, tea, sugar, wine, beer and meat, whenever such is found necessary for their comfort and wants, out of the funds of the institutions, which are very poor indeed. All, therefore, that we can accomplish with the means we possess, are put into full force.	We cannot at present think that any alteration would be beneficial, as the affairs are carefully attended to.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Antrim Dispensary.	Ballycastle Dispensary.	Ballymoney Dispensary.																																																																																										
Edward Bryson, Esq., Surgeon.	William Neville, Esq., M. D.	Alexander Moore, Esq., M. D.																																																																																										
The institution of which I have the charge is called the Antrim Dispensary. Its object is to provide medicine and medical attendance for the poor of the district. I have no connexion with any other.	Ballycastle Dispensary, established July 1831.	Ballymoney General Dispensary, established 1827.																																																																																										
The district includes the parish of Antrim, and adjoining grange of Muckamore, both in the county of Antrim.	Ramoan and Culfeightrin, with neighbouring parts of Battintoy and Ardmoy, all in same county.	The sphere of gratuitous attendance only extends to the parish, but we receive patients on the books for eight miles distance.																																																																																										
There is a dispensary at Randalstown, four miles; one at Connor, five miles; and one at Crumlin, five miles distant.	There are four dispensaries, from ten to twelve miles distant, namely, Ballymoney, Bushmills, Cushendall and Loughgeel.	One dispensary in Loughgeel, within eight miles.																																																																																										
There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district.	None.	None.																																																																																										
I have the charge of one dispensary only, which I attend three days in the week. The salary which I receive is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend Ballycastle Dispensary only; salary last year, 40 <i>l.</i> Attendance two days in the week.	Only the one. The attendance three times a week at the dispensary, two hours each time.																																																																																										
I consider it my duty, on the recommendation of a subscriber, to visit all cases within my district which require my personal attendance.	I do, in all cases recommended by a subscriber.	In every instance, within the bounds of the parish of Ballymoney.																																																																																										
A register is kept of all the cases of any importance which receive aid from the dispensary, and the tickets of the subscribers recommending are filed, but I find it impracticable to keep a correct account of the result of the treatment in all cases.	I have not yet been two years superintendent to this dispensary; have kept such register.	A registry is kept of the names of patients, their diseases, recoveries and deaths.																																																																																										
<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,376</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,517</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,466</td></tr></table> The prevailing diseases have been, fevers of different types, diarrhoea and dysentery, catarrhal and pulmonic affections, visceral obstructions, acute and chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and many of the diseases incident to children.	1830	-	-	-	-	1,376	1831	-	-	-	-	1,517	1832	-	-	-	-	1,466	During the year ending July 1, 1833, 346 persons have been medically treated; of this number 264 have been either perfectly restored, or so improved in health, as to be enabled to follow their usual avocations; 13 have died, of 11 the results are unknown, and 58 remain under treatment.	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1,105</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>852</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>846</td></tr></table>	1830	-	-	-	-	1,105	1831	-	-	-	-	852	1832	-	-	-	-	846																																																						
1830	-	-	-	-	1,376																																																																																							
1831	-	-	-	-	1,517																																																																																							
1832	-	-	-	-	1,466																																																																																							
1830	-	-	-	-	1,105																																																																																							
1831	-	-	-	-	852																																																																																							
1832	-	-	-	-	846																																																																																							
I have no doubt that persons have occasionally been recommended to receive dispensary aid whose circumstances enable them to pay at least for the medicine; such instances are however, I believe, rare.	There are few, if any, of this description.	Persons are occasionally recommended whom I should think do not strictly come under the rules of the institution.																																																																																										
The medicines are ordered by me from a respectable druggist in Belfast, and are paid for the treasurer from the funds of the institution.	By an order on Mr. Adams, druggist, of Belfast; this order countersigned by the treasurer.	By the treasurer, from the subscriptions.																																																																																										
<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 105 0 0</td><td>£. 69 10 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 71 0 0</td><td>76 16 0½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 71 0 0</td><td>72 16 7</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- 50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>- 19 10 0</td><td>26 16 0½</td><td>22 16 7</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830	- £. 105 0 0	£. 69 10 0		1831	- 71 0 0	76 16 0½		1832	- 71 0 0	72 16 7			1830.	1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salary	- 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Medicines	- 19 10 0	26 16 0½	22 16 7	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - - - £. 58 13 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - - - 84 10 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- - - £. 25 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>- 33 13 0</td><td>28 0 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		1831	- - - - £. 58 13 0	1832	- - - - 84 10 0		1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salary	- - - £. 25 0 0	40 0 0	Medicine, &c.	- 33 13 0	28 0 0	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- - £. 125 18 11</td><td>£. 127 17 4½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - - 104 5 0</td><td>100 12 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - - 94 16 6½</td><td>98 17 6½</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>- - 50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- - 65 10 9</td><td>36 13 4</td><td>37 17 6</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- - 8 8 0</td><td>8 8 0</td><td>8 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- - 3 18 7½</td><td>3 12 2</td><td>2 12 0½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830	- - £. 125 18 11	£. 127 17 4½		1831	- - - 104 5 0	100 12 0		1832	- - - 94 16 6½	98 17 6½			1830.	1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries	- - 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Medicine	- - 65 10 9	36 13 4	37 17 6	Rent	- - 8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	Sundries	- - 3 18 7½	3 12 2	2 12 0½
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																										
1830	- £. 105 0 0	£. 69 10 0																																																																																										
1831	- 71 0 0	76 16 0½																																																																																										
1832	- 71 0 0	72 16 7																																																																																										
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																									
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																									
Salary	- 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0																																																																																									
Medicines	- 19 10 0	26 16 0½	22 16 7																																																																																									
Receipt.																																																																																												
1831	- - - - £. 58 13 0																																																																																											
1832	- - - - 84 10 0																																																																																											
	1831.	1832.																																																																																										
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																										
Salary	- - - £. 25 0 0	40 0 0																																																																																										
Medicine, &c.	- 33 13 0	28 0 0																																																																																										
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																										
1830	- - £. 125 18 11	£. 127 17 4½																																																																																										
1831	- - - 104 5 0	100 12 0																																																																																										
1832	- - - 94 16 6½	98 17 6½																																																																																										
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																									
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																									
Salaries	- - 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0																																																																																									
Medicine	- - 65 10 9	36 13 4	37 17 6																																																																																									
Rent	- - 8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0																																																																																									
Sundries	- - 3 18 7½	3 12 2	2 12 0½																																																																																									
It is supported partly by subscription, and partly by presentments; the latter are obtained from the county of Antrim only.	By voluntary subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Antrim only.	By private subscriptions, and an equal sum presented by the grand jury.																																																																																										
It does not occur to me that any change could advantageously be made in the distribution of the funds of the dispensary. I believe the poor derive as much benefit from the present mode of appropriating so small a sum as they are likely to do from any other.	None.	I can suggest nothing better than that already adopted.																																																																																										

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast General Dispensary.	Bushmills Dispensary.	Carrickfergus Dispensary.																																					
W. Duncan, Esq. M.D. Thomas H. Purdon, Esq. M.D.	—	George Forsyth, Esq. M.D.																																					
The Belfast Dispensary, established 1st October 1827. Dr. Duncan is also senior physician to the Fever Hospital.	The Bushmills Dispensary only, under the care of the medical superintendent, established in 1830; the object of which is, to obtain medical aid and medicine at a cheap rate.	The Carrickfergus Dispensary, established 1st January 1832, for the relief of the wretched poor in this town and neighbourhood.																																					
The district is strictly the parish of Belfast or Shankhill, but we do not reject patients from any part of the county of Antrim, nor, until the establishment of a dispensary lately at Ballymacarret, from Down either.	There are five parishes included in this district, all in the county of Antrim.	Only one parish, viz. St. Nicholas.																																					
Fever Hospital and Dispensary, Lying-in Hospital, in Belfast; county Antrim Infirmary, Lisburn; and dispensaries at Ballymacarret, Newtownhida, Hollywood, Bangor, Newtownards, Hillsborough, Castlereagh, Whitehouse, and Carrickfergus.	There are dispensaries at Ballycastle, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Portstewart and Portrush; during the prevalence of cholera, there were hospitals fitted up at Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballycastle Derrock and Bushmills.	In Belfast, which is about ten statute miles from Carrickfergus, there are several dispensaries, but these are in the county of Antrim.																																					
There is a dispensary attached to the Fever Hospital here. The Lunatic Asylum physician, and the surgeon to the House of Correction, are the only medical officers in Belfast who receive any salary.	There is no hospital or infirmary attached to the Bushmills Dispensary.	There is no hospital in this district; for attending the dispensary I receive twenty guineas annually.																																					
Dr. Duncan is at present senior physician to the Fever Hospital; attendance daily, as well as at the General Dispensary; no salary paid by either.	One dispensary only in the town of Bushmills; salary 20 pounds; attendance is required two days each week; Mondays and Thursdays from 11 till 2 o'clock.	I attend no other dispensary or infirmary.																																					
No, except in urgent cases, there being provision at the other dispensary for attending the poor at their own houses.	Personal attendance is given when required at all times.	I always give my own personal attendance.																																					
Once in each year, on a patient's first applying for relief, we register the name, age, residence and disease, but not afterwards during that year.	There were registers kept of all the cases admitted since the commencement in 1830; it is allowed much good has been done thereby.	An account is kept of the admission, disease, cure or death of patients.																																					
<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>11,235</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>9,351</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>7,005</td></tr></table> The general diseases being dyspepsia, different modifications of struma, worms, and the usual epidemics, as influenza, dysentery, common cholera, measles, hooping cough, &c.	1830	-	-	-	11,235	1831	-	-	-	9,351	1832	-	-	-	7,005	There have been upwards of 2,000 cases; typhus fever, dropsies, measles, cancer, indigestion, catarrhal affections, form the most prominent of the diseases treated.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Cured.</td><td>Relieved.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>390</td><td>26</td><td>19</td><td>435</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>20</td><td>553</td></tr></table> Books are not yet closed. Diseases are, fevers, dropsies, accidents, catarrhal affections, and complaints usual in this climate.		Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	1832	-	-	-	-	1832	-	390	26	19	435	1833	-	-	-	20	553
1830	-	-	-	11,235																																			
1831	-	-	-	9,351																																			
1832	-	-	-	7,005																																			
	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.																																			
1832	-	-	-	-																																			
1832	-	390	26	19	435																																		
1833	-	-	-	20	553																																		
Such persons seldom apply, and when we discover them, we refuse medicine, or medical advice, as the case may be.	Very seldom, if known.	None such are relieved at this dispensary, which was established for the poor only.																																					
Purchased by the treasurer from the druggists in the town.	There is a list made out by the superintendent, and forwarded to Belfast, to druggists there who are in the habit of selling at a cheap rate.	I make out a list of the medicines wanted, which I send to Mr. Johns, the secretary and treasurer, who gets the medicines from Belfast.																																					
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 74 16 0</td><td>£. 78 16 2</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 109 9 6</td><td>109 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 107 7 0</td><td>97 16 5</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- £. 47 1 7½</td><td>75 0 6</td><td>57 9 5</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Cess, &c.</td><td>23 11 8</td><td>22 6 3</td><td>22 2 9</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- 8 2 10½</td><td>12 1 3</td><td>18 4 3</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 74 16 0	£. 78 16 2	1831	- 109 9 6	109 8 0	1832	- 107 7 0	97 16 5		1830.	1831.	1832.	Medicine	- £. 47 1 7½	75 0 6	57 9 5	Rent, Cess, &c.	23 11 8	22 6 3	22 2 9	Sundries	- 8 2 10½	12 1 3	18 4 3	The expense for the last three years about 50 <i>l</i> . each year for medicine and for the salary of the surgeon; there has been no house rent required yet.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - - 64 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - - 63 10 0</td></tr></table> Last year a few pounds remained over; this year there will be nothing.		Receipt.		£. s. d.	1832	- - - 64 10 0	1833	- - - 63 10 0	
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1830	- £. 74 16 0	£. 78 16 2																																					
1831	- 109 9 6	109 8 0																																					
1832	- 107 7 0	97 16 5																																					
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																				
Medicine	- £. 47 1 7½	75 0 6	57 9 5																																				
Rent, Cess, &c.	23 11 8	22 6 3	22 2 9																																				
Sundries	- 8 2 10½	12 1 3	18 4 3																																				
	Receipt.																																						
	£. s. d.																																						
1832	- - - 64 10 0																																						
1833	- - - 63 10 0																																						
By subscriptions, and presentments from county Antrim only.	By subscriptions from the neighbouring gentlemen, and presentments on the county of Antrim only.	It is supported by subscriptions, and presentments from the inhabitants and grand jury of the county of the town of Carrickfergus.																																					
We cannot suggest any distribution of the funds that would be more efficient or economical, when it appears that in the three entire periods mentioned, 27,591 patients have been relieved at an expense of 284 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . 7 <i>d</i> . only.	Without an augmentation of the funds, I know no way the present system could be of more use; if the poor were better supplied with nourishment, it would be of infinite use to assist the cure of disease.	I am not aware that the funds could be managed with more economy, or be rendered more useful to the poor of Carrickfergus.																																					

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Connor Dispensary.	Crumlin Dispensary.	Larne Dispensary.																																																								
Committee and Medical Attendant.	—	Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.																																																								
The Connor Dispensary; only one.	Only one dispensary, called "Crumlin Dispensary," for supplying the poor with advice and suitable medicines, established March 1833.	The Larne Dispensary. Medicines and medical or surgical aid are given at the dispensary on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 until 1 o'clock, and patients are visited in Larne, Kilwaughter, Glynn, Ralloo, and the four towns of Inver, when recommended by subscribers. It was established in the year 1817.																																																								
All the parish of Connor, and part of the parish of Ballyclug; all in county Antrim.	Two parishes in same county.	There are five parishes in the district, viz. the parishes of Larne (in which is the town of Larne,) Kilwaughter, Glynn (which includes Maghera-morne) Ralloo and the four towns of Inver. They are all in the county of Antrim.																																																								
The dispensaries at Antrim, Randalstown and Ahoghill.	A dispensary at Randalstown, nine miles distant; one at Antrim, five miles distant; a county infirmary at Lisburn, nine miles distant.	There is only one dispensary, that of Carrickfergus, within ten miles.																																																								
None.	None.	There is neither hospital nor infirmary in this district.																																																								
None but the Connor Dispensary. Two days in the week.	Only one; two days in the week.	I attend but the one dispensary; my salary is 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																																								
In all cases of necessity.	Not in all cases.	Agreeably to the regulations of the Larne Dispensary, I attend at the dispensary as above stated, on two days of the week. I likewise consider it my duty in all cases to give personal attendance whenever required; without the latter obligation, the institution would indeed be but comparatively of trivial benefit to the poor.																																																								
A regular register is kept.	A registry is kept.	An entry is regularly made of all the persons recommended by the subscribers for aid. The name and residence of each patient, and by whom recommended, the disease and the result of its treatment, are registered.																																																								
1,300; fevers, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, cholera (common), inflammatory colds, psoca, pertussis, pthisis, scorbutus, rheumatism, vermes, ulcers, dropsy, anemorrhoea, hepatitis, constipation.	There have been upwards of 240 patients attended to since its commencement (ten months), and their diseases are generally nervous and inflammatory fevers, dyspeptic complaints and chronic affections.	A report of the number of cases treated, &c. at this institution during each year is laid before the grand jury. <table><tr><td></td><td>Cured or relieved.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>522</td><td>15</td><td>571</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>875</td><td>27</td><td>922</td></tr></table>		Cured or relieved.	Died.	Total.	1831	522	15	571	1832	875	27	922																																												
	Cured or relieved.	Died.	Total.																																																							
1831	522	15	571																																																							
1832	875	27	922																																																							
This may sometimes happen through misrepresentation of the applicants.	None.	It may occasionally occur that persons participate in the benefits of the charity, who are in circumstances not to require gratuitous aid; but I am convinced the instances are rare, as I study to prevent such occurrences, which would prove highly detrimental to the interests of the institution.																																																								
By an order from the treasurer on a druggist in Belfast.	Out of the funds of the dispensary, and wherever the medicines can be obtained upon the best terms.	The medicines in the first instance are supplied by a druggist in Belfast, on an order from the treasurer; these again are compounded and distributed by myself to the patients.																																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.77 8 6</td><td>£.71 11 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>70 5 0</td><td>66 1 2</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>55 15 2</td><td>69 16 10</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon</td><td>£.45 0 0</td><td>37 14 2</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>17 6 10</td><td>14 0 0</td><td>21 15 1</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, fuel, &c.</td><td>9 4 10</td><td>14 7 0</td><td>8 1 9</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£.77 8 6	£.71 11 8	1832	70 5 0	66 1 2	1833	55 15 2	69 16 10		1831.	1832.	1833.	Surgeon	£.45 0 0	37 14 2	40 0 0	Medicine	17 6 10	14 0 0	21 15 1	Rent, fuel, &c.	9 4 10	14 7 0	8 1 9	Accounts not yet made up by treasurer.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£.162 1 3</td><td>£.78 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>72 18 0</td><td>96 7 5½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>64 5 0</td><td>88 0 9½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£.40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>31 4 10</td><td>49 11 3½</td><td>41 6 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, &c.</td><td>6 16 2</td><td>6 16 2</td><td>6 14 4</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£.162 1 3	£.78 1 0	1832	72 18 0	96 7 5½	1833	64 5 0	88 0 9½		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£.40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Medicine	31 4 10	49 11 3½	41 6 5½	Rent, &c.	6 16 2	6 16 2	6 14 4
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																								
1831	£.77 8 6	£.71 11 8																																																								
1832	70 5 0	66 1 2																																																								
1833	55 15 2	69 16 10																																																								
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																							
Surgeon	£.45 0 0	37 14 2	40 0 0																																																							
Medicine	17 6 10	14 0 0	21 15 1																																																							
Rent, fuel, &c.	9 4 10	14 7 0	8 1 9																																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																								
1831	£.162 1 3	£.78 1 0																																																								
1832	72 18 0	96 7 5½																																																								
1833	64 5 0	88 0 9½																																																								
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																							
Salary	£.40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0																																																							
Medicine	31 4 10	49 11 3½	41 6 5½																																																							
Rent, &c.	6 16 2	6 16 2	6 14 4																																																							
By voluntary subscriptions from a few individuals, and by presentments from grand jury of county Antrim alone.	By private subscriptions and grand jury presentments of the county Antrim.	By private annual subscriptions and presentments from the county of Antrim alone, equal to the sum subscribed.																																																								
We are at a loss to suggest any alteration in the state of an establishment so useful as a dispensary, which would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor, except an increase to the funds.	Cannot suggest any.	Owing to the limited amount of the funds, I know of no alteration which could be suggested in their distribution, that would render this establishment more efficient for the relief of the poor.																																																								

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Portrush Dispensary.	Randalstown Dispensary.	Whitehouse Dispensary.						
John Hamilton, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Horace Neeson, Esq. Surgeon.							
Portrush Dispensary, established January 4, 1833, for the relief of the poor within the parish of Ballywellan.	Randalstown Dispensary; there is but one in this district, established in 1811 for the purpose of giving medicine, medical aid and relief, and visiting patients at their own houses, who are unable to provide the like for themselves.	The Whitehouse Dispensary, for furnishing medicine, and affording medical or surgical aid to the poor of the neighbourhood; established 1st of August 1832. (58 Geo. 3. c. 47; 3 Geo. 4. c. 21.						
One; the parish of Ballywellan.	Three, all in this county.	Two; the parishes of Carnmoney, and a small part of Belfast adjoining, both in Antrim county.						
Three; Coleraine, Bushmills and Postwen; all dispensaries.	Three; viz. Ahoghill, six miles; Kells, five miles; Antrim, four miles; but no hospital within twenty miles of this.	Belfast Fever Hospital, Belfast General Dispensary (in Chapel-lane), Carrickfergus Dispensary, and Holywood Dispensary (in the county of Down.)						
No.	There is no infirmary in this district.	No.						
One; the salary only 40 <i>l.</i> per annum: two days in each week.	Only one dispensary; salary, formerly 50 <i>l.</i> , latterly reduced to 30 <i>l.</i> for want of funds. Visiting patients in the country not to exceed 5 <i>l.</i> per quarter: attendance at the dispensary three days in each week.	No.						
I do.	Certainly I do.	Certainly.						
There are.	Yes.	Yes.						
There have been 145 persons relieved in one year, whose cases are registered in a book kept for that purpose.	<table><tr><td>Relieved.</td><td>Number of Prescriptions.</td><td>Visited at their own Houses.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 2,891</td><td>5,000</td><td>359</td></tr></table> This may be considered as an average for the last three years.	Relieved.	Number of Prescriptions.	Visited at their own Houses.	1831 - 2,891	5,000	359	From 1st August 1832 to 1st July 1833, there are 457 applications registered; of these there were 70 cases of fever, of whom 10 died. Chronic ailments, accidents and diseases of childhood, constitute the majority of the other cases treated by me. We have had no fever since May 1833. The influenza commenced then.
Relieved.	Number of Prescriptions.	Visited at their own Houses.						
1831 - 2,891	5,000	359						
No.	In some very few instances.	Perhaps occasionally, but certainly not to any considerable extent.						
By myself.	By the treasurer, at the expense of the institution.	I myself compound and dispense them. The treasurer gives an order, and settles the druggist's account.						
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 89 13 9</td><td>£. 80 8 3½</td></tr></table> The above may be considered as an average for the last three years, excepting 12<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> 1<i>d.</i> cost of fitting up two apartments for a dispensary.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 89 13 9	£. 80 8 3½	We have only one account as yet made out, and that only for 11 months. Receipt, 140 <i>l.</i> Expenditure, 66 <i>l.</i> , leaving a balance of 74 <i>l.</i> in treasurer's hands.			
Receipt.	Expenditure.							
1831 - £. 89 13 9	£. 80 8 3½							
By a presentment from the county of Antrim, and by subscription.	By subscriptions from the landlord and neighbouring gentlemen, and the like sum from the county at large (from this county only.)	By voluntary subscriptions, and presentments from the grand jury of the county Antrim.						
No.	I cannot, from our very limited means.	I have not any suggestions to make on this subject.						

ULSTER—ARMAGH.

Crossmaglen Dispensary.	Forkhill Dispensary.	Keady Dispensary.																																				
G. Harvey, Esq. Surgeon.	Samuel Walker, Esq. M.D.	R. H. Montgomery, Esq. M.D.																																				
Crossmaglen Dispensary.	Forkhill, established in 1818. It is for charitable purposes	Keady Dispensary.																																				
One, the parish of Creggan, which is large and densely populated, situated in the counties of Armagh and Louth; but patients may be sent from other parishes for relief to this dispensary.	There is but one parish, and in the county of Armagh.	Two, Keady and Derrynoose, in same county.																																				
The Louth Infirmary, the dispensaries of Forkhill, Newtownhamilton and Carrickmacross.	Newtownhamilton, Crossmaglen, Newry, Dundalk, Mullaglass, Ballymaseanlan and Meigh.	Armagh Infirmary, Tynan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton and Castleshane Dispensaries, and Middleton Fever Hospital.																																				
There is no other establishment whatever in this district for the relief of the poor.	There is none.	Annual salary, 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																				
I attend but one dispensary, and live in the house in which it is held.	There is but one dispensary in this district. I reside at it, and receive a salary of 50 <i>l.</i> ; there are three days of attendance for chronic cases, &c.: but acute cases and accidents are admissible at all times.	No, twice a week at Keady.																																				
I do, on the ticket of a subscriber, or when accidents or other cases of emergency occur.	My personal attendance is given when required; but I do not in all cases consider it necessary.	Yes.																																				
There is a registry of the names of the patients, the disease, townland, parish, age, by whom recommended, and the result of the treatment, with any other observations that may be necessary.	There is.	Yes.																																				
This dispensary is not yet three years established; the average number relieved each year between seven and eight hundred, and diseases of every type and character.	6,664. The diseases, not including fevers, are generally of a chronic nature.	Total for three years, 1,227, and also 1,068 children vaccinated. Scrofula, fever, colds, pleurisy, &c.																																				
Sometimes it does occur, but if known they are prevented from participating in the benefits of the charity.	It does.	Rarely, if ever.																																				
By the treasurer of the dispensary, having received an order from the surgeon for the medicines required.	The medicines are supplied by the treasurer, upon the invoice being furnished by me.	Supplied from Dublin out of the funds of the institution.																																				
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.196 3 0</td><td>£.200 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 149 5 0</td><td>149 5 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 123 0 0</td><td>*</td></tr></table> * The accounts for this year are not yet closed; it is believed that the dispensary will owe the treasurer this year.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.196 3 0	£.200 0 0	1832 - 149 5 0	149 5 0	1833 - 123 0 0	*	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.96 3 0</td><td>£.150 2 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 134 2 0</td><td>162 17 1</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 130 0 0</td><td>*32 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salary, Rent, Medicine. * Medicines only included.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.96 3 0	£.150 2 7½	1832 - 134 2 0	162 17 1	1833 - 130 0 0	*32 0 0	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - Subscription - £.49 11 6</td><td>£.74 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>County grant - 24 10 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>£.74 2 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - Subscription £.46 18 6</td><td>£.72 3 8</td></tr><tr><td>County grant - 23 15 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>£.70 13 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 - Subscription £.61 14 0</td><td>£.90 10 1</td></tr><tr><td>County grant - 25 5 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>£.86 19 0</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - Subscription - £.49 11 6	£.74 2 0	County grant - 24 10 6		£.74 2 0		1832 - Subscription £.46 18 6	£.72 3 8	County grant - 23 15 0		£.70 13 6		1833 - Subscription £.61 14 0	£.90 10 1	County grant - 25 5 0		£.86 19 0	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1831 - £.196 3 0	£.200 0 0																																					
1832 - 149 5 0	149 5 0																																					
1833 - 123 0 0	*																																					
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1831 - £.96 3 0	£.150 2 7½																																					
1832 - 134 2 0	162 17 1																																					
1833 - 130 0 0	*32 0 0																																					
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1831 - Subscription - £.49 11 6	£.74 2 0																																					
County grant - 24 10 6																																						
£.74 2 0																																						
1832 - Subscription £.46 18 6	£.72 3 8																																					
County grant - 23 15 0																																						
£.70 13 6																																						
1833 - Subscription £.61 14 0	£.90 10 1																																					
County grant - 25 5 0																																						
£.86 19 0																																						
Both by private subscriptions and presentment, which are obtained, but from one county.	Partly by presentment from the county; but its principal support is derived from subscriptions.	By subscriptions and presentment from county Armagh.																																				
In the present state of the funds I can suggest no alterations; but if the funds were larger the addition of a small hospital for the reception of a few of the most wretched, would tend much to relieve affliction.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the present funds of the institution; its sufficiency for the relief of the poor would no doubt be greatly increased, if the grand jury could be induced, or were obliged, to grant an aid equal to the sum subscribed in the district.	No.																																				

ULSTER—ARMAGH.

Lurgan Dispensary.	Markethill Dispensary.	Meigh and Jonesborough Dispensary.
<i>Robert S. Hannay, Esq., M. D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>W. Huston, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Lurgan Dispensary, established in 1804, but for several years before 1832 the institution was dying gradually away, there being no subscribers.	The Markethill Dispensary, established 1816, for the relief of the sick poor of the parish of Mullabrack.	Meigh and Jonesborough Dispensary; the object is to provide medicine and advice for such as are unable to pay for it; established on the 17th March 1832.
In the parish of Shankhill, which is partly in Armagh and partly in Down, and part of the parishes of Seagoe and Maralin, both of which parts are in county Armagh.	This dispensary was first established for the parish of Mullabrack only, but at present it includes the parish of Loughgilly, and part of the parish of Armagh, all in the county of Armagh.	There are two parishes in my district; they are both in the same county.
Dispensaries of Tanderagee, county Armagh, and of Banbridge, county Down, each seven miles from Lurgan; Dromore, county Down, six miles; Hillsborough, county Down, nine miles.	There are the Armagh Infirmary, Armagh Fever Hospital, and the dispensaries of Keady, Newtownhamilton, Mullaglass, Pointzpass, and Tanderagee.	Newry Hospital and Dispensary, Mullaglass, Forkhill, Crossmaglen, Dundalk, Ballymascanlon, and Carlingford.
No hospital or infirmary; the medical attendant on the dispensary of Lurgan has a salary of 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is no other dispensary or hospital within my district.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary in my district.
No. Attendance three days in the week; patients visited at all times.	I attend only the Markethill Dispensary, in which I reside, and dispense medicine on every Tuesday and Saturday, to those capable of attending, and visit, whenever called on, those who are unable from disease to attend at the dispensary-house; for which duties I receive the salary of 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I only attend one dispensary, viz. Meigh and Jonesborough; the distance from my residence is about five miles; the amount of salary 30 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend two days in each week to dispense medicines, and visit patients on any other day, if called on.
Yes.	Most certainly, in every instance.	I do consider it my duty, and have been in the habit of attending when called on.
Yes.	A correct register is kept, stating the name, age and residence of the patient, by whom recommended, the disease and medical treatment, and also when admitted and when discharged, together with the result of the case.	There is a register kept of all the cases, where application has been made for aid, but it is quite impossible to state the result, as very few patients ever return to the dispensary after they have been cured or relieved.
No account was kept previous to November 1832, when Dr. Hannay was appointed to this dispensary; number of patients 1,421; deaths about 25. Pulmonary diseases, dyspepsia, fever, inflammatory diseases, &c. &c.	I have been in charge of this dispensary only two years, during which, 2,753 patients have been admitted on the books, of which 1,773 have been cured, 737 relieved, 58 have died, and of 185 cases the result is unknown; the principal diseases being fevers, inflammations, skin diseases and indigestion.	I can only give the number of patients admitted on the books, since the dispensary was established, one year and a half, 1,433.
This did occur, but is now more carefully looked to.	This dispensary, in common with every other for public charity, is often imposed upon.	Subscribers very often recommend persons able to pay for both medicine and advice.
At present the medicines are supplied by Mr. Walkington, Rosemary-street, Belfast, and compounded by Dr. Hannay.	By order of the treasurer, from Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Bride-street, Dublin.	Medicines are supplied by P. A. & C. Leslie, Bride-street, Dublin, and paid for out of the funds of the institution.
Receipt. 1832 - - - £. 126 0 0 Expenditure. Medical Attendant's Salary - £. 60 0 0 Medicine - - - - 66 2 2 Stationary - - - - 6 0 0	Receipt. Expenditure. 1832* - £. 85 8 6 £. 132 17 11½ 1833 - 130 2 0 132 17 11½ GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Surgeon's Salary, Rent, and Medicine. * I would beg to state, for the information of the commission, that within the district of the Markethill Dispensary there are 28 landed proprietors, some of them estated gentlemen, who do not subscribe a shilling to this charity, although again and again applied to, and that they do not contribute a penny to any public charity in the neighbourhood, notwithstanding that their tenantry require more gratuitous assistance than any other in the district.	The income for the year ending 17th March 1833, amounted to 70<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i>; the income for the current year, when the amount of the county presentment shall have been received, will, it is presumed, amount to 40<i>l.</i> The expenditure of the two years will be pretty nearly covered by these incomes taken together.
By subscriptions, and presentment from the county of Armagh only.	By private subscriptions, and a varying county grant, obtained annually by presentment from the county of Armagh only.	Supported by subscriptions, and presentments which are obtained from one county only, viz. Armagh.
There is a Mendicity Society which provides for a great many of the poor; it is in contemplation to build a permanent fever hospital, for which nearly 300 <i>l.</i> has been subscribed.	The very limited funds, I conceive, are expended to the very best possible advantage.	I cannot suggest any alteration likely to be attended with benefit.

ULSTER—ARMAGH.

Mullaglass and Camlough Dispensaries.	Newtownhamiltown Dispensary.	Pointzpass Dispensary.																				
C. W. Riggs, Medical Attendant.	—	—																				
The Mullaglass Dispensary, and a branch in connexion with it, called the Camlough Dispensary. Established in 1819.	Newtownhamilton Dispensary; none but itself under my care; was established in May 1815.	The Pointzpass Dispensary; there is none other under my care.																				
Four; three in county Armagh, one in county of Down.	Six or seven parishes, all in said county but one.	There are five large parishes included in my district; three of those are in the county of Armagh and two in the county of Down.																				
Newry, Pointzpass, Meigh, Forkhill, Newtownhamilton, Markethill, Tanderagee, Warrenpoint, and Jonesborough.	The dispensaries are, Keady, Newtownhamilton, Crossmaglen, Forkhill, Meigh, Newry, Camlough, Markethill.	Tanderagee, Loughgall, Richhill, Markethill, Mullaglass, Newry, Banbridge, Newtownhamilton and Lurgan Dispensaries, and the Armagh Infirmary.																				
None.	The infirmary of the county is in Armagh; there is a dispensary established in each of the above villages or towns; the emoluments are fluctuating, from 70 <i>l.</i> , I believe, to 30 <i>l.</i> or 40 <i>l.</i>	Not one.																				
Two, each three miles distant; salary under 50 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance three days in the week, for dispensing medicines; personal attendance unrestricted.	I do not attend any but one, Newtownhamilton Dispensary; the amount of salary is from 40 <i>l.</i> to 50 <i>l.</i> annually; I attend three days in the week, and frequently oftener.	I am medical attendant to the Pointzpass Dispensary only, which is in the village of Pointzpass, where I reside. I am obliged to attend two days in each week, from ten till two o'clock each day; my salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, not more than sufficient for the																				
Yes.	keep of two horses, which the duty of my situation requires me to be provided with.	Certainly; I have attended every case where assistance has been required.																				
Yes.	It is my indispensable duty, and am liable to be called out at all hours by any subscriber, whenever medical or surgical aid is required.	An exact register is kept of cases, specifying the names of the subscriber, of the patient, and of the disease; the prescription is written in full, and the result, when this can be ascertained.																				
Yes.	There is a register kept, and each subscriber has a power to recommend as many of the poor as he thinks proper; I must say the result has been favourable.	There have been about 4,000 persons relieved since the re-establishment of the dispensary, a space of two years and a half; previous to this time the dispensary had ceased for two years from want of support; the most prevalent diseases have been fevers, indigestion and skin diseases, although we have had numerous instances of almost all diseases.																				
<table><tr><th>Fevers.</th><th>Acute Diseases.</th><th>Chronic Diseases.</th><th>Accidents.</th><th>Mid-wifery.</th><th>Died.</th><th>Total.</th></tr><tr><td>321</td><td>1,227</td><td>726</td><td>156</td><td>24</td><td>87</td><td>2,454</td></tr></table>	Fevers.	Acute Diseases.	Chronic Diseases.	Accidents.	Mid-wifery.	Died.	Total.	321	1,227	726	156	24	87	2,454	<table><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>1,508</td><td>1,305</td><td>1,150</td></tr></table> The diseases were fevers, inflammations, dysenteries, rheumatisms, measles, pulmonic affections, and various others, with many cases surgical.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1,508	1,305	1,150	There have been about 4,000 persons relieved since the re-establishment of the dispensary, a space of two years and a half; previous to this time the dispensary had ceased for two years from want of support; the most prevalent diseases have been fevers, indigestion and skin diseases, although we have had numerous instances of almost all diseases.
Fevers.	Acute Diseases.	Chronic Diseases.	Accidents.	Mid-wifery.	Died.	Total.																
321	1,227	726	156	24	87	2,454																
1831.	1832.	1833.																				
1,508	1,305	1,150																				
Very often.	It has frequently happened, but it is not so common an occurrence at present.	With a very few exceptions, every person who has applied stood in need of gratuitous assistance.																				
Supplied from the funds of the institution, and compounded by the medical officer.	There is a treasurer appointed, who provides the medicines.	I prepare a list of the medicines required, present it at the quarterly meeting to the committee, and am then permitted to order them from the druggists, Messrs. Mitchel & Co. of Glasgow.																				
<table><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>0 0 08</td><td>0 0 08</td><td>0 0 08</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>0 11 08</td><td>11 81 08</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>0 01 10</td><td>0 01 10</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>0 0 8</td><td>0 0 8</td></tr></table>	1831.	1832.	1833.	0 0 08	0 0 08	0 0 08	—	0 11 08	11 81 08	—	0 01 10	0 01 10	—	0 0 8	0 0 8	The amounts received by subscription and county grants for the last three years, have been about 85 <i>l.</i> or 90 <i>l.</i> annually; and the expenditure, for medicines, surgeon's salary, house-rent, and other necessities, nearly the same.	The amount of receipt has been about 80 <i>l.</i> annually, every penny of which has been, with the utmost economy, expended. The general heads of each are, Salary of the Medical Attendant, Medicines, Carriage of Medicines, Stationery, Fire, &c.					
1831.	1832.	1833.																				
0 0 08	0 0 08	0 0 08																				
—	0 11 08	11 81 08																				
—	0 01 10	0 01 10																				
—	0 0 8	0 0 8																				
By subscriptions, and presentment from county Armagh only.	By subscriptions from the gentlemen of the village and neighbourhood, and one presentment annually from the county Armagh alone.	It is supported partly by voluntary contributions and by presentment. It does not receive support from any county but one.																				
The funds of the institution are only sufficient to purchase medicine and pay the surgeon; larger funds could be usefully applied in the purchase of clothing for those that are destitute.	I cannot suggest any alteration which would render it more efficient.	The small funds are laid out, in my opinion, in the best possible manner.																				

ULSTER—ARMAGH—CAVAN.

Tynan Dispensary.	Arvagh Dispensary.	Bailieborough Dispensary.																																												
—	Robert Wiley, Esq. Surgeon.	Robert James, Esq. M.D.																																												
The Tynan Dispensary, established in the year 1817.	Arvagh Dispensary, established for the use of the poor in the year 1818, by the Earl Gosford.	Bailieborough Dispensary, established March 6th, 1822.																																												
One entire large parish and parts of two others, all in the same county.	The parish of Killeshandra, in county Cavan; parish of Carrigallen, in the county Leitrim; parish of Killaw, in the county Longford; parish of Scrabbey, in the county of Cavan.	Four parishes, and part of a fifth, all in the county of Cavan, except part of one which is in Meath.																																												
There are within a distance of ten miles the county infirmaries of Armagh and Monaghan, the dispensaries of Castleshane, Glasslough, Caledon, Aghmacloy, Benburb and Keady.	Cavan Infirmary, ten miles; Killeshandra, seven miles; Ballinagh, seven miles; Cloone, nine miles.	Two dispensaries; viz. Kingscourt and Virginia, each nearly eight miles distant from Bailieborough.																																												
There is at present no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within the dispensary district.	None.	None.																																												
I attend but one dispensary, and that is in the village in which I reside. It is open two days in each week. The salary paid me has been 80 £. per ann.; but is now to be considerably reduced, owing to the depressed state of our funds.	None, but Arvagh Dispensary, two days in the week.	No.																																												
I consider it my duty to attend personally to all persons recommended, whether requiring medical or surgical aid.	I have always felt it my bounden duty, when called on, in all cases to give my personal attendance for the relief of the poor under my care.	Yes, and during the last year I have paid 875 visits.																																												
A regular registry is kept; but it is quite impossible accurately to ascertain the result of all the cases.	The names of those persons who applied for medical aid have been always duly entered in the register book; and the treatment given to the greater part of the patients had a good result.	A register is kept of all applications, of the medicine and attendance afforded to each patient, and the result stated when ascertained.																																												
7,717. The principal diseases are indigestion, rheumatism, fever and common colds.	1,465. During which time there have occurred various diseases, fever in all its species, &c. quinsy, inflammatory diseases, stomach complaints, diarrhoea and dysentery, catarrh, diseases of the skin, diseases of females, midwifery cases, and other diseases of minor importance.	<table><tr><th></th><th>Applications.</th><th>Died.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,182</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>2,182</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,950</td><td>19</td></tr></table> The diseases were, fevers, in pneumonia, rheumatism, quinsy, inflammatory diseases, stomach complaints, diarrhoea and dysentery, catarrh, diseases of the skin, diseases of females, midwifery cases, and other diseases of minor importance.		Applications.	Died.	1831	1,182	9	1832	2,182	8	1833	1,950	19																																
	Applications.	Died.																																												
1831	1,182	9																																												
1832	2,182	8																																												
1833	1,950	19																																												
It rarely occurs that persons are recommended to the dispensary who are able to pay for medical assistance.	I have not experienced an instance of any one being relieved at Arvagh Dispensary who could relieve themselves otherwise.	Seldom or never.																																												
The medicines are supplied by orders from the treasurer to the institution on the firm of Messrs. Boileau & George, in Dublin.	By the committee and treasurer.	The treasurer orders them, and they are supplied from Messrs. Pollock & Co., Dublin; a list of the medicines required being previously furnished by the medical attendant.																																												
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 128 1 11½</td><td>£. 120 9 4½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 130 1 4</td><td>129 16 6</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 118 1 10</td><td>129 2 10</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE — Medicine, Salary, Rent, &c.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 128 1 11½	£. 120 9 4½	1832 - 130 1 4	129 16 6	1833 - 118 1 10	129 2 10	<table><tr><th>Receipt:</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 40 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 42 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 46 0 0</td><td></td></tr></table> Salary, 25 £.; the remainder for Medicine.	Receipt:		1831 - £. 40 0 0		1832 - 42 0 0		1833 - 46 0 0		<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 128 9 7½</td><td>£. 117 5 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 114 14 1½</td><td>110 16 1½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 116 13 11½</td><td>—</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 55 3 9</td><td>60 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>40 18 11</td><td>30 11 6</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>10 10 0</td><td>10 10 0</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Stationery, about</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 128 9 7½	£. 117 5 6	1832 - 114 14 1½	110 16 1½	1833 - 116 13 11½	—		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£. 55 3 9	60 0 0	50 0 0	Medicine	40 18 11	30 11 6	—	Rent	10 10 0	10 10 0	—	Stationery, about	3 0 0	3 0 0	—
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																													
1831 - £. 128 1 11½	£. 120 9 4½																																													
1832 - 130 1 4	129 16 6																																													
1833 - 118 1 10	129 2 10																																													
Receipt:																																														
1831 - £. 40 0 0																																														
1832 - 42 0 0																																														
1833 - 46 0 0																																														
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																													
1831 - £. 128 9 7½	£. 117 5 6																																													
1832 - 114 14 1½	110 16 1½																																													
1833 - 116 13 11½	—																																													
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																											
Salary	£. 55 3 9	60 0 0	50 0 0																																											
Medicine	40 18 11	30 11 6	—																																											
Rent	10 10 0	10 10 0	—																																											
Stationery, about	3 0 0	3 0 0	—																																											
It is supported by presentments from the grand jury of the county of Armagh alone, and by private subscriptions.	By private subscription from the different counties and public presentments from the county of Cavan.	By private subscriptions, and presentments of Cavan grand jury pursuant to the 58 Geo. 3. c. 47. s. 5.																																												
I am not aware of any alteration in the management of the funds of the institution that would be more serviceable to the poor. When the grand jury presented an equal sum to that subscribed, it enabled the medical attendant more effectually to relieve the persons applying for aid, by supplying them with flannel, wine, &c. which I think, in many instances fully as necessary as medicine.	In my opinion, there is no way better calculated for the use of the poor, on account of our fund being so low and so many applicants.	It is suggested that if the funds were not as they are by the statute restricted to the procuring mere medical or surgical aid, the poor would be much benefited; the withdrawing of the stamp required for the presentment is also suggested.																																												

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Ballinagh Dispensary.	Ballyconnell Dispensary.	Ballyjamesduff Dispensary.
<i>J. Byrn, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	<i>James Kennedy, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The Ballinagh Dispensary, only established November 1828.	The Ballyconnell Dispensary, established on Monday, June 15, 1818, for distributing medicine and giving advice gratis.	The Ballyjamesduff Dispensary is the only one under my care; established in the year 1821.
Kilmore and Ballintemple, both in county of Cavan.	The parish of Tomregan, with parts of the parishes of Drumlane, Kildallen and Templepool, in the county of Cavan, and of Kinawley, county of Fermanagh.	Nine parishes, all in the county Cavan.
The Cavan Infirmary and dispensary, five miles distant; and the Crossdoney Dispensary, two miles distant.	The dispensary of Belturbet, six miles and a half; Killesahndra, seven miles; and Swanlinbar, seven miles; all these are Irish miles, and therefore ten English miles or nearly so.	Stradone, eight miles; Bailieborough, nine miles; Virginia, five miles; Oldcastle, county Meath, six miles; Mountnugent, three miles; Ballinaghugh, four miles; Ballinagh, seven miles; Crossdoney, nine miles.
One at Crossdoney, principally supported by the lord of the manor.	None.	There is neither hospital nor infirmary within my district.
The Ballinagh Dispensary only; its salary fluctuates. The maximum is 46 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend one day in the week, and every day if necessary.	None but the Ballyconnell Dispensary, distant from my residence about a mile and a half; I am obliged to attend two days in the week at the dispensary, and to visit every patient who cannot attend at the dispensary, for a distance of four miles round; my salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Only one; residence in Ballyduff; amount of salary, 40 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance two days each week from 11 to 3 o'clock, and at all other times when required.
Certainly.	Yes, certainly.	In all cases; I consider it my duty to attend in such cases.
Yes. Average number of deaths, eight per annum, except at the outset of cholera.	Yes, a regular entry is made of every case, by whom recommended, nature of disease, course of treatment, &c.	A registry is kept regularly in the dispensary; some of the patients visited at their houses; others get medicine at the dispensary, and with a good result in general.
1,000 annual average, including second, third and fourth applications from the same persons, but on different occasions; every form of disease incidental to this country.	1831, 1,591; 1832, 1,606; 1833, 1,360; this year's account is not yet settled. Each person recommended is entitled to one month's attendance when necessary. Indigestion, fevers, catarrhal affections, eruptions, pleurisy, and all other inflammatory diseases of the chest and abdominal viscera bear a great proportion of the diseases of this neighbourhood; also rheumatism, dropsies of various sorts, diarrhoea, asthma, irregularities in menstruation, pulmonary consumption, scrofula and jaundice are also often to be met with.	4,357; as to an accurate statement of the diseases, whether cured or not, it would be impossible for any man to find out.
Rarely, if ever.	Sometimes, but we endeavour to prevent this as much as possible.	In several instances when I was first appointed, but since I became acquainted with the country, but very few.
Out of the dispensary's funds, by a Dublin druggist.	Our druggists in Dublin are Messrs. Boileau & George, 88, Birde-street; and orders are issued by the treasurer.	By Messrs. Boileau & George, 88, Bride-street, Dublin.
Receipt. 1831 - - - £.76 18 0 1832 - - - 70 6 0 1833 - - - 70 0 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. 1831. 1832. 1833. Salary - £.45 0 0 45 0 0 46 4 0 Medicine } 31 18 0 24 14 0 23 16 0 and Rent }	Receipt. Expenditure. 1830 - £. 96 15 1½ £.101 12 10½ 1831 - 97 12 8½ 98 11 4 1832 - 104 0 9 103 15 7 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. 1830. 1831. 1832. Salary - £.50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 Medicines 41 7 7 35 1 0 39 18 5 Rent - 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 Contingencies 4 5 3 7 10 4 8 3 3	Receipt. Expenditure. 1831 - £.126 6 0 £.133 19 0½ 1832 - 81 8 0 75 7 6 1833 - 60 10 0 64 14 0½ GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. 1831. 1832. 1833. Salary - £.51 2 3 40 0 0 40 0 0 Medicine - 70 18 10 32 2 0 21 1 9½ Sundries - 11 17 11½ 3 5 6 2 12 3
By subscriptions, and a corresponding presentment from the county of Cavan only.	Partly by annual subscriptions, and partly by presentments on the county of Cavan.	It is supported by subscriptions and by presentments from county Cavan only.
None.	I do not think we could alter this establishment much, so that it would work better than it does.	Our funds are so small, from so many contiguous dispensaries, that I cannot suggest any better means; but were small district hospitals established, more good could be done by tenfold.

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Ballymachugh Dispensary.	Belturbet Dispensary.	Cavan and Stradone Dispensaries.																																				
Mark W. Daly, Esq., M.D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Bernard Coyne, Esq., M.D.																																				
Ballymachugh Dispensary, established in 1816.	Belturbet Dispensary; established 1817.	I attend the Stradone Dispensary, established 1828, five miles from Cavan, and the town of Cavan Dispensary; the former intended to relieve the neighbourhood for nearly six miles round, the latter to relieve Cavan town and its neighbourhood, extending four miles.																																				
Parts of four different parishes, all in the same county.	The parishes of Anna and Drumlane, and part of Kinawley and Tomregan are included in the district. Persons come 10 miles to our dispensary.	Certainly five between the two; and very many instances of patients receiving benefit from the dispensaries, 15 miles distant as to their residence, as the subscribers are not limited therein.																																				
The Cavan Infirmary, ten miles distant; Mount Nugent Dispensary, two miles distant; Ballyjamesduff Dispensary, four miles distant; Granard Dispensary, county Longford, eight miles distant.	Cavan Infirmary is distant seven miles; Ballyconnell Dispensary, six; Killeshandra Dispensary, fourteen; Newtownbuller, eight; Clones, nine.	Killeshandra, Croplaney, Ballinagh, the two latter within a mile and half of each other; Mount-nugent, Belturbet, Ballyjamesduff, county Cavan Infirmary and Fever Hospital.																																				
None.	No hospital or infirmary is attached to the dispensary of this district, or to any dispensary with which I am acquainted.	None.																																				
Ballymachugh Dispensary, county Cavan, salary 36 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> per annum; Granard Dispensary, county Longford, salary 46 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per annum; attendance two days in the week for each dispensary.	I only attend one dispensary, salary 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, which is very inadequate, being obliged to give my personal attendance on two days each week, from 11 to 3 o'clock, and to visit persons unable to attend at the dispensary, when recommended; four miles distant from the dispensary. In some counties the salary allowed by the grand jury is much greater, even to a person not qualified in every branch of the profession. A fixed salary would be desirable.	I attend the Stradone Dispensary, five miles distant from my residence, and the dispensary in this town; the salary of the Stradone Dispensary, 40 <i>l.</i> ; attendance three days in eleven; Cavan Dispensary, 30 <i>l.</i> per annum; liable to be called upon on any day in the week a subscriber may wish, when illness may visit the poor of the neighbourhood; and for chronic cases open every Tuesday regularly.																																				
Yes.	Yes.	Generally speaking; if not, by some medical friend, equally capable.																																				
Yes.	There is.	I never consider a dispensary useful or efficient, where a regular case-book is not kept of the history, treatment and probable result of each case; consequently each case duly attended to, and the results vary, but are very generally most satisfactory.																																				
1830 - - - - - 1,254 1831 - - - - - 979 1832 - - - - - 1,132	1831 - - 1,790 - - attended at home - 132 1832 - - 1,512 " 150 1833 - - 2,073 " 142 Fevers of different types, dyspepsia, inflammatory diseases and accidents, &c.	Stradone Dispensary has relieved 7,000 applicants in the last three years; Cavan Dispensary will not be two years established until January 1834, and it has relieved up to this date (December 1833), 3,380 patients. Diseases generally are, liver disease and its various consequences, diseases of the lungs, dysentery, fevers, typhoid, intermittent, &c.																																				
Very seldom in this dispensary.	Such abuse sometimes arises from want of caution or ignorance of the actual condition and of the means of the applicant.	Never, to my knowledge.																																				
From the funds of the dispensary; the medicines are purchased from a druggist.	The treasurer, upon an order of the committee, directs Messrs. P. & A. C. Leslie, Bride-street, to forward the medicine ordered. Boileau & George, 88, inadvisable in any case	From the funds in the treasurer's hands, who pays the druggist's bills when furnished him; our druggists have been and continue to be Messrs. Bride-street, Dublin; it would be in my mind very that the physician should supply the medicine.																																				
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 33 10 0</td><td>£. 29 5 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>70 7 0</td><td>67 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>70 9 0</td><td>70 4 2</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 33 10 0	£. 29 5 7	1832 -	70 7 0	67 6 0	1833 -	70 9 0	70 4 2	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 113 15 8</td><td>£. 106 19 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>118 17 11</td><td>123 13 3</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>116 14 4</td><td>116 14 11</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 113 15 8	£. 106 19 5	1832 -	118 17 11	123 13 3	1833 -	116 14 4	116 14 11	The amount of receipt for the two years the Cavan Dispensary has been only established, did not vary, being 82 <i>l.</i> each year, which was expended in paying the house-rent, supplying bandages, medicines, stationery and physicians' salary, &c.												
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 -	£. 33 10 0	£. 29 5 7																																				
1832 -	70 7 0	67 6 0																																				
1833 -	70 9 0	70 4 2																																				
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 -	£. 113 15 8	£. 106 19 5																																				
1832 -	118 17 11	123 13 3																																				
1833 -	116 14 4	116 14 11																																				
<table><tr><th colspan="6">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">1831.</th><th colspan="2">1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Medicines, &c.</td><td>20</td><td>0 0</td><td>22</td><td>11 0</td><td>16 17 3</td></tr><tr><td>Porter, &c.</td><td>9</td><td>5 7</td><td>4</td><td>15 0</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>40</td><td>0 0</td><td>53 16 11</td></tr></table> The grant from the county to the dispensary for the year 1831, was withheld, owing to an informality in the application to the grand jury.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.							1831.		1832.		1833.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.	Medicines, &c.	20	0 0	22	11 0	16 17 3	Porter, &c.	9	5 7	4	15 0	—	Salary	—	—	40	0 0	53 16 11	The expenditure consists in the salary paid to the medical attendant, the procuring of medicine, a small salary to housekeeper and messenger, and necessary repairs, fuel, &c.	
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																						
	1831.		1832.		1833.																																	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.																																	
Medicines, &c.	20	0 0	22	11 0	16 17 3																																	
Porter, &c.	9	5 7	4	15 0	—																																	
Salary	—	—	40	0 0	53 16 11																																	
By voluntary subscriptions, and grants from county Cavan.	By subscriptions from a few of the gentry and landed proprietors, and by an equal presentment from county; but many extensive proprietors of land in the immediate neighbourhood, although frequently applied to, have not contributed to its support, and very few contribute in proportion to their means and the wants of the poor living on their estates.	Both dispensaries are supported by subscriptions of private individuals, and an equal sum presented annually by the grand jury of this county only.																																				
The funds are so small, that the charity could not be made more extensively useful.	Establishing a general hospital and fever ward to each dispensary would be highly useful, as the distance to Cavan Infirmary or Fever Hospital is too great for bad surgical or fever cases, and many cases arise where medicine or attendance cannot be given with the desired effect at their own residence.	I cannot suggest any, as the funds are extremely scanty, and vary according to the whim of subscribers; the funds of both dispensaries never exceed 165 <i>l.</i> per annum to meet all demands.																																				

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Cootehill Dispensary.	Crossdoney Dispensary.	Killeshandra Dispensary.																																				
M. Welsh, Esq., Medical Attendant.	J. Sheridan, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Alexander Finlay, Esq., Surgeon.																																				
The Cootehill Dispensary, under my care; only one, which was established 1st of June 1814.	I attend the Crossdoney Dispensary, and no other, which was established in or about the year 1812.	Killeshandra Dispensary, instituted in 1811; there is but one under my care.																																				
There are generally from five to six parishes that get relief, and all except one, in this county.	Four parishes are included, and they are all in this county.	Within the district, which extends five miles in every direction from the town of Killeshandra, there are parts of the parishes of Killeshandra, Kildallen, Drumlane, and Carrigallan; the last situated in county Leitrim, and all the foregoing in the county Cavan.																																				
There is none within ten miles of this, except a small dispensary in the village of Rockecorry, county Monaghan, four miles from this.	There are dispensaries at Cavan, Belturbet, Killeshandra, Ballymachugh, Arva, Ballinagh and Stradone; all I believe within ten miles of Crossdoney.	At Cavan there is a fever hospital, infirmary and dispensary; at Crossdoney, Belturbet, Ballyconnel, Arva, and Ballinamore, a dispensary in each.																																				
There is no other dispensary or hospital in my district.	There is not a dispensary attached to the county infirmary or fever hospital, which are the only hospitals in this county.	None.																																				
I only attend the one dispensary; the days of attendance are Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3 in the afternoon, and every morning when necessary; the amount of my salary is 60 <i>l.</i> a year.	Crossdoney is the only dispensary I am concerned in; it is upwards of four miles from my residence at Killeshandra; the amount of salary paid me is 30 <i>l.</i> annually, and I attend two days in each week, but am liable to be called upon at any time in case of accident or sudden illness.	But one dispensary, and no infirmary or hospital; the dispensary is within a few hundred yards of my residence; the amount of salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, if the funds permit; attendance is given at the dispensary two days in every week.																																				
At all times I give my personal attendance when called on.	Certainly, and I act accordingly.	It is my duty to administer personally (and not by deputy) medical and surgical aid to all poor persons who are recommended by a subscriber to the dispensary.																																				
There is a day-book, specifying the names of every patient, and a report made out every year, giving the numbers relieved, &c., and the annual accounts of the institution.	There is a proper registry kept of the number of cases in each year, the name, age and residence of each patient, by whom recommended, and the disease incident to each; also of those visited at their own homes, and the medicines prescribed in each case.	A register is regularly kept of the name, age, disease and treatment of all applicants to the dispensary; the result has in almost every case been relief or perfect cure.																																				
<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>3,660</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>5,811</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>5,741</td></tr></table> The diseases treated were of a general description, fevers, accidents, wounds, &c. &c. apply frequently on one recommendation. The diseases treated were various; fevers, coughs, measles, indigestion, eruptions, rheumatism, dropsies, &c. besides accidents	1830	-	3,660	1831	-	5,811	1832	-	5,741	The number of new patients in the last three years was 4,023, and the number of old patients in that space was 17,144, making 21,167 applications; by new patients are meant those who come with fresh tickets, each of which continues to be received for a month; and by old patients are meant those who	It appears, from the register, that in the year 1830 about 3,000 prescriptions were made up and dispensed, and a proportionate number, consequently, of patients admitted and relieved. I have only been superintendent for a little better than a year, and my report for twelve months was, that about 900 odd of patients were prescribed for at the dispensary, and out of this number, as far as I could collect, not more than eight or ten individuals died; the principal diseases were scrofula and stomach complaints.																											
1830	-	3,660																																				
1831	-	5,811																																				
1832	-	5,741																																				
It sometimes occurs, but not often in this district.	I fear it does so occur.	Every subscriber feels it his duty to recommend only the poor, and this duty has been generally fulfilled, as almost every individual applying for aid is evidently poor.																																				
The medicines are supplied through the treasurer, who sends an order, when required, to the druggist.	The medicines are furnished by a Dublin druggist, at the expense of the governors.	The rule is, that the treasurer, authorized by the managing committee, shall provide the medicines from some druggist in Dublin who deals by wholesale.																																				
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 171 10 1</td><td>£. 134 12 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 199 8 11</td><td>147 2 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 216 15 4</td><td>145 13 8½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 171 10 1	£. 134 12 9½	1831 - 199 8 11	147 2 7	1832 - 216 15 4	145 13 8½	The receipt is about 40 <i>l.</i> annually, and the expenditure generally equal in amount thereto.	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 56 7 0</td><td>£. 56 7 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 72 7 0</td><td>64 10 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 97 5 0</td><td>106 8 11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>£. 4 0 0</td><td>4 0 0</td><td>4 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Salary -</td><td>28 17 4</td><td>37 1 1</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>21 18 11</td><td>21 18 7</td><td>47 12 4½</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>1 10 9</td><td>1 10 10</td><td>4 16 6½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 56 7 0	£. 56 7 0	1831 - 72 7 0	64 10 6	1832 - 97 5 0	106 8 11		1830.	1831.	1832.	Rent -	£. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Salary -	28 17 4	37 1 1	50 0 0	Medicine	21 18 11	21 18 7	47 12 4½	Contingencies	1 10 9	1 10 10	4 16 6½
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1830 - £. 171 10 1	£. 134 12 9½																																					
1831 - 199 8 11	147 2 7																																					
1832 - 216 15 4	145 13 8½																																					
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																					
1830 - £. 56 7 0	£. 56 7 0																																					
1831 - 72 7 0	64 10 6																																					
1832 - 97 5 0	106 8 11																																					
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																			
Rent -	£. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0																																			
Salary -	28 17 4	37 1 1	50 0 0																																			
Medicine	21 18 11	21 18 7	47 12 4½																																			
Contingencies	1 10 9	1 10 10	4 16 6½																																			
It is supported by subscriptions, and also a presentment from only the one county each year, the amount of which is granted according to the funds.	It is supported by private subscriptions, and a sum generally equal in amount thereto, presented by the grand jury of this county only once in each year.	One-half of its revenues is derived from private subscriptions, the other half from the grand jury presentment.																																				
I do not know of any alterations that could be made for the better in this institution.	No; except that the governors might be more cautious in giving tickets, and not recommend any but real objects.	None.																																				

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Mountnugent Dispensary.	Mullaugh Dispensary.	Swanlinbar Dispensary.																																												
Charles Halpin, Esq., Surgeon.		William Maxwell Wade, Esq., Surgeon.																																												
The Mountnugent Dispensary, established about three years.	Mullaugh Dispensary, established July 1831, for the distribution of medicine and medical aid to the poor.	The Swanlinbar Dispensary, established September 30, 1819.																																												
There are two entire parishes, and portions of three contiguous parishes, in my district; some in county Meath, the rest in county Cavan.	Two parishes in district, namely, Mullaugh and Killickere, county Cavan.	The greater part of three parishes, namely, Templeport, in the county Cavan, Kinawley, partly in Cavan and Fermanagh, and Killesher, in Fermanagh.																																												
	Moynalty, Crossakiell, Virginia, Baileborough, Ballyjamesduff, Kilmainham and Kingscourt.	The Ballyconnell Dispensary is within eight miles.																																												
One dispensary, that of Ballymachugh. Cannot answer the latter part of this question.	No infirmary or hospital in the district.	There is no hospital or infirmary within ten miles of Swanlinbar; Cavan Infirmary and Fever Hospital is distant 22 miles; Enniskillen, 10½ miles.																																												
I do not. I am paid 40 <i>l.</i> per annum. Attend two days in each week, and visit such out-patients as are recommended as such.	Mullaugh Dispensary; residence, town of Mullaugh; medical officer's salary, 30 <i>l.</i> per annum; general day of attendance, Tuesday. In consequence of accidents, and other diseases incident to the poor, they are attended any day when required.	I attend only the above institution, which is in the town. My salary is 67 <i>l.</i> per annum, for which I must provide a house to receive patients in, fuel, and attendants, &c. I am required to attend two days in each week by the dispensary rules, but I never refuse a patient requiring relief in the interim. Patients not able to come, are visited at home.																																												
Of course I do.	I do consider it imperative on me to attend on all cases when called on.	By all means.																																												
There has been since I took charge, which is about two years and a half ago.	A regular registry is kept, and furnished to the grand jury each assizes, of all cases visited, and those who personally attend the dispensary; in general most cases have been benefited.	There is a registry kept of the names of patients, by whom recommended, disease, and medicine administered to each.																																												
1831 - - - 1,193 1832 - - - 1,270 1833 to this date (May) about - 1,000 Chief diseases, dyspepsia, dropsy, ophthalmia, fever.	Number relieved in two years and a half, is 4,230. The diseases with which the country is generally afflicted are coughs, asthmas, fever, rheumatism, diarrhoea and dysentery.	12,000 persons have received medicine and advice within the last three years. Diseases, dyspepsia, fever, scurvy, consumption, &c.																																												
Some few; not very many.	It often happens that persons are relieved at a dispensary, whose means are comfortable, only in case of necessity, or where there is no other alternative.	Occasionally, but contrary to the regulations of the dispensary.																																												
By Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Bride-street, Dublin.	When medicines are required for the dispensary, they are ordered from the druggist by the medical attendant.	We get our medicines from Messrs. Leslie & Co. Druggists, Bride-street, Dublin, by order from the treasurer.																																												
The amount of receipts, since establishing this dispensary, by subscription and presentment, has been about 226 <i>l.</i> I cannot state exactly what the expenditure has been; as nearly as I can come at the fact, it is 186 <i>l.</i>	<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£. 53 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>58 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>50 14 0</td></tr></table> Those sums are expended by medicine, carriage, postage, stamps, house-rent, and medical attendant's salary.	Receipt.				1831	-	-	£. 53 6 0	1832	-	-	58 10 0	1833	-	-	50 14 0	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - £. 111 6 0</td><td>£. 107 3 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 115 2 0</td><td>115 5 0</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th colspan="2">1831.</th><th colspan="2">1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- - £. 50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>- - 40 3 0</td><td>48 5 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Fuel</td><td>17 0 0</td><td>17 0 0</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831	- - £. 111 6 0	£. 107 3 0		1832	- - 115 2 0	115 5 0		1831.		1832.		Salary	- - £. 50 0 0	50 0 0		Medicines	- - 40 3 0	48 5 0		Rent and Fuel	17 0 0	17 0 0	
Receipt.																																														
1831	-	-	£. 53 6 0																																											
1832	-	-	58 10 0																																											
1833	-	-	50 14 0																																											
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																												
1831	- - £. 111 6 0	£. 107 3 0																																												
1832	- - 115 2 0	115 5 0																																												
1831.		1832.																																												
Salary	- - £. 50 0 0	50 0 0																																												
Medicines	- - 40 3 0	48 5 0																																												
Rent and Fuel	17 0 0	17 0 0																																												
By subscription and presentments.	By private contribution, and county presentment from county Cavan.	By voluntary subscriptions, and an equal sum granted by presentment from the county Cavan.																																												
The funds are so low that the dispensary pays me but 40 <i>l.</i> a year. I am obliged to keep a pair of horses to perform the duty attached to it.	I do not know of any change in the present charitable fund by which the poor would be benefited. From long experience, I have generally found the poor in great want from such institutions, where they are not convenient.	None.																																												

ULSTER—CAVAN—DONEGAL.

Virginia Dispensary.	Ballyshannon Dispensary.	Carndonagh Dispensary.																				
John M. Atkins, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Alexander Wilson, Esq., M. R. C. S. L.																				
There is no hospital or infirmary under my care. The dispensary, named Virginia Dispensary, was established in 1817, to afford advice, medicine and attendance, when necessary, to the sick poor.	Ballyshannon Dispensary.	The name of the dispensary was Carndonagh and Clonmany, but is now confined to Carndonagh, as there was no subscriptions raised from Clonmany last year; established about 1822.																				
Four parishes, and they are all in the county of Cavan.	Parishes of Kilbarron and Innismacsaint chiefly. Innismacsaint is situated in counties Donegal and Fermanagh. The district is not limited to these two parishes; it includes a part of the counties Fermanagh, Leitrim and Sligo adjoining, or near to county Donegal.	One at present, formerly two; they are both in same county.																				
Mullagh, Kells, Moynalty, Oldcastle, Mountnugent, Ballyduff and Baileborough Dispensaries.	Ballinagh only.	Only one dispensary, Malin, within ten miles.																				
There is no hospital or infirmary in my district.	No other dispensary, hospital or infirmary.	There is no hospital or infirmary attached; the salary in general varies from 30 l. to 40 l. per ann. by subscription, along with the same, from the county.																				
I attend only one dispensary.	No.	Only one dispensary at present, formerly two. Clonmany, distance six miles. Salary for both, as above. Days of attendance, Tuesday and Friday.																				
I do, and I always give my own personal attendance.	Patients unable to attend, having a ticket from a subscriber, are then visited at their homes.	I do consider it requisite to give it, in surgical aid only.																				
A register of all cases recommended to the dispensary is kept, and the result of the treatment, &c.	The name and disease, and by whom recommended, is registered.	No register is kept of the cases which have occurred; they are in general numerous.																				
About 4,000 persons were relieved within the last three years. The diseases treated were fevers, inflammations of the lungs, liver, intestines, dysentery, diarrhoea, acute and chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, &c. and accidents of various kinds.	1831 - - - 12,279 1832 - - - 12,279 1833 - - - 6,359	Cannot say the number of persons so relieved.																				
Sometimes, from misrepresentation; but, in the event of such an occurrence, communication is made to the subscriber, and the person is dismissed.	None.	Frequently persons who are in very good circumstances benefit very much from this institution.																				
About quarterly, or oftener when necessary, by Messrs. Boileau & George, Druggists, Bride-street, Dublin.	Supplied by Messrs. Leslie, Dublin, and paid for by treasurer out of general fund.	Taken out of my salary.																				
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - -</td><td>£.90 18 6</td><td>129 3 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>122 10 10</td><td>122 10 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>116 18 4</td><td>116 18 4</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - -	£.90 18 6	129 3 4	1831 - - -	122 10 10	122 10 10	1832 - - -	116 18 4	116 18 4	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Annual Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £.163 15 0</td><td>Salaries - £.105 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 126 18 6</td><td>Rent - - 6 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 139 4 0</td><td>Servant - 2 0 0</td></tr></table> The balance is laid out in medicine, and other necessaries, such as lard, spirits for tinctures, wine occasionally, and sundry small articles, and is not adequate to the expenses, the institution being in debt to both surgeon and apothecary.	Receipt.	Annual Expenditure.	1830 - £.163 15 0	Salaries - £.105 0 0	1831 - 126 18 6	Rent - - 6 6 0	1832 - 139 4 0	Servant - 2 0 0	About 10 l. per annum is the expenditure for medicine.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																				
1830 - -	£.90 18 6	129 3 4																				
1831 - - -	122 10 10	122 10 10																				
1832 - - -	116 18 4	116 18 4																				
Receipt.	Annual Expenditure.																					
1830 - £.163 15 0	Salaries - £.105 0 0																					
1831 - 126 18 6	Rent - - 6 6 0																					
1832 - 139 4 0	Servant - 2 0 0																					
By voluntary contributions, and county assessment from the county of Cavan only.	By private subscription, and by county presentment from county of Donegal only.	By subscriptions, and grand jury presentment from one county.																				
I do not think, with its present funds, this dispensary could possibly be rendered more efficient for the relief of the sick poor.	The funds are inadequate, in debt to the treasurer, and no salary for the medical attendants for the last two years.	The alteration I would suggest would be by a much larger subscription or grant to support this establishment, as the poor, being very numerous, would receive more benefit, the funds being much too small for the population.																				

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Clondahorkey and Raymunderdoney Dispensary.	Clonderadagh and Killygarvan Dispensaries.	Clonleigh Dispensary.																										
—	Wm. F. Grueber, Esq. Surgeon.	Wm. John Greer, Esq. M. D.																										
The united Dispensaries of Clondahorkey, Raymunderdoney and Raytullaghobegly; established in the year 1826.	The Dispensary of the parishes of Clonderadagh and Killygarvan. Although the word dispensary is used, yet there are in reality two, as explained in 5th answer; it was established May 23, 1833.	Clonleigh Dispensary, established in the year 1830, for the purpose of providing medicines, medical and surgical aid for the poor of the parish of Clonleigh.																										
Three parishes, in same county.	Answered above.	One parish, in the county of Donegal.																										
None within ten miles.	The Ramelton Dispensary is distant five miles from Rathmullen, one of the places where the medical officer attends; but if the centre of the district be taken, there is no dispensary within 10 miles.	Strabane, Donaghadee, Castlederg, Newtown-stuart, Raphoe, Donaghmore, Loughboyne.																										
No hospital or infirmary attached.	There is only the one dispensary in the district, and no other medical establishment of any kind.	None.																										
Clondahorkey or Dunfanoghy Dispensary, two days in each week; Raymunderdoney and Raytullaghobegly, one day in each week; distance 7 miles and 7 parts; united salary 59 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	There are two dispensaries in the district, supported by the same fund, and the same governors; there is one medical attendant only, who, in consequence of the extent of the district, is obliged to attend at two places, distant eight miles from each other, for the distribution of medicines, of which there is a depository at each place. We may here remark that the district is 15 miles long, and that until the establishment this dispensary utterly destitute of medical aid, being surrounded on three sides by water, and having no connexion with any medical establishment. For amount of salary see No. 11. The medical attendant resides at one of the above-mentioned medicine depositaries, and attends at the other two days in each week.	One only; two days in the week; salary for the last year, 75 <i>l.</i>																										
Yes.	Whenever a patient is recommended to the dispensary, I consider it my duty (if I think the case requires it) to visit such patient at his own house, and each subscriber of one guinea has a right of sending me an order to visit any person he may think requires it.	It is the duty of the surgeon to visit all patients who are not able to attend at the dispensary.																										
A register has been kept. The cases treated terminated for the most part favourably.	—	A regular register is kept of all patients recommended, and a report of the result (as well as can be ascertained) made out at the end of the year.																										
1,610 have been relieved, and many hundreds relieved not entered on books; dyspeptic cases generally prevailed, and in filthy huts typhus fever occurred.	366 people have received medical assistance at the dispensaries within the last six months; diseases, dyspepsia, fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, &c. &c.	5,421 patients have been entered on the book during the last three years.																										
Yes, very frequently by advice.	In some few cases persons who might not be considered fit objects of the charity have received assistance, but such cases are as few as in any similar establishment.	The duty of the surgeon is to attend to all orders from a governor, but sometimes the governor is imposed on, and the surgeon is obliged to visit a person who is not an object of charity.																										
By the treasurer's order, on Dublin druggists.	The medicines are supplied out of the general fund of the dispensary.	The medicines are ordered by the treasurer, from a druggist, and paid for out of the funds.																										
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £.92 8 0</td><td>£. 80 13 7</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 71 2 9</td><td>85 7 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 71 17 10</td><td>79 18 10½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £.92 8 0	£. 80 13 7	1831	- 71 2 9	85 7 9	1832	- 71 17 10	79 18 10½	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>£.123 2 0</td><td>Medicine - £.27 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Advertisements, &c. 5 0 0</td></tr></table> It has been resolved to give the remainder to the medical attendant. The dispensary has not yet existed a year.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	£.123 2 0	Medicine - £.27 0 0		Advertisements, &c. 5 0 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - - £.108 12 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - - 118 13 1½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - - 140 14 3½</td></tr></table> All for medicine, rent and surgeon's salary.		Expenditure.	1831	- - - £.108 12 9	1832	- - - 118 13 1½	1833	- - - 140 14 3½
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																										
1830	- £.92 8 0	£. 80 13 7																										
1831	- 71 2 9	85 7 9																										
1832	- 71 17 10	79 18 10½																										
Receipt.	Expenditure.																											
£.123 2 0	Medicine - £.27 0 0																											
	Advertisements, &c. 5 0 0																											
	Expenditure.																											
1831	- - - £.108 12 9																											
1832	- - - 118 13 1½																											
1833	- - - 140 14 3½																											
Supported by private subscription and presentment from County Donegal.	It is supported by subscriptions, and a presentment of the grand jury, county Donegal.	By private subscriptions, and by presentments from the grand jury of the county of Donegal.																										
No.	I believe the funds are as well distributed as they can be for the relief of the poor.	Many alterations could be suggested, provided the funds of the institution would allow of them.																										

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Culdaiff Dispensary.	Donegal Dispensary.	Donoughmore Dispensary.
	Michael Mulreany, Esq. surgeon.	James Holmes, Esq. Surgeon.
One Dispensary for the parishes of Culdaiff and Cloncale, established in 1817, for the relief of the poor inhabitants.	The Donegal Dispensary, established A.D. 1826, for relief of the suffering poor of the neighbouring parishes.	The Donoughmore Dispensary was established on 7th September 1826, at Killygordon. Medicine is distributed every Monday, in the west end of the parish, for the poor of that district.
Two parishes, both in the same county.	The greater part of four parishes all in county Donegal.	Parish of Donoughmore in the county Donegal only.
One in Larne.	The Mountcharles Dispensary three miles distant; the Balintra Dispensary five miles distant.	Raphoe, five miles; Stranolar, three miles; Strabane, eight miles; Castlederg, eight miles; Lifford, eight miles from Killygordon. The infirmary for the county Donegal is also at Lifford.
None; but an hospital would be a very desirable thing for the bad cases among the poor.	There is neither hospital nor infirmary in my district.	None.
None but the above-named.	I attend but one dispensary; the amount of my salary is no more than 40 L. per annum. The dispensary is open two days each week, but medical aid is never refused to applicants when the urgency of any case may require it.	I only attend the Donoughmore Dispensary, which occupies my entire time; the salary is 70 L. a year.
I do whenever recommended by a subscriber, which recommendation is very easily obtained in all cases of necessity.	I do consider it my duty in all cases to give my personal assistance.	By the rules of the institution I am bound to attend at the dispensary three days each week, and to visit the patients two days; I always visit patients when recommended by subscribers.
Such a register has generally been kept.	I keep a register of all cases treated in my dispensary.	An exact registry is kept and submitted to the examination of the committee.
For the last 13 years the number of cases relieved have varied from 1,800 to 2,000 annually. The principal diseases treated were, fever, rheumatism, affections of the heart, dyspepsia, female complaints, fractures and dislocations.	I was appointed to this dispensary on the 24th September 1833, since which time (three months) the number of persons receiving medical aid was 221. The diseases most prevalent here are those of the lungs and bowels, constituting diarrhœas, &c. &c.	1831 - - - - 2,558 1832 - - - - 2,395 1833 - - - - 2,121
Occasionally it does, as subscribers have the power of recommending whom they please.	It often occurs that such persons participate in the benefits of this institution.	The subscribers only recommend such as are objects of charity.
By Messrs. Leslie & Co. druggists, Dublin, paid from the funds of the dispensary by order of the treasurer.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, of Dublin, and paid for out of the subscriptions.	The medicines are generally supplied by Messrs. Pollock, Figgis & Co., Dublin; ordered by the committee.
Receipt. 1830 - - - £. 100 0 0 1831 - - - 100 13 0 1832 - - - 91 3 0 The surgeon's salary and medicine just amounted to annual receipt.	This dispensary, established in 1826, was (from some dislike which the subscribers had to the surgeon) not in existence for the last two years until 24th September; before my time there was no book of registry kept.	Receipt. 1831 - £. 104 16 6 1832 - - 110 6 6 1833 - - 121 19 0 Expenditure. £. 108 4 7 140 6 0 116 9 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. 1831. 1832. 1833. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. Salary - 70 0 0 80 0 0 70 0 0 Medicine - 32 19 7 54 0 0 40 3 0 Rent - 5 5 0 6 6 0 6 6 0
By private subscriptions and grand jury presentments for one county.	By subscriptions, but we expect some support from the grand jury next assizes.	About 65 L. is generally obtained annually by subscriptions from the landed proprietors, and 50 L. or 60 L. is generally granted by the grand jury of Donegal.
I cannot suggest any, but if the funds of the dispensaries were materially increased, particularly in the poorer districts of the country where disease much abounds, I think then much more good might be done.	Our funds are too limited to be able to effect any thing salutary in this thickly populated country.	The funds of this institution are managed with the strictest economy and discretion, but are inadequate to relieve the poor of this extensive parish.

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Drumholm Dispensary.	Fahan Dispensary.	Glencolumbkille Dispensary.												
<i>William Thompson, Esq. Medical Attendant.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.												
The Drumholm Dispensary, established May 1819, for administering advice and medicine to the sick poor of the parish.	The Dispensary for Upper and Lower Fahan and Dysertegny is only under my care, placed in Buncrana, with an effective branch in Upper Fahan; both established A.D. 1819, by the late Lord Bishop of Derry, solely for the relief of the poor.	Established in the year 1824 (Dispensary Glencolumbkille), Parish of Glencolumbkille.												
The parish of Drumholm and part of Donegal, both in the same county.	There are three, all in the same county.	Only one at present, in the county of Donegal.												
The Ballyshannon Dispensary, within six miles, and Mountcharles, eight miles.	No dispensary within ten miles, nor hospital nor infirmary.	No dispensary or infirmary or medical aid of any description within ten miles.												
There is no infirmary or hospital within my district.	None of any kind exists.	None.												
I attend but one dispensary; the amount of salary 60 <i>l.</i> yearly. There are two days in the week for dispensing medicines; the intermediate days for visiting the sick throughout the district when called on.	The establishment in Fahan being part of and identified with that of Buncrana, is looked on as a branch; yet in every respect, as far as attendance, visiting and the dispensing of medicines, it is a separate institution. Formerly 100 <i>l.</i> per annum was given for both places being attended, but now it is reduced to 75 <i>l.</i> I attend at Fahan two days each week; the distance from my house 3 miles.	I attend but one dispensary, exclusive of visiting the sick poor of this district; salary last year, including county grant, but 40 <i>l.</i> ; every day in the week is a dispensary day with me.												
In all cases where my medical or surgical aid is required, I consider it my duty to attend.	One of our first regulations was, that we should attend only to subscribers' recommendations; but now I never look for these. Most decidedly I consider it my duty, and it is my constant practice, to attend to the distresses of the poor, whether medical or surgical aid is required.	At all times when my assistance is required, I attend unhesitatingly.												
There is a register kept of the number of patients to whom medicines and advice are administered, and also of the number visited at their own houses.	This would be impossible. Originally we registered all cases; but such was the demand for medicines and attendance, and such has it continued so to be, that we could only visit and write down names; but on the breaking out of any epidemic, the performance of any important surgical operation, as amputation at the shoulder joint, the tying of some of the great arteries, other amputations, hernia, preternatural cases of midwifery, trepanning, vaccination, we keep distinct notes of each; <i>e. g.</i> in the three summer months of 1827 we vaccinated 833 cases!	A correct registry of all cases is kept, wherein a statement of the diseases is accurately noted down, with treatment and result.												
15,640, out of which number 750 have been visited; the principal diseases requiring my personal attendance were, fevers, inflammations, dropsy, fractures and dislocations.	Fevers, pneumonia, cholera, cholice, measles; no small-pox for the last thirteen years; stomach affections; the many and diversified accidents and injuries as well of the bones as of the soft parts; all come to us; all are treated. In round numbers, 6,500 are annually relieved at both institutions. Although we are by our regulations only to attend five days in the week at both places, yet few days ever pass without giving both advice and medicines.	I have not been in charge of this dispensary previously to March 1832, since which period (one year and nine months) upwards of 500 cases have been treated, and two deaths; diseases chiefly scrofula, fevers and bowel affections.												
Very seldom.	Very often; commonly so.	This is avoided as much as possible.												
The medicines are paid for out of the fund, and supplied by druggists in Dublin.	By the united funds of subscriptions and grand jury presentments; the medicines purchased from the house of Boileau & George, Dublin.	The medicines I am obliged to furnish myself from my trifling salary and private funds, which are quite inadequate to meet the necessities of such an unbounded circle of paupers.												
Receipt - - - £. 120 0 0 GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary - - - £. 60 0 0 Medicines - - - 45 0 0 Rent - - - 15 0 0 120 0 0	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 20 0 0</td><td>£. 20 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>72 0 0</td><td>62 0 0*</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>24 0 0</td><td>24 0 0</td></tr> </table> * The great expenditure of this year was owing to the cholera panic.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 20 0 0	£. 20 0 0	1832 -	72 0 0	62 0 0*	1833 -	24 0 0	24 0 0	I am in charge but two years; the first year's receipt amounted to 60 <i>l.</i> , the last but 40 <i>l.</i>
	Receipt.	Expenditure.												
1831 -	£. 20 0 0	£. 20 0 0												
1832 -	72 0 0	62 0 0*												
1833 -	24 0 0	24 0 0												
Half by presentment and half by private subscription, making the whole amount yearly 120 <i>l.</i> ; the presentment is obtained from the county.	By private subscriptions and presentments only from the one county.	By private subscriptions and an equivalent from grand jury presentment.												
I can suggest no alteration in the distribution of the limited funds by which the establishment under my charge is supported, which could possibly render it more efficient for the relief of the poor.	Our low funds cannot be better applied than at present.	The funds are so circumscribed as to render any amelioration at present impracticable, unless an addition be made.												

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Killybegs Dispensary.	Kilmacronan Dispensary.	Moville Dispensary.																																																																			
	John Hunter, Esq. Surgeon.	John Irvine, Esq. Surgeon, R. N.																																																																			
Killybegs Dispensary, two branches of which are established, one in Ardara and another in Dunkanully, for the better accommodation of more distant applicants for medicine and medical aid. Established in 1821.	Kilmacronan Dispensary, under my superintendence since the 27th June 1829; but established since 1824 or 1825.	"The Moville Dispensary," established in 1818.																																																																			
Four, viz. Killybegs, Killcarr, Killaghtee and Inniskeel; all in the same county.	The parish of Kilmacronan, in same county.	Two; viz. the parishes of Upper and Lower Moville, both adjoining, and in the same county.																																																																			
One only, in Mountcharles, in the parish of Inver.	Two dispensaries, within five miles each; viz. one at Ramelton, and one at Letterkenny. No public infirmary nearer than 17 miles.	"The Malin and Culdaff Dispensary," "The Carndonagh Dispensary" and "The Muff Dispensary," are each distant from Moville about ten miles.																																																																			
Not any.	No hospital or infirmary attached to any dispensary in my district.	There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district.																																																																			
Only the different branches of the Killybegs Dispensary above stated, the one eight and the other four miles distant. I attend three days in the week; viz. one day at each place, for which I receive a salary of 73 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	I attend one dispensary only; viz. Kilmacronan, five miles distant, two days in the week: salary 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	I attend the Moville Dispensary only, for which I receive 70 <i>l.</i> a year, paid quarterly.																																																																			
When I am called on by a subscriber to do so.	Whenever a governor of the dispensary sends me a ticket of the necessity of giving medical or surgical aid to any one in the parish, I consider it my duty to attend.	In all cases of necessity or urgency, I consider it my duty, most assuredly, to give personal attendance. Many trifling cases, both medical and surgical occur, which do not require personal attendance.																																																																			
A register is kept of all cases, how disposed of, and the result.	There is a register kept of the number of patients admitted during the year, of the visits and diseases; but not the results.	The Moville Dispensary was established for the benefit of the poor of the two parishes, in 1818. For the three first years a register was kept; but since that, the duty became so oppressive, and the applications so numerous, that the keeping of a register of the practice was discontinued.																																																																			
1831 - - - - - 1,922 1832 - - - - - 2,309 1833 - - - - - 1,791 Diseases treated:—Dysentery, fevers, measles, small-pox, indigestion, &c. &c.	Diseases are generally of the stomach, skin, liver, accidents, &c. &c., with fevers occasionally.	About 40,000 persons have received relief, within the last three years, at the dispensary, for fractures, dislocations, continued fevers, pleurisy, rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, measles, scarlatina, hoopingcough, eruptive diseases, &c.																																																																			
Sometimes this does happen.	Seldom, if ever.	Very seldom.																																																																			
The medicine is supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, druggists, who are paid for them out of above funds.	By the governors of the dispensary.	By an order on Messrs. Leslie & Co. druggists, Bride-street, Dublin.																																																																			
<table><tr><th colspan="4">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>By Balance last account - -</td><td>£. 2 19 5</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions - -</td><td>62 7 11</td><td>62 0 11</td><td>68 15 11</td></tr><tr><td>Presentments - -</td><td>60 0 0</td><td>52 1 4</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 125 7 4</td><td>114 2 3</td><td>128 15 11</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary - - -</td><td>£. 73 16 11</td><td>73 16 11</td><td>73 16 11</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - -</td><td>30 11 2</td><td>32 16 0</td><td>32 3 8</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - -</td><td>10 2 0</td><td>10 2 0</td><td>10 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - -</td><td>18 11 8</td><td>12 4 10</td><td>0 4 11</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 133 1 9</td><td>128 14 2</td><td>116 7 6</td></tr></table>	Receipt.					1831.	1832.	1833.	By Balance last account - -	£. 2 19 5	—	—	Subscriptions - -	62 7 11	62 0 11	68 15 11	Presentments - -	60 0 0	52 1 4	60 0 0		£. 125 7 4	114 2 3	128 15 11	Expenditure.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary - - -	£. 73 16 11	73 16 11	73 16 11	Medicines - -	30 11 2	32 16 0	32 3 8	Rent - - -	10 2 0	10 2 0	10 2 0	Contingencies - -	18 11 8	12 4 10	0 4 11		£. 133 1 9	128 14 2	116 7 6	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>£. 67 15 11</td><td>£. 67 15 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>72 13 11</td><td>72 13 11</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - -</td><td>81 14 11</td><td>81 14 11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salary, Medicine and Rent.	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831.	1832.	1831 - -	£. 67 15 11	£. 67 15 11	1832 - -	72 13 11	72 13 11	1833 - -	81 14 11	81 14 11	The average expenditure for the last three years, for medicines, surgeon's salary, incidental expenses, &c. for one year, amounts to 117 <i>l.</i> The average receipts for private subscriptions and grand jury presentment, about the same sum, viz. 117 <i>l.</i>
Receipt.																																																																					
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																		
By Balance last account - -	£. 2 19 5	—	—																																																																		
Subscriptions - -	62 7 11	62 0 11	68 15 11																																																																		
Presentments - -	60 0 0	52 1 4	60 0 0																																																																		
	£. 125 7 4	114 2 3	128 15 11																																																																		
Expenditure.																																																																					
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																		
Salary - - -	£. 73 16 11	73 16 11	73 16 11																																																																		
Medicines - -	30 11 2	32 16 0	32 3 8																																																																		
Rent - - -	10 2 0	10 2 0	10 2 0																																																																		
Contingencies - -	18 11 8	12 4 10	0 4 11																																																																		
	£. 133 1 9	128 14 2	116 7 6																																																																		
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																			
	1831.	1832.																																																																			
1831 - -	£. 67 15 11	£. 67 15 11																																																																			
1832 - -	72 13 11	72 13 11																																																																			
1833 - -	81 14 11	81 14 11																																																																			
By subscriptions and grand jury presentments in county of Donegal.	By subscriptions from landlords of county of Donegal, and by a presentment from the grand jury thereof.	Partly by private subscriptions, and partly by presentment from the county of Donegal grand jury only.																																																																			
I cannot.	At present I consider no alterations could be made. subscriptions, as do also a few of the landed proprietors; but there are many proprietors of quarter lands in my district, who do not give a subscription, although their numerous poor tenants receive medical aid. No institution can be more useful, and I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds which would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor.	Lord Caledon, Sir Arthur Chichester, and the clergy of the different denominations, contribute most liberally in supporting this institution by their																																																																			

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Pettigo Dispensary.	Raphoe Dispensary.	St. Johnstown and Newtowncunningham Dispensaries.																																	
Committee and Medical Attendant.	—————	—————																																	
Pettigo Dispensary, established 27th May 1833.	Raphoe Dispensary.	The St. Johnstown and Newtowncunningham joint Dispensaries.																																	
This dispensary is for the poor of the parish of Templecarin exclusively.	Three parishes, Raphoe, Convoy and Rye, all in the county of Donegal.	Three; Taughboyne, Killea, All Saints, and a small part of Raymochy, all in same county.																																	
Kesh, in the county Fermanagh, 4 miles from this, and Batishan, in this county, 9 miles from here.	The county hospital in Lifford, and dispensaries in the following parishes within 10 miles; viz. Strabane, Lifford, Killigordon, Stranorlar, Letterkenny and Taughboyne.	Londonderry, Lifford, Strabane and Raphoe, none of which are within 6 miles of this.																																	
There is not any dispensary or hospital in connexion with this dispensary.	There is not a dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within this district.	There is neither hospital nor infirmary in my district.																																	
I do not attend any dispensary but the one for the parish of Templecarin, and it is regularly attended two days in the week.	I do not attend more than one dispensary, and it is in my own house, in the town of Raphoe. I am paid 70 <i>l.</i> per annum salary, and am allowed 10 <i>l.</i> per annum as rent for the dispensary shop. I am required to attend every Monday and Thursday, to visit and to attend accidents, &c. at all times.	One at St. Johnstown, where I reside; also, a branch at Newtowncunningham, which is 4½ miles distant. The amount of salary for both is 70 <i>l.</i> per annum. Attendance at dispensaries, six days in the week.																																	
I am to attend in all cases when I get a certificate from any of the subscribers.	Certainly.	Certainly; the funds do not admit of an assistant.																																	
A book is kept in the dispensary, where all cases are marked down, and their result.	A register of this kind is kept as regularly and correctly as possible.	No regular register having been required of me, none was kept; but recommendations from subscribers have been constantly filed.																																	
The number of persons relieved since the 27th of May to 11 December amounts to 621. The complaints prevalent here are as follows: rheumatism, fever, measles, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, &c.	The number of applications for medical relief, during the last three years, has been 5,106. The diseases treated have, in general, been fevers, asthmas, coughs and other thoracic complaints, dyspepsia and many disorders of the stomach and bowels, liver complaints, dropsies, influenza, accidents, as fractures and dislocations, diseases of the skin, &c. &c.	The number of recommendations received during the first 12 months, was 573; but as one ticket is only required for a family for an indefinite period, I should say that at least 2,200 have benefited by the institution up to September last, inclusive.																																	
I am not aware that any improper persons ever offered themselves.	I am most particular that none but proper objects of charity shall receive gratuitous assistance.	No.																																	
The medicine is supplied by Boileau & George, Druggists, of Dublin.	The medicines are supplied by the Apothecaries' Company of Glasgow, who subscribe two guineas per annum. They are paid for by the treasurer out of the funds.	By Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin, and Rankin, Londonderry.																																	
The accounts are not closed for the current year.	Receipt. <table><tr><td>1830: Subscriptions</td><td>£. 55 3 1½</td><td rowspan="2">} £. 115 3 1½</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant -</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831: Subscriptions -</td><td>65 5 7</td><td rowspan="2">} 115 5 7</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant -</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832: Subscriptions -</td><td>73 14 0</td><td rowspan="2">} 133 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>County Grant -</td><td>60 0 0</td></tr></table> Expenditure. <table><tr><td>1830: Surgeon's salary and rent</td><td>£. 73 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831: Ditto - - - -</td><td>73 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832: Ditto - - - -</td><td>80 0 0</td></tr></table> Medicines, average per annum, from 35 <i>l.</i> to 40 <i>l.</i>	1830: Subscriptions	£. 55 3 1½	} £. 115 3 1½	County Grant -	60 0 0	1831: Subscriptions -	65 5 7	} 115 5 7	County Grant -	50 0 0	1832: Subscriptions -	73 14 0	} 133 14 0	County Grant -	60 0 0	1830: Surgeon's salary and rent	£. 73 10 0	1831: Ditto - - - -	73 10 0	1832: Ditto - - - -	80 0 0	Expenditure. <table><tr><td>Surgeon's salary - - - -</td><td>£. 70 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines and surgical instruments</td><td>40 1 4</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, and fitting up two dispensary rooms - - - -</td><td>8 6 3</td></tr><tr><td>Stationary and Books - - -</td><td>5 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel and incidents - - -</td><td>3 18 10</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>£. 127 7 5</u></td></tr></table>	Surgeon's salary - - - -	£. 70 0 0	Medicines and surgical instruments	40 1 4	Rent, and fitting up two dispensary rooms - - - -	8 6 3	Stationary and Books - - -	5 1 0	Fuel and incidents - - -	3 18 10		<u>£. 127 7 5</u>
1830: Subscriptions	£. 55 3 1½	} £. 115 3 1½																																	
County Grant -	60 0 0																																		
1831: Subscriptions -	65 5 7	} 115 5 7																																	
County Grant -	50 0 0																																		
1832: Subscriptions -	73 14 0	} 133 14 0																																	
County Grant -	60 0 0																																		
1830: Surgeon's salary and rent	£. 73 10 0																																		
1831: Ditto - - - -	73 10 0																																		
1832: Ditto - - - -	80 0 0																																		
Surgeon's salary - - - -	£. 70 0 0																																		
Medicines and surgical instruments	40 1 4																																		
Rent, and fitting up two dispensary rooms - - - -	8 6 3																																		
Stationary and Books - - -	5 1 0																																		
Fuel and incidents - - -	3 18 10																																		
	<u>£. 127 7 5</u>																																		
It is supported by a grant from the county, and subscriptions.	By subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Donegal only.	By subscription from the landed proprietors and episcopal clergy of the district, and by presentments from the county Donegal alone.																																	
I cannot suggest any plan or alteration that would benefit our dispensary, unless by enlarging our funds, when we could have a better supply of medicine.	I cannot.	No.																																	

ULSTER—DONEGAL and DOWN.

Stranorlar and Glenfirm Dispensary.	Templecroan and Lettermacward Dispensary.	Ballymacarrett Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>W. L. Gilliland, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>John Scott, Esq., M.D.</i>
Stranorlar and Glenfirm, constituting one dispensary.	The Templecroan and Lettermacward Dispensary, established in 1822.	Ballymacarrett Dispensary, established in September 1833, for the relief of indigent poor.
Two parishes, Stranorlar, Kiltrevock.	Two parishes in the same county.	Parish of Ballymacarrett alone, containing between 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants.
Raphoe, Killygordon and Castlederg, the latter in the county Tyrone.	There is neither a dispensary, infirmary or hospital within the distance.	Newtownbreda, Hollywood, Bangor, Drumbo, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, Newtown-Ards, Whitehouse, Belfast Hospital and Infirmary.
None.	There is no institution of the kind, except this dispensary. £. 70 per annum is the salary allowed.	None.
I attend only the aforesaid dispensary.	I attend none but this dispensary, which has a branch at the distance of six miles in Lettermacward, where there is attendance given one day in the week, and two days in Templecroan.	But one. Salary, 60 <i>l.</i> , with 10 <i>l.</i> as part payment of the rent for the house in which the dispensary is kept. Attendance, three hours daily; frequently occupied four or five hours.
I consider it my duty to visit the patient in all cases, whenever he is unable to attend personally at the dispensary.	Certainly. In all cases where the patients are not able to attend on dispensary days, they are attended at their own homes.	I give my personal attendance in all cases.
A register is kept of all cases admitted to receive medical aid.	There is a regular book kept, where the age, sex, name, residence, disease and result, with the regular date of admission and recovery, or otherwise, are noted.	From the time occupied in arranging the dispensary, with the numerous applications for relief in so poor and densely populated a district, I have been hitherto unable to register the cases, but intend doing so.
3,300. Diseases: dyspepsia, fevers, gastrodynia, bronchitis, rheumatism, cachexia, &c.	Neither the present surgeon nor committee have held their respective situations for more than one year, but on a reference to the books, there appears, on an average, about 400 persons annually relieved at this dispensary.	Typhus fever, common cholera, pleurisy, rheumatism, worms very prevalent, scrofula, itch to a great extent; results generally very satisfactory; very few fatal cases.
Some very few persons participate in the benefits of our charity, by imposing on the subscribers.	From an arrangement made about two years back by the governors of this dispensary, persons who do not come within the list of those entitled, and are not able to pay a fee, are admitted on paying from 5 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , according to their circumstances, and the discretion of the governor recommending.	I have detected attempts at imposition, and no doubt we are sometimes imposed on; but I must say that the subscribers second me as far as in them lies to prevent such attempts.
Medicines are obtained with the funds of the dispensary, and supplied by John G. Laird, Druggist, Ballybofeg.	The medicines are supplied out of the subscriptions and presentment, after the salary of the medical superintendent.	By order of the committee, from Edward Walkington, wholesale druggist, Belfast.
Receipt, £. 130. Expenditure, £. 130. GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, £. 75. The remainder for medicine, &c.	This has varied, according to the amount of subscription; but on reference to the treasurer's book, the average has been about 110 <i>l.</i> annually, of which 70 <i>l.</i> was paid as salary to the surgeon, and the remainder for a shop and medicines.	The infant state of this institution prevents me from giving an answer to this query.
Supported by private subscriptions, and presentment obtained from the grand jury in the county Donegal.	By private subscriptions, and an equal amount by presentment from the county of Donegal.	By private subscription, and presentment from county Down.
I can suggest no alteration in the distribution of the funds by which the institution could be bettered.	There could not be any distribution for the better, I think, while the funds are so limited; but if the funds would permit, the general opinion coincides with my own, that there ought to be a sick room attached to the dispensary, to accommodate patients after operations, &c. when, from distance or otherwise, it is impossible for the medical officer to see his patients as often as really requisite.	I cannot suggest any alteration, unless the granting of such a presentment as would enable me to keep an assistant, which would render the institution in so large and poor a district much more efficient.

ULSTER—DOWN.

Banbridge Dispensary.	Bangor Dispensary.	Castlewellan Dispensary.																																																																																																																										
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	James Hunter, Esq. M. D.																																																																																																																										
The Banbridge Dispensary, established the 1st November 1811. There is no other in this district.	The Bangor Dispensary, established in 1817.	Castlewellan Dispensary, with a branch at Dundrum; established in 1822, for the relief of sick poor.																																																																																																																										
There are five parishes in the district; viz. Seapatrik, Tullylish, Ahadergh, Magherally and Anacloan, all in the county Down.	One parish, and all in county Down.	Kilmegan, Kilcoo, Maghera and Drungooland, with part of Loughinesland, in the county of Down.																																																																																																																										
Newry, Rathfryland, Dromore and Hillsborough, in the county of Down; Tanderagee, Pointzpass and Lurgan, in the county Armagh.	Hollywood and Donaghadee.	The County Infirmary at Downpatrick, distant nine miles; Rathfryland Dispensary, distant eight miles; branch of this at Dundrum, four miles.																																																																																																																										
There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary in our district.	None.	There is no other hospital or dispensary within these districts; my salary as medical attendant is 100 l. per annum.																																																																																																																										
I attend to no other than the Banbridge Dispensary, the days of attendance on which are four; viz. Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from ten to twelve o'clock A. M. Salary, 37 l. per annum.	The days of attendance at the Bangor Dispensary are two in each week, and the salary proposed 30 l. per annum.	I attend only to this dispensary, with its branch at Dundrum; days of attendance, three in every week.																																																																																																																										
The sick poor, to the number of 400 in the year, are at all times visited when required at their own houses.	Personal attendance is given in all cases where the patient is unable to appear at the dispensary.	In every case requiring it, I visit the poor at their own houses.																																																																																																																										
A registry has been kept from the commencement.	Latterly no regular register of all the cases and their result has been kept, but from periodical documents preserved.	A regular register is kept of every case, with all particulars relative to it, from which a printed return and report are annually published for the information of governors and grand juries.																																																																																																																										
The number relieved for last three years, 16,424.	The number of applications for the last three years would, on an average, amount to upwards of 800 annually; it often occurring, however, that the same persons present themselves several times in the course of the year for different diseases; the diseases are chiefly chronic.	The aggregate number relieved within the last three years, 6,889; but in this sheet it would be impossible to give a general statement of the particular diseases; this is done, however, in our printed annual reports.																																																																																																																										
As much care as can be is taken to prevent such an abuse.	A few cases of this description do occasionally occur.	Such a circumstance may occasionally occur, but very rarely, as great care is taken to avoid it.																																																																																																																										
By Jonathan Hill, druggist, of Capel-street, which are ordered by the treasurer, by order of the governors.	The medicines are purchased and supplied by the medical attendant.	Purchased from an eminent druggist, and compounded and dispensed under my inspection in the dispensary.																																																																																																																										
<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3"></th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Balance - - -</td><td>£. 61 14 8½</td><td>—</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions - -</td><td>86 19 0</td><td>89 11 6</td><td></td><td>98 6 3½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presentments - -</td><td>84 17 0</td><td>87 9 6</td><td></td><td>80 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Part of Dispensary</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Set. - - - - -</td><td>4 4 0</td><td>4 4 0</td><td></td><td>4 4 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th><th colspan="3"></th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - - -</td><td>£. 84 0 0</td><td>109 0 0</td><td></td><td>94 0 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - - -</td><td>47 12 9</td><td>49 19 5</td><td></td><td>56 16 11</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - - -</td><td>13 13 0</td><td>13 13 0</td><td></td><td>13 13 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Spirits, Cow-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>pox, &c. - - -</td><td>19 18 8</td><td>17 10 2½</td><td></td><td>21 6 9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - -</td><td>3 18 10½</td><td>2 0 4½</td><td></td><td>6 15 8</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.						1831.	1832.	1833.				Balance - - -	£. 61 14 8½	—				Subscriptions - -	86 19 0	89 11 6		98 6 3½		Presentments - -	84 17 0	87 9 6		80 0 0		Part of Dispensary						Set. - - - - -	4 4 0	4 4 0		4 4 0		Expenditure.						1831.	1832.	1833.				Salaries - - -	£. 84 0 0	109 0 0		94 0 0		Medicine - - -	47 12 9	49 19 5		56 16 11		Rent - - - -	13 13 0	13 13 0		13 13 0		Fuel, Spirits, Cow-						pox, &c. - - -	19 18 8	17 10 2½		21 6 9		Contingencies - -	3 18 10½	2 0 4½		6 15 8		<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 42 1 6</td><td>£. 46 1 3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>51 7 6</td><td>50 19 11</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>55 12 0</td><td>50 13 8</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, Medicines, Spirits, Flannel, Calico, Stationary, &c.	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830 -	£. 42 1 6	£. 46 1 3		1831 -	51 7 6	50 19 11		1832 -	55 12 0	50 13 8		<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 263 4 0</td><td>£. 217 1 7</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>112 14 5½</td><td>74 3 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>217 7 4</td><td>228 2 1½</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831 -	£. 263 4 0	£. 217 1 7		1832 -	112 14 5½	74 3 0		1833 -	217 7 4	228 2 1½	
Receipt.																																																																																																																												
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																										
Balance - - -	£. 61 14 8½	—																																																																																																																										
Subscriptions - -	86 19 0	89 11 6		98 6 3½																																																																																																																								
Presentments - -	84 17 0	87 9 6		80 0 0																																																																																																																								
Part of Dispensary																																																																																																																												
Set. - - - - -	4 4 0	4 4 0		4 4 0																																																																																																																								
Expenditure.																																																																																																																												
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																										
Salaries - - -	£. 84 0 0	109 0 0		94 0 0																																																																																																																								
Medicine - - -	47 12 9	49 19 5		56 16 11																																																																																																																								
Rent - - - -	13 13 0	13 13 0		13 13 0																																																																																																																								
Fuel, Spirits, Cow-																																																																																																																												
pox, &c. - - -	19 18 8	17 10 2½		21 6 9																																																																																																																								
Contingencies - -	3 18 10½	2 0 4½		6 15 8																																																																																																																								
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																																																										
1830 -	£. 42 1 6	£. 46 1 3																																																																																																																										
1831 -	51 7 6	50 19 11																																																																																																																										
1832 -	55 12 0	50 13 8																																																																																																																										
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																																																										
1831 -	£. 263 4 0	£. 217 1 7																																																																																																																										
1832 -	112 14 5½	74 3 0																																																																																																																										
1833 -	217 7 4	228 2 1½																																																																																																																										
It is supported by private subscriptions and county assessment; the presentment is from the county Down alone.	By private subscription and county presentment to the amount of one half the sum so subscribed.	By subscription and county presentments from county of Down.																																																																																																																										
None.	Not any.	I cannot, as the utmost pains have been bestowed by a highly respectable committee to dispose of the funds to the greatest possible advantage.																																																																																																																										

ULSTER—DOWN.

Dromore Dispensary.	Hillsborough Dispensary.	Hollywood Dispensary.																																																													
Committee and Medical Attendant.	J. N. Moorhead, Esq., M.D.	R. O. M ^r Kittrick, Esq., Surgeon.																																																													
Dromore Dispensary, established in 1808, for the medical and surgical relief of the poor.	The Hillsborough Dispensary only, for the relief of sick poor, established September 1815.	The Hollywood Dispensary alone, established 24th January 1815.																																																													
The entire parish of Dromore, and part of the parishes of Garvaghy, Magherally and Maralin, all in the county Down.	The parish of Hillsborough, and part of the parishes of Blairis, Annahilt, Dromore and Moira, all situated in the county of Down.	Hollywood only, and that in county Down.																																																													
The County of Antrim Infirmary, at the distance of seven miles; Hillsborough Dispensary, four miles; Lurgan Dispensary, seven miles; and Banbridge, six miles.	The Lisburn and Dromore Dispensaries; the Lisburn Fever Hospital, and county Antrim Infirmary.	One in Ballymacarret, two in Belfast, one in Knockbreda, one in Bangor, one at Whitehouse, one in Donaghadee.																																																													
There is no dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district, except the one reported in the first question.	There is no dispensary or hospital attached or unattached in this district but this one. It has three good furnished rooms on the ground floor, and there are apartments over well suited for beds.	This does not occur in the Hollywood district.																																																													
Only one dispensary situated in Dromore, where the surgeon resides. Salary, 30 guineas; attendance from 10 till 12 o'clock three days each week.	I attend none but the Hillsborough Dispensary, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The salary for same is 46 L. 3 s. 2 d.	I attend only one.																																																													
I consider it my duty to give my own personal attendance in all cases, except cholera as an epidemic.	I consider it my duty in all cases, within the distance prescribed by the committee, to give my personal attendance whenever medical or surgical aid is necessary and required by a subscriber to the funds of the institution giving a dispensary ticket.	I do.																																																													
A careful register is kept of all cases, which are presented quarterly for the inspection of the committee; the applications have been attended to, and the results generally favourable to the patients.	There is a register kept of all the cases where such application has been made for aid; the residence of the patient and name of disease; the medicine given, and event.	This has been regularly done.																																																													
The average number of patients recommended for the last three years is about 1,000 yearly; the average number of deaths about 20 yearly; and the remainder cured or relieved. Typhus fever and inflammatory diseases most prevalent.	According to the annual reports published, there were relieved in 1831 - - - - 935 1832 - - - - 850 1833 - - - - 1,050 as per admission tickets, some of which served for whole families. Fever and dyspepsia, pulmonia and cutaneous diseases most prevailed.	Prescriptions. 1830 - - - - 2,790 1831 - - - - 3,075 1832 - - - - 3,644																																																													
Such applications have been sometimes made, but ordered not to be attended to.	Tickets have been got ("certifying the bearer to be a proper object and fit for relief from this charity") by false representations of the applicants, but very seldom during the last 11 years.	There is no instance of this. The committee and subscribers recommend all applicants, and they are particularly careful that the charity shall be appropriated to its proper objects.																																																													
By order of a quorum of the committee, from Mr. Edward Walkington, drug merchant, in Belfast.	The medicines are supplied by the committee, from Mr. Marshall, druggist, Belfast, for cash.	I make out a list of medicines required at any time, send it to the treasurer, who orders them from Surgeon Marshall, licensed apothecary and druggist, 100, High-street, Belfast.																																																													
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 108 3 3½</td><td>92 4 5½</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>127 9 6</td><td>95 8 6½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>80 14 7½</td><td>96 9 2½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 49 11 6</td><td>51 17 0</td><td>58 19 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>30 9 0½</td><td>28 15 8</td><td>27 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>12 3 11</td><td>14 15 10</td><td>10 2 2</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 108 3 3½	92 4 5½	1832	127 9 6	95 8 6½	1833	80 14 7½	96 9 2½		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£. 49 11 6	51 17 0	58 19 0	Medicine	30 9 0½	28 15 8	27 8 0	Sundries	12 3 11	14 15 10	10 2 2	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 85 18 9</td><td>82 13 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>82 4 0</td><td>74 12 11</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>80 17 6</td><td>100 0 2</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary, Medicine, Widwives' fee and Rent.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 85 18 9	82 13 5	1832	82 4 0	74 12 11	1833	80 17 6	100 0 2	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 48 18 9</td><td>54 10 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>45 15 9</td><td>46 2 4</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>14 6 10</td><td>6 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Stamp</td><td>0 3 9</td><td>0 2 4</td></tr></table> The subscriptions have not yet been collected, but will probably exceed last year's by 2 L. Medicine, about 8 L.; salary, 40 L.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 48 18 9	54 10 7	1832	45 15 9	46 2 4		1831.	1832.	Salary	£. 40 0 0	40 0 0	Medicine	14 6 10	6 0 0	Stamp	0 3 9	0 2 4
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																													
1831	£. 108 3 3½	92 4 5½																																																													
1832	127 9 6	95 8 6½																																																													
1833	80 14 7½	96 9 2½																																																													
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																												
Salary	£. 49 11 6	51 17 0	58 19 0																																																												
Medicine	30 9 0½	28 15 8	27 8 0																																																												
Sundries	12 3 11	14 15 10	10 2 2																																																												
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																													
1831	£. 85 18 9	82 13 5																																																													
1832	82 4 0	74 12 11																																																													
1833	80 17 6	100 0 2																																																													
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																													
1831	£. 48 18 9	54 10 7																																																													
1832	45 15 9	46 2 4																																																													
	1831.	1832.																																																													
Salary	£. 40 0 0	40 0 0																																																													
Medicine	14 6 10	6 0 0																																																													
Stamp	0 3 9	0 2 4																																																													
By private contributions, and county presentments only from the county Down.	Supported by contributions from the respectable inhabitants, and a presentment of one half the amount from the county Down.	By voluntary yearly subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Down alone.																																																													
We cannot; but think the funds are managed to the best advantage.	The funds here hardly answer the most needful. If they were increased, some in-door patients might be accommodated at the dispensary apartments in cases of accidents and strangers.																																																														

ULSTER—DOWN.

Knockbreda Dispensary.	Rathfryland Dispensary.	Warrenpoint and Rosstrevor Dispensary.																																																				
Mr. George M ^c Clure, Medical Attendant.	Samuel Swan, Esq., Surgeon.	—																																																				
Newtownbreda, <i>alias</i> Knockbreda, established 17th February 1818.	Rathfryland Dispensary; one only; established in 1808.	The Warrenpoint and Rosstrevor Dispensary, established A. D. 1814.																																																				
At present only Knockbreda, formerly Ballymacarrett belonged to this parish; it is now erected into a parish.	Four parishes, viz. Drumgath, Drumballyroney, Drumgooland and Clanduff, all in county Down.	Three, the parishes of Clonallon, Warrenpoint and Kilbroney, all in the county of Down.																																																				
Downpatrick Infirmary, Lisburn Infirmary, Hollywood Dispensary, Ballymacarrett Dispensary, Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary, Chapel-lane Dispensary Belfast, Bangor Dispensary.	Newry Dispensary, seven miles distant; Castlewellan Dispensary, eight miles; Warrenpoint Dispensary, nine miles; Banbridge Dispensary eight miles; Pointzpass Dispensary, nine miles distant.	Newry Dispensary and Fever Hospital, and Rathfryland Dispensary, county Down; Carlingford Dispensary, county Louth.																																																				
None.	None.	No.																																																				
Formerly Knockbreda and Ballymacarrett were united, both of which I attended until June last, when they were separated; before their disunion I attended two days at Ballymacarrett (two miles distant) and two at Knockbreda, where I reside.	None but one. two days in the week in Warrenpoint and one in Rosstrevor to dispense medicines to such patients as are able to attend personally; persons confined in acute diseases, or from accidents or other cause, unable to leave their homes, are visited (on the recommendation of a subscriber). The district extends, in some, say three directions, seven miles from my residence in Warrenpoint; the stated salary is 50 <i>l.</i> annum, but there is an allowance for visits and for attendance on bad labour cases, which makes (including 8 guineas per ann. allowed for rent) the annual average nearly 90 <i>l.</i> per ann.	This dispensary is for the above-mentioned parishes conjointly. I am required to attend on																																																				
I do; those that are enabled to come to the dispensary are attended to, and those that are not are regularly visited at their own abodes.	Yes.	Certainly; I am bound to attend personally in all cases where the individual is recommended by a subscriber to the institution.																																																				
A regular registry is kept of all cases recommended, but owing to Ballymacarrett being situated on the confines of Down, immediately adjoining Belfast, the beadles of which instantly remove all stragglers (who are hourly arriving from all parts of Ireland) into Ballymacarrett, it has hitherto been impossible to keep a correct registry.	Yes.	A regular register is kept of all cases admitted at the dispensary, the name, age, residence, disease, treatment, &c., and the result of each case; a quarterly report of which is regularly read and furnished to the Committee at each quarterly meeting, and entered on the minute-book of the dispensary.																																																				
1830 - - - - - 1,342 1831 - - - - - 1,822 1832 - - - - - 686	<table><tr><th>Number Admitted.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Relieved</th><th>Died.</th><th>Result unknown.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - - 933</td><td>892</td><td>31</td><td>8</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 1,054</td><td>994</td><td>44</td><td>14</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 802</td><td>776</td><td>17</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr></table> The diseases generally treated were fevers, consumption, catarrh, dropsy, indigestion, plurisy, &c. and the different diseases of the skin, viz. itch, scurvy, &c.	Number Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved	Died.	Result unknown.	1830 - - 933	892	31	8	2	1831 - - 1,054	994	44	14	2	1832 - - 802	776	17	10	1	1831 - - - - - 1,835 1832 - - - - - 1,410 1833 - - - - - 1,263 Indigestion, fever, bowel complaints, dropsy, diseases of the lungs, rheumatism, epilepsy, diseases of the skin, ague, ulcers, wounds, fractures, dislocations, and difficult labours.																																
Number Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved	Died.	Result unknown.																																																		
1830 - - 933	892	31	8	2																																																		
1831 - - 1,054	994	44	14	2																																																		
1832 - - 802	776	17	10	1																																																		
No person if known.	Very rarely.	Sometimes; very seldom.																																																				
Formerly by Mr. Marshall, Belfast, lately by the Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow.	By Jonathan Hill, druggist, Dublin, and paid for out of the general fund. for the ensuing quarter; such list is ordered by the committee, under signature of the chairman, from a druggist in Dublin; the medicines are dispensed by the medical officer, who may be required to satisfy the committee by affidavit that such medicines are applied to the use of the dispensary patients and to no other.	The medical officer furnishes at each quarterly meeting of committee a list of such medicines as he thinks may be required for the use of the dispensary																																																				
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - - £ 74 1 7</td><td>£. 66 1 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 76 8 7</td><td>59 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 98 15 1</td><td>107 14 2</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - - £ 74 1 7	£. 66 1 7½	1831 - - 76 8 7	59 1 0	1832 - - 98 15 1	107 14 2	<table><tr><th colspan="3">RECEIPT.</th></tr><tr><th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentment.</th><th>Total.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - - £. 62 16 10½</td><td>31 8 5</td><td>94 5 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 50 12 10½</td><td>37 10 0</td><td>88 2 10½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 70 13 7½</td><td>70 13 7½</td><td>141 7 3</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary £. 42 0 0</td><td>42 0 0</td><td>42 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Visits - - 4 15 0</td><td>4 10 0</td><td>9 15 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c. - 28 5 6½</td><td>34 13 10½</td><td>48 16 2½</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - 12 0 0</td><td>8 0 0</td><td>8 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>£. 87 0 6½</td><td>89 3 10½</td><td>108 11 2½</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.			Subscription.	Presentment.	Total.	1830 - - £. 62 16 10½	31 8 5	94 5 3½	1831 - - 50 12 10½	37 10 0	88 2 10½	1832 - - 70 13 7½	70 13 7½	141 7 3	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1830.	1831.	1832.	Surgeon's Salary £. 42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	Visits - - 4 15 0	4 10 0	9 15 0	Medicine, &c. - 28 5 6½	34 13 10½	48 16 2½	Rent - - 12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	£. 87 0 6½	89 3 10½	108 11 2½	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - - - £. 83 3 0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - - - 116 11 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - - - - 81 19 0</td><td></td></tr></table> The expenditure consists in paying the medical officer, the rent of the dispensaries at Warrenpoint and Rosstrevor, the druggists bills for medicine, the midwife for labour cases, and printing tickets of recommendation, advertising, stationary, &c.	Receipt.		1831 - - - - - £. 83 3 0		1832 - - - - - 116 11 6		1833 - - - - - 81 19 0	
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																					
1830 - - £ 74 1 7	£. 66 1 7½																																																					
1831 - - 76 8 7	59 1 0																																																					
1832 - - 98 15 1	107 14 2																																																					
RECEIPT.																																																						
Subscription.	Presentment.	Total.																																																				
1830 - - £. 62 16 10½	31 8 5	94 5 3½																																																				
1831 - - 50 12 10½	37 10 0	88 2 10½																																																				
1832 - - 70 13 7½	70 13 7½	141 7 3																																																				
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																						
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																				
Surgeon's Salary £. 42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0																																																				
Visits - - 4 15 0	4 10 0	9 15 0																																																				
Medicine, &c. - 28 5 6½	34 13 10½	48 16 2½																																																				
Rent - - 12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0																																																				
£. 87 0 6½	89 3 10½	108 11 2½																																																				
Receipt.																																																						
1831 - - - - - £. 83 3 0																																																						
1832 - - - - - 116 11 6																																																						
1833 - - - - - 81 19 0																																																						
By subscriptions, and presentments obtained at the county assizes.	By private subscriptions, and presentments from county Down.	It is supported by voluntary annual subscriptions of private individuals, and by presentments obtained from the county of Down only.																																																				
No alteration could be made for the better, as the utmost economy has been pursued, otherwise we could not have met our engagements.	I cannot.	I cannot.																																																				

ULSTER—FERMANAGH.

Brookborough and Magherastephana Dispensary.	Churchhill Dispensary.	Holy Well Dispensary.														
John West, Esq. Surgeon.	James Wilkin, Esq. Medical Attendant.	John Fogarty, Esq. M.D.														
Brookborough and Magherastephana Dispensary, established in 1819.	Churchhill Dispensary, established March 1829; a branch of the above dispensary was opened at Roosky, five miles distant, March 1832. Roosky is in the parish of Devonish.	Holy Well Dispensary, established in the year 1827.														
My principal business is confined to the parishes of Aughavea and Aughalurcher, in the county Fermanagh.	Two parishes, both in Fermanagh.	A part of three parishes, two of which are in Fermanagh and the other in Cavan.														
The Maguiresbridge and Lisnaskea Dispensaries are within three miles of this.	The County Infirmary at Enniskillen.	County Fermanagh Infirmary.														
There is no hospital or infirmary in the district.	None.	None.														
I only attend the one dispensary, which I attend three days in the week.	None but Churchhill and the Roosky branch; two days at Churchhill and one at Roosky every week; salary for both, 60 <i>L.</i> per annum.	None.														
I give my personal attendance in every case requiring it.	Attendance is given at the houses of such patients as are certified to require it by two subscribers.	I do, when ordered by a subscriber.														
There is no register kept, except the entry of the names of the applicants, their diseases, and by whom recommended.	There is a register kept of all patients, cases, prescriptions, visits and results.	I kept no registry.														
As this would require more time than I could at present spare, I must decline an answer.	<table><tr><td>Churchhill.</td><td>Roosky.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 1,194</td><td>1832 - - 524</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 1,128</td><td>1833 - - 540</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 1,032</td><td></td></tr></table>	Churchhill.	Roosky.	1831 - - 1,194	1832 - - 524	1832 - - 1,128	1833 - - 540	1833 - - 1,032		<table><tr><td>1831</td><td>1832</td><td>1833</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	1831	1832	1833	—	—	—
Churchhill.	Roosky.															
1831 - - 1,194	1832 - - 524															
1832 - - 1,128	1833 - - 540															
1833 - - 1,032																
1831	1832	1833														
—	—	—														
There may be a few, but not many.	No.	In some instances they have; living ten miles and upwards from any town, but in no instance was money taken.														
The medicines are purchased from P. A. & C. Leslie's, 40, Bride-street, Dublin, and paid for by the treasurer of the dispensary.	They are purchased from Mr. Hugh Henderson, druggist, Enniskillen.	By Hugh Collum, an extensive druggist in Enniskillen.														
The receipts generally about 82 <i>L.</i> per year; viz. 42 <i>L.</i> by private subscription, and 40 <i>L.</i> from the county. Surgeon's salary, 60 <i>L.</i> ; medicines, 22 <i>L.</i>	<table><tr><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 68 0 11½</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>118 10 1</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 71 16 11</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>118 0 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 69 3 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	Subscription.	Presentment.	Expenditure.	1831 - - 68 0 11½	50 0 0	118 10 1	1832 - - 71 16 11	50 0 0	118 0 9½	1833 - - 69 3 0	50 0 0	—	The average expenditure has been for the last three years between 70 <i>L.</i> and 80 <i>L.</i> in medicine, medical attendance and other necessities.		
Subscription.	Presentment.	Expenditure.														
1831 - - 68 0 11½	50 0 0	118 10 1														
1832 - - 71 16 11	50 0 0	118 0 9½														
1833 - - 69 3 0	50 0 0	—														
By private subscription and presentment.	By voluntary contributions and presentment from the grand jury of the county Fermanagh.	By presentment from Fermanagh, and private subscriptions.														
I cannot point out a better mode than is adopted.	No.	If there were sufficient funds, it would be desirable to procure comfortable clothing.														

ULSTER—FERMANAGH.

Kesh Dispensary.	Maguiresbridge and Lisnaskea Dispensary.	Rosslea Dispensary.																								
W. Johnstone, Esq., Surgeon.	Thomas M'Neece, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																								
Only one dispensary at Kesh for the relief of the sick poor, established nine years.	Maguiresbridge and Lisnaskea Dispensary, established in the month of March 1819, for the distribution of gratuitous medicines to the poor.	Rosslea Dispensary; only one; object, to supply the poor with medicine and medical attendance; established in June 1819.																								
Two parishes and a part of a third, all in the same county.	Parish of Aughalurcher, part of Aughavea, and part of Galoon, all in same county.	There is only a division of the parish of Clones. All in the same county.																								
One dispensary only, at Pettigo, in the adjoining county of Donegal.	The County Infirmary, Brookborough and Newtownbutler Dispensaries.	Clones Dispensary, Scotstown Dispensary, and the infirmary at Monaghan.																								
No.	None.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within my district.																								
I do not.	One, namely, Maguiresbridge and Lisnaskea. Residence at Maguiresbridge, two miles from Lisnaskea. Salary, 60 l. per annum. Three days' attendance in each week.	I attend only one dispensary; the distance from my residence one mile. The amount of salary paid, 27 l. sterling. Attendance two days each week.																								
I do.	I have visited in all cases requiring medical and surgical aid, since the commencement of the institution, without any compensation beyond the annual salary of 60 l.	I consider it my duty in all cases, whenever medical or surgical aid is required, to give my own personal attendance.																								
A regular register kept of all patients admitted, the nature of their diseases being inserted.	A registry has been kept; the result in many cases could not be ascertained.	There is a regular registry kept of all the cases where application has been made for aid. Those applications have been disposed of according to the direction given by the medical attendant, and in general with a good result.																								
1831 - - - 2,331 1832 - - - 2,294 1833 - - - 2,500 Fevers, consumptions, scrofula, labour, dyspepsia, &c. &c.	11,239 have received aid within the last three years, and 1,240 have been visited at their own houses within the same period. Fevers, catarrhs, accidents, rheumatism, &c. &c. have been prevalent.	The number of persons relieved within the last three years amount to 4,892. Diseases treated: pleurisy, rheumatism, fever, diarrhoea, dropsy, quinsy, ascarides, phthisis, dyspepsia, ophthalmia, hepatitis, &c.																								
This depends upon the recommendation of the subscribers, who conceive them as persons whose means are too limited to provide medicine and attendance for themselves.	Never; at least especial care has been taken to guard against such abuse.	It sometimes does occur that persons participate in the benefit of the charity that do not require such assistance, though but seldom.																								
By a druggist of respectability.	By funds obtained by presentments and private subscriptions. Medicines supplied by Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin.	The medicines are supplied by the treasurer from a Dublin druggist, by the amount of or subscriptions.																								
	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 114 4 9½</td><td>£. 114 4 9½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>121 9 2½</td><td>121 9 2½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 about -</td><td>121 0 0</td><td>—</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Surgeon's Salary, Medicine, House-rent, &c. &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 114 4 9½	£. 114 4 9½	1832 -	121 9 2½	121 9 2½	1833 about -	121 0 0	—	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 -</td><td>£. 39 17 2½</td><td>£. 39 17 2½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>39 13 9</td><td>39 13 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>40 4 10</td><td>40 4 10</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Medicine and Medical Attendance.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 39 17 2½	£. 39 17 2½	1831 -	39 13 9	39 13 9	1832 -	40 4 10	40 4 10
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831 -	£. 114 4 9½	£. 114 4 9½																								
1832 -	121 9 2½	121 9 2½																								
1833 about -	121 0 0	—																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1830 -	£. 39 17 2½	£. 39 17 2½																								
1831 -	39 13 9	39 13 9																								
1832 -	40 4 10	40 4 10																								
By voluntary contribution, assisted by a county presentment.	By presentments from county Fermanagh only, and by private subscriptions.	Supported by presentments, and subscription obtained from only one county.																								
None.	With the present limited funds, we cannot suggest any improvement, at the same time observing that nutritious food would be very requisite for those in a convalescent state, if means were supplied for providing it.	No; I think the funds of our establishment are laid out in the most efficient way for the relief of the poor.																								

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY.

Aghadoey Dispensary.						Bellaghy Dispensary.						Dungiven Dispensary.																																																																																									
George Fullerton, Esq., M.D.						John Farrell, Esq., M.D.						William Moore, Esq., Surgeon.																																																																																									
The Aghadoey Dispensary.						Bellaghy Dispensary; established in May 1832.						Dungiven Dispensary.																																																																																									
The parish of Aghadoey only, in the county of Derry.						One; and the verges of all the subjacent parishes.						Three large parishes, and part of a fourth, in the same county.																																																																																									
The Coleraine, Ballymoney, Derrick, Kilrea and Garvagh public Dispensaries.						There are no hospitals or infirmaries, but several dispensaries; viz. Castledawson, Ballyronan, which are branches of Magherafelt Dispensary; Maghera, Money more and Suattenhaugh. having a resident surgeon, with a salary of 100 <i>l.</i> per annum, the medicines are provided at the sole expense of the company.						At Newtown Limavady, seven miles; Garvagh, nine miles; Maghera, nine miles; all supported by private subscriptions. There are two excellent establishments also near this, on an estate belonging to the Fishmongers' Company of London, each having a resident surgeon, with a salary of 100 <i>l.</i> per annum, the medicines are provided at the sole expense of the company.																																																																																									
None.						None.						There is no other within my immediate district.																																																																																									
The Aghadoey Dispensary only, from eleven till two o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays; but when called on, I am required to give medicine at any time.						Only one here where I reside. The salary was 45 <i>l.</i> , but has been augmented to 50 <i>l.</i> per annum; but there is no allowance for horse, house-rent, &c. whatever.						One only. Attended two days in the week statedly.																																																																																									
Certainly.						Certainly, if recommended by a subscriber.						Yes, in every instance.																																																																																									
Yes.						All cases are entered in the dispensary book, and receive attendance and medicine.						A regular account is kept of all applications for aid, and of the result, as far as can be ascertained.																																																																																									
<table><tr><td>Number.</td><td>Relieved.</td><td>Cured</td><td>Incurable.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Remaining.</td></tr><tr><td>706</td><td>128</td><td>478</td><td>31</td><td>35</td><td>44</td></tr></table> Visits paid at patients houses, 512.						Number.	Relieved.	Cured	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.	706	128	478	31	35	44	This dispensary has been but eighteen months established. Average number of patients about 1,200 per annum; but patients are much more numerous during the last three months.						There have been entered on the books, during the last three years, 4,453; and 1,050 vaccinated. The deaths do not quite average two per cent. Cutaneous diseases are of most frequent occurrence; next fevers; then dyspepsia and other affections of the stomach; next affections of the chest, &c.																																																																													
Number.	Relieved.	Cured	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.																																																																																																
706	128	478	31	35	44																																																																																																
It does occasionally, but such impositions are guarded against as much as possible.						Frequently.						Our limited funds oblige us to exclude all, or nearly all, but the very poor.																																																																																									
Each person subscribing a guinea is furnished with printed recommendations, and any patient who presents one of these, signed by a subscriber, is entitled to assistance.						Principally from Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, and paid out of the general fund.						Medicines are ordered by the committee from a druggist, which has latterly been a Scotch house.																																																																																									
<table><tr><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td><td colspan="3">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s. d.</td><td>£.</td><td>s. d.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>118</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's salary -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>73 10 0</td></tr><tr><td>Drugs -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>36 10 9</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent and fuel -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>5 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2 19 3</td></tr></table>						Receipt.			Expenditure.				£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		1832	-	-	118	0	0		£.	s.	d.	Surgeon's salary -	-	-	73 10 0	Drugs -	-	-	36 10 9	House-rent and fuel -	-	-	5 0 0	Miscellaneous -	-	-	2 19 3	Receipt, 115 <i>l.</i> ; Expenditure for medicines, &c. 38 <i>l.</i> ; Salary to medical attendant, 45 <i>l.</i> Surplus remains in treasurer's hands unappropriated.						<table><tr><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td><td colspan="3">TOTAL.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription.</td><td>Presentment.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 56 19 0</td><td>30 0 0</td><td></td><td>100</td><td>13</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 46 3 0</td><td>56 19 0</td><td></td><td>101</td><td>19</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 45 19 6</td><td>40 3 0</td><td></td><td>84</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>£. 56 13 6</td><td>57 19 9</td><td>40 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's salary -</td><td>40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>House-rent</td><td>4 0 0</td><td>4 0 0</td><td>4 0 0</td></tr></table>						Receipt.			TOTAL.			Subscription.	Presentment.					1831 - £. 56 19 0	30 0 0		100	13	6	1832 - 46 3 0	56 19 0		101	19	9	1833 - 45 19 6	40 3 0		84	8	0		1831.	1832.	1833.	Medicine -	£. 56 13 6	57 19 9	40 8 0	Surgeon's salary -	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	House-rent	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																																																		
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.																																																																																																	
1832	-	-	118	0	0																																																																																																
	£.	s.	d.																																																																																																		
Surgeon's salary -	-	-	73 10 0																																																																																																		
Drugs -	-	-	36 10 9																																																																																																		
House-rent and fuel -	-	-	5 0 0																																																																																																		
Miscellaneous -	-	-	2 19 3																																																																																																		
Receipt.			TOTAL.																																																																																																		
Subscription.	Presentment.																																																																																																				
1831 - £. 56 19 0	30 0 0		100	13	6																																																																																																
1832 - 46 3 0	56 19 0		101	19	9																																																																																																
1833 - 45 19 6	40 3 0		84	8	0																																																																																																
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																		
Medicine -	£. 56 13 6	57 19 9	40 8 0																																																																																																		
Surgeon's salary -	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0																																																																																																		
House-rent	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0																																																																																																		
By subscriptions in part, and partly by presentments obtained only from the county of Derry.						By subscription and presentments from one county.						By private subscriptions. The grand jury presenting in aid to be levied off the county.																																																																																									
Every expenditure is conducted on the most economical plan, consistent with the advantage of the patients; nor am I aware that any alteration would be an improvement.						If subscriptions were received from persons willing to subscribe, and exertions made to procure others, the bounds of the district enlarged, and a salary attached which might induce (as there is little private practice, from the poverty of the neighbourhood,) a respectable medical man to reside, much more good might be effected.						None.																																																																																									

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY.

Garvagh Dispensary.	Glendermott Dispensary.	Londonderry Dispensary.																																																											
Mathew Robinson, Esq., Surgeon.	John Semple, Esq., Surgeon.	Alexander Skipton, Esq., M.D.																																																											
The Garvagh Dispensary; only one dispensary under my care.	A dispensary in and for the parish of Glendermott; established in 1817, to afford medicine and medical advice to the poor of the parish. I also attend a dispensary in Cumber for same purpose.	The Londonderry Dispensary only.																																																											
The parishes of Errigle, Aghadowey and Desertoghill; but last year a dispensary was erected in the parish of Aghadowey.	The parishes of Glendermott and Lower Cumber, being separate establishments; both in the county of Derry.	The Londonderry Dispensary includes (part of one parish) the city, suburbs and liberties of Londonderry, being part of the parish of Templemore.																																																											
There is no hospital or infirmary within tenmiles; there are dispensaries in Coleraine, eight miles distant; Newtown Limavady, ten miles; Dungiven, nine miles; Maghera, eight miles; Ballymoney, eight miles; and one erected last year in Aghadowey; all supported as this is. The Worshipful Company of Mercers have two erected on their estate, for the benefit of their tenantry only, and, I believe, supported entirely at their own expense; they are situated in Kilrea and Swatragh, each five miles off.	There is the County Infirmary; a dispensary in the city of Derry; a dispensary in each of the parishes of Faughanvale and Donaghedy, and one for part of Upper Cumber, comprising a district of about ten miles.	The Infirmary of the county of Londonderry, the Muff, the Taughboyne, the Glendermott, the Upper Cumber, the Lower Cumber, the Faughanvale, and the Donaghedy Dispensaries.																																																											
There is no hospital or infirmary within the district.	There is the County Infirmary, receiving a few patients from our parishes; there is no dispensary.	None.																																																											
I attend only the one.	I attend a dispensary in Glendermott, distant from my residence about a mile; one in Lower Cumber, distant three miles; the one paying annually forty, the other thirty pounds; I attend each dispensary two days in the week.	Only one dispensary, which is within a quarter of a mile of my residence; I attend it three days in the week, and receive 100 £. per annum.																																																											
I do in all cases; even in midwifery cases.	I consider it my duty in urgent cases to visit the patients at their own houses, when required so to do.	It is the duty of the surgeon to attend in all such cases on receiving a recommendation from a subscriber.																																																											
There is a regular register kept of all cases where application has been made for medical aid which is inspected by the committee of subscribers monthly; latterly the committee only have met quarterly.	There is an entry made of all cases; the result is generally known.	A register is kept at the dispensary, stating the patient's name, number of dispensations, residence, disease, by whom recommended, the number of visits paid, and the result of the case.																																																											
During the last three years there have been medicine and medical attendance given to 3,626 patients.	<table><tr><td>Relieved.</td><td>Reported Incurable.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Total Recommended.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>4,948</td><td>26</td><td>85</td><td>5,059</td></tr></table> Dyspeptic complaints, epidemic diseases, and those of the chest, prevailed most.	Relieved.	Reported Incurable.	Died.	Total Recommended.	—	—	—	—	4,948	26	85	5,059	<table><tr><td>Number Recommended.</td><td>Number of Dispensations of Medicine.</td><td>Number of gratuitous Visits.</td><td>Number of Women delivered by Midwife.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 1,082</td><td>15,104</td><td>396</td><td>141</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 1,326</td><td>18,779</td><td>1,154</td><td>153</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 1,088</td><td>21,454</td><td>1,162</td><td>150</td></tr></table>	Number Recommended.	Number of Dispensations of Medicine.	Number of gratuitous Visits.	Number of Women delivered by Midwife.	—	—	—	—	1831 - 1,082	15,104	396	141	1832 - 1,326	18,779	1,154	153	1833 - 1,088	21,454	1,162	150																											
Relieved.	Reported Incurable.	Died.	Total Recommended.																																																										
—	—	—	—																																																										
4,948	26	85	5,059																																																										
Number Recommended.	Number of Dispensations of Medicine.	Number of gratuitous Visits.	Number of Women delivered by Midwife.																																																										
—	—	—	—																																																										
1831 - 1,082	15,104	396	141																																																										
1832 - 1,326	18,779	1,154	153																																																										
1833 - 1,088	21,454	1,162	150																																																										
In some instances, but latterly not often.	I think it has occurred that persons have been recommended to and participated in the benefits of our charity who were not proper objects, but it has rarely happened.	It may occasionally happen, but vigilance is used by the surgeon and committee to prevent such occurrences.																																																											
From a wholesale druggist in Belfast, ordered by the committee through me.	From the general fund.	By a wholesale druggist.																																																											
The Receipt and Expenditure for the last three years have been about 100£. annually. GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Salary - - - £. 68 0 0 Medicine - - - 28 0 0 Rent - - - 2 10 0 Sundries - - - 3 0 0	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 70 3 6</td><td>£. 90 7 8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>- 104 18 0</td><td>- 105 10 4</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>- 120 2 6</td><td>- 94 17 9</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE <table><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832. *</td></tr><tr><td>Salary - £. 40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - 42 12 6</td><td>59 0 8</td><td>52 2 8</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - 3 11 1</td><td>2 5 8</td><td>2 15 1</td></tr></table> * In this year a new house was built for the dispensary, which cost 57 £. 6 s., received by subscription in the parish.	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830 -	£. 70 3 6	£. 90 7 8		1831 -	- 104 18 0	- 105 10 4		1832 -	- 120 2 6	- 94 17 9		1830.	1831.	1832. *	Salary - £. 40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Medicine - 42 12 6	59 0 8	52 2 8	Sundries - 3 11 1	2 5 8	2 15 1	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 229 1 6</td><td>£. 212 17 11 1/2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>- 194 4 0</td><td>221 5 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>- 243 0 0</td><td>278 12 9</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries, £. 106 7 0</td><td>133 15 0</td><td>133 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine - 70 9 10 1/2</td><td>50 11 0</td><td>98 19 8</td></tr><tr><td>Rent - - 23 1 6</td><td>23 1 6</td><td>23 1 6</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies 12 19 7</td><td>13 18 0</td><td>23 8 7</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831 -	£. 229 1 6	£. 212 17 11 1/2		1832 -	- 194 4 0	221 5 6		1833 -	- 243 0 0	278 12 9		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries, £. 106 7 0	133 15 0	133 3 0	Medicine - 70 9 10 1/2	50 11 0	98 19 8	Rent - - 23 1 6	23 1 6	23 1 6	Contingencies 12 19 7	13 18 0	23 8 7
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																											
1830 -	£. 70 3 6	£. 90 7 8																																																											
1831 -	- 104 18 0	- 105 10 4																																																											
1832 -	- 120 2 6	- 94 17 9																																																											
1830.	1831.	1832. *																																																											
Salary - £. 40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0																																																											
Medicine - 42 12 6	59 0 8	52 2 8																																																											
Sundries - 3 11 1	2 5 8	2 15 1																																																											
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																											
1831 -	£. 229 1 6	£. 212 17 11 1/2																																																											
1832 -	- 194 4 0	221 5 6																																																											
1833 -	- 243 0 0	278 12 9																																																											
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																											
Salaries, £. 106 7 0	133 15 0	133 3 0																																																											
Medicine - 70 9 10 1/2	50 11 0	98 19 8																																																											
Rent - - 23 1 6	23 1 6	23 1 6																																																											
Contingencies 12 19 7	13 18 0	23 8 7																																																											
By voluntary contributions, aided by presentments from the county alone in which it is situated, and which presentment generally amounts to, but never exceeds, the voluntary contributions.	By subscriptions from different individuals, a sum usually equivalent being obtained by presentment from the county of Londonderry.	It is supported by voluntary subscription, and by presentment, obtained from the county of Londonderry alone.																																																											
I am not aware that I could suggest any material beneficial alteration to the commissioners.	I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of our funds, by which the same sum would become more efficient for the relief of the poor.	I cannot suggest any such alteration.																																																											

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY—TYRONE.

Lower and Upper Cumber Dispensary.	Maghera Dispensary.	Magherafelt Dispensary.																																																				
<i>John Semple, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	—	<i>Robert Evans, Esq., M. D.</i>																																																				
A dispensary for Lower, and a small part of Upper Cumber, to afford medicine and medical advice to the poor; established 1817.	Maghera Dispensary, established 2d May 1827.	No hospital or infirmary, but a dispensary. Magherafelt Dispensary, with two branches, one at Castledawson and the other at Ballyronan; all three supported from one general fund. This is the fifth year.																																																				
The parish of Lower, a small part of Upper Cumber, and the parish of Glendermott, all in the county of Londonderry.	Four extensive parishes and part of a fifth, all in the same county.	Magherafelt, Ardtrea, Moneymore, Desertmartin, Ballinderry, part of Ballyscullin, part of Maghera, and all these in Londonderry; a part of Ballinderry in county Tyrone.																																																				
A county infirmary, a dispensary in the city of Derry, a dispensary in each of the parishes of Faughavale and Donaghedy, and a dispensary for another part of Upper Cumber, comprising a district of about ten miles.	Garvagh eight miles, Kilrea six miles, Bellaghy six miles, Magherafelt seven miles, Moneymore eight miles, Ballinascreen five miles, distant from Maghera.	A dispensary in the town of Maghera, near seven miles off; one lately established at Bellaghy, four miles off; one at Moneymore, four miles; one at Draperstown, six miles off; the two latter supported by the London Society of Drapers, for their own tenants only.																																																				
There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within my district.	None.	There is no hospital or infirmary nearer than Londonderry, 30 miles off; my salary from the dispensary is 60 L.; some years 5 L., some 10 L. extra, towards feeding a horse, according as the funds afford it.																																																				
I attend a dispensary in Cumber, distant from my residence about three miles; one in Glendermott, distant about a mile; the one paying annually 30 L., the other 40 L.; I attend each dispensary two days in the week.	Only one; two days in each week, Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 o'clock till 4.	I attend the dispensaries as stated above; salary above. I attend three days in each week; one is two and the other four miles off.																																																				
I consider it my duty to visit the sick at their own houses, in urgent cases, when required so to do	Yes; the establishment is always open to give medical aid, though only two days are specified.	I punctually attend to all cases sent to my care, both medical and surgical; and visit such as I find necessary at their own houses.																																																				
There is an entry made of all cases; the result is usually known.	There has, since May 1833.	I keep no journal of treatment, nor is it possible, nor the result of cases as cured or dead; but I keep a regular book, in which is entered, under each subscriber's name, date of entry, person's name, place of residence, diseases, numbers monthly and yearly admitted under treatment.																																																				
4,504 have been recommended to the dispensary within the last three years; 64 of those died, 28 are supposed incurable, the remainder received more or less relief. Dyspeptic complaints, the usual epidemics, and diseases of the chest, prevailed most.	The average number is 80 cases each week.	<table><tr><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>1,653</td><td>1,983</td><td>2,087</td></tr></table> Diseases are various; fevers, nervous diseases, fluxes, stomach complaints, accidents, &c.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1,653	1,983	2,087																																														
1831.	1832.	1833.																																																				
1,653	1,983	2,087																																																				
I think it has occurred that persons have been recommended to, and participated in, the benefits of our charity, who were not proper objects, and occasionally for convenience-sake, but it has seldom happened.	No. none but objects of distress and pity, requiring my professional aid. Patients from various distant places attend this dispensary.	Some solitary cases of such are sent to me, but the governors are in general particular in sending																																																				
From the general fund.	They are purchased with the funds of the institution from Mr. M'Adam, druggist, Belfast.	The medicines are bought of a druggist in Belfast and paid from the general fund by the treasurer.																																																				
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 74 5 4</td><td>£. 80 16 6</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>80 0 0</td><td>99 5 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>80 0 8</td><td>93 5 7</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th></th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>30 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>47 4 6</td><td>66 2 3</td><td>56 3 2</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>3 12 0</td><td>3 3 1</td><td>7 2 5</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 74 5 4	£. 80 16 6	1831	80 0 0	99 5 4	1832	80 0 8	93 5 7		1830.	1831.	1832.	Salary	£. 30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	Medicine	47 4 6	66 2 3	56 3 2	Contingencies	3 12 0	3 3 1	7 2 5	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 69 19 4½</td><td>£. 63 18 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>76 10 5½</td><td>76 5 4½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>90 13 0</td><td>74 6 1½</td></tr></table> The above expenditure is for medical attendance, medicine, and other dispensary requisites.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 69 19 4½	£. 63 18 11	1832	76 10 5½	76 5 4½	1833	90 13 0	74 6 1½	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 113 7 6</td><td>£. 109 13 0½</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>119 17 0</td><td>130 11 1½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>124 6 6</td><td>122 19 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 113 7 6	£. 109 13 0½	1832	119 17 0	130 11 1½	1833	124 6 6	122 19 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1830	£. 74 5 4	£. 80 16 6																																																				
1831	80 0 0	99 5 4																																																				
1832	80 0 8	93 5 7																																																				
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																			
Salary	£. 30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0																																																			
Medicine	47 4 6	66 2 3	56 3 2																																																			
Contingencies	3 12 0	3 3 1	7 2 5																																																			
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1831	£. 69 19 4½	£. 63 18 11																																																				
1832	76 10 5½	76 5 4½																																																				
1833	90 13 0	74 6 1½																																																				
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1831	£. 113 7 6	£. 109 13 0½																																																				
1832	119 17 0	130 11 1½																																																				
1833	124 6 6	122 19 0																																																				
By subscription from different individuals, a sum usually equivalent being obtained by presentment from the grand jury of the county of Londonderry.	By subscriptions, and a sum equal to them obtained by presentment from the grand jury of Derry.	It is supported by private subscriptions, largely and liberally, by the rectors and some of their curates, and other gentlemen, from this county only, and by presentment. No other denomination of clergymen contribute to it.																																																				
I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of our funds, by which the same sum would become more efficient for the relief of the poor.	No. I in general apply to the rector's, and other charitable families in this town, for occasional aid, to relieve the temporary wants of distressed objects in our immediate vicinity. A plateful of oatmeal, to make gruel, to a sick person who cannot procure it, is a great gratuity.	The funds are merely adequate, under great economy on my part, to meet the demands for medicine, occasionally wine, calico for bandages, &c.; one year we set apart 5 L. for flannel for the asthmatic.																																																				

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY—MONAGHAN.

Muff Dispensary.	Worshipful Drapers' Dispensary and Ballinascreen Dispensary.	Ballybay Dispensary.																										
James Burnside, Esq., Surgeon.	John Savage, Esq., Surgeon.	D. Williamson, Esq., Medical Attendant.																										
Muff Dispensary, in the parish of Faughanvale, established in September 1822, by the Worshipful Company of Grocers of London.	First, the Worshipful Drapers' Dispensary, established in 1819, for the relief of their tenantry. Secondly, Ballinascreen Dispensary, established in 1829, general.	Ballybay Dispensary, established in the year 1824.																										
The parish of Faughanvale, part of the parish of Glendermott and part of the parish of Cumber.	The entire of Ballinascreen parish, part of Kilcronaghan, Desertmartin and Maghera, all in Londonderry.	Parish of Aughinamullen, Ballybay, Tullysorbit, and part of Clontibret, in the same county.																										
The County Infirmary, City Londonderry Dispensary, Glendermott Dispensary, Cumber Dispensary, Ballykelly Dispensary, Mulderg Dispensary and Newtown-Limavady Dispensary.	Dispensaries alone: Dungiven, Maghera, Money-more and Magherafelt.	Monaghan Infirmary, eight miles; Castleshane Dispensary, five miles; Carrickmacross Dispensary, ten miles; Rockcorry Dispensary, four miles.																										
None.	There is no hospital, infirmary or dispensary within my district.	None but the Ballybay Dispensary.																										
I attend the Muff Dispensary only two days in the week, but a constant resident in the parish.	The Drapers' Dispensary, two days in the week; salary, 130 £. per annum, with a house. Ballinascreen County Dispensary, one day in the week; salary, 40 £. Both in Draperstown, three quarters of a mile distant from my residence.	None but the Ballybay Dispensary, two days in each week, but visit them every day when called on; salary, 55 £.																										
I do in all cases of emergency.	In all cases save those of midwifery.	At all times where the case requires it, visit them at their own houses.																										
The register is kept of all who receive dispensary aid.	For the Drapers', we keep a register. The applications are noted for the benefit of the governors, and the result, I trust, not unsuccessful.	I have kept a regular register, specifying the patient's name, age and disease, the subscriber recommending, and the event of the disorder, when known.																										
The number dispensed to from January 1831 up to March 1834 was 11,227; no register kept of treatment.	<table><tr><td>1833, treated</td><td>- - - -</td><td>2,859</td></tr><tr><td>Cured and relieved</td><td>- - - -</td><td>2,599</td></tr><tr><td>Died</td><td>- - - -</td><td>35</td></tr></table> Fever, rheumatism and affections of the chest, dropsy and scrofula.	1833, treated	- - - -	2,859	Cured and relieved	- - - -	2,599	Died	- - - -	35	<table><tr><td></td><td>Relieved.</td><td>Visited.</td><td>Vaccinated.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - 1,412</td><td>302</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 1,283</td><td>314</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - * 914</td><td>208</td><td>—</td></tr></table> * During the last nine months, as our year does not close for three months hence.		Relieved.	Visited.	Vaccinated.	1831	- - 1,412	302	47	1832	- - 1,283	314	37	1833	- - * 914	208	—	
1833, treated	- - - -	2,859																										
Cured and relieved	- - - -	2,599																										
Died	- - - -	35																										
	Relieved.	Visited.	Vaccinated.																									
1831	- - 1,412	302	47																									
1832	- - 1,283	314	37																									
1833	- - * 914	208	—																									
None, unless in cases of accidents or of sudden seizure.	On the Drapers' Estate, the tenantry, with very few exceptions, participate in the benefits of the charity and my advice, although intended alone for the poor.	The subscribers have encouraged me to extend my practice among that class of society who are able to pay a moderate remuneration for my services, but the medicines for such patients cannot be a charge on the charity.																										
They are supplied by the Glasgow Apothecaries' Hall, and paid for out of the fund of the institution by the treasurer.	The Drapers' Dispensary, from the Apothecaries' Hall.	By a wholesale druggist in Dublin, and compounded by myself.																										
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £. 187 5 7½</td><td>£. 175 15 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 143 2 10</td><td>100 6 8½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 234 2 0</td><td>169 14 10</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salary, Medicine, Stationary, &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	- £. 187 5 7½	£. 175 15 3	1832	- 143 2 10	100 6 8½	1833	- 234 2 0	169 14 10	The expenditure of the Drapers' about 100 £. per annum for medicines. The Ballinascreen, upwards of 40 £.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £. 104 14 0</td><td>£. 105 3 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- - £. 55 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- - 38 6 8</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- - 9 9 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- - 2 7 4</td></tr></table> Those items were nearly the same last year; this year's accounts are not yet closed.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	- £. 104 14 0	£. 105 3 0	Salary	- - £. 55 0 0	Medicine	- - 38 6 8	Rent	- - 9 9 0	Sundries	- - 2 7 4
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																										
1831	- £. 187 5 7½	£. 175 15 3																										
1832	- 143 2 10	100 6 8½																										
1833	- 234 2 0	169 14 10																										
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																										
1831	- £. 104 14 0	£. 105 3 0																										
Salary	- - £. 55 0 0																											
Medicine	- - 38 6 8																											
Rent	- - 9 9 0																											
Sundries	- - 2 7 4																											
By the Grocers' Company at first, but now by subscription and presentment.	The first, by the Drapers solely; the second, by subscription, and by presentment from Derry alone.	By private subscriptions and county grant; county Monaghan alone.																										
No.	As the Drapers' Funds are under the management of a Board of Governors appointed by them, I cannot presume to dictate any alteration in the application of their charity. The only thing I could suggest with regard to the county dispensary would be an increase of funds to enable us to procure clothing and comforts for the poor.	Employment would keep the poor from getting into bad habits, which might be a great cause of preventing disease.																										

ULSTER—MONAGHAN.

Castleshane Dispensary.	Clones Dispensary.	Farney Dispensary.																																																																																												
A. M. M'Moran, Esq., M.D.	James Hurst, Esq., M.D.	R. H. Montgomery, Esq., M.D.																																																																																												
The name of the dispensary under my care is the Castleshane Dispensary, established in 1817; there is no other in its neighbourhood; the object is to administer medicine and medical advice to patients who are unable to pay. There are no beds for intern patients.	The Clones Dispensary, established upwards of 20 years.	The Farney Dispensary.																																																																																												
Three parishes are in the district, and a great part of two others; the dispensary circuit extends into the county Armagh.	There is no limited district, all persons having a recommendation from a subscriber being entitled to medicine and attendance.	Five, part of one is out of the county; this is out of my limits.																																																																																												
On the north-east it has the County Infirmary, distant four miles and a half; on the north-west, Ballymore Dispensary, eight miles; on the south, Ballybay Dispensary, ten miles; all in this county; and on the east it has Middleton Dispensary, seven miles distant, in the county Armagh.	There is only one dispensary established within ten miles of this, in the village of Roslea, about four miles off.	The Crossmaglen and Kingscourt Dispensaries.																																																																																												
I cannot say that any hospital, &c. is within my district; but the County Infirmary is on the borders, to which a dispensary for extern patients is attached. The salary of the surgeon (there is only one medical officer to our County Hospital, containing upwards of 40 beds) is 100 <i>l.</i> a year given by Government, and he is (as is the case generally in Ireland), surgeon also to the gaol, for which he has another 100 <i>l.</i> a year.	There is no hospital or infirmary in this neighbourhood. The salary for the medical gentleman for this dispensary is only 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is not.																																																																																												
I attend only the Castleshane Dispensary; salary 50 <i>l.</i> a year. I attend two days in the week.	Attend only the one on Tuesday and Friday in each week; and reside in the town of Clones.	I attend but one dispensary, and in doing so find my time sufficiently occupied, as the district through which the poor are visited extends in some directions seven miles from the centre. Last year, 1833, 443 were visited; and in 1832, 457 visited.																																																																																												
It is my duty to visit at their own houses such patients as any of the subscribers or I may think so ill as to require a visit.	In every instance.	I do.																																																																																												
A register is kept, specifying in different columns the name, age, residence, by whom recommended, the disease, the medicine, &c. ordered, and the result when known; the latter must be imperfect where the patients are all extern.	There is an account kept of the number of applications each day; they average upwards of 100; the result is generally favourable; but in many cases it is impossible to tell.	Yes.																																																																																												
The number of patients prescribed for in the last three years ending January 1832, 4,868.	An average of upwards of 100 on each dispensary day, the chief diseases being dyspepsia, scrofula, diseases of the chest and dropsies.	<table><tr><td></td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Relieved -</td><td>2,817</td><td>2,773</td></tr><tr><td>Incurable -</td><td>21</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Died -</td><td>28</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>In attendance</td><td>215</td><td>337</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,081</td><td>3,164</td></tr></table> During three months of last year there was no surgeon.		1832.	1833.	Relieved -	2,817	2,773	Incurable -	21	23	Died -	28	31	In attendance	215	337		3,081	3,164																																																																										
	1832.	1833.																																																																																												
Relieved -	2,817	2,773																																																																																												
Incurable -	21	23																																																																																												
Died -	28	31																																																																																												
In attendance	215	337																																																																																												
	3,081	3,164																																																																																												
The subscribers to the Castleshane Dispensary are particularly cautious in giving recommendations to any but to those who are unable to pay for medicine or medical advice; of course they are sometimes deceived, but not often.	In very few cases.	If such persons can be detected I consider it my duty to withhold gratuitous assistance.																																																																																												
The medicines are supplied by a Dublin druggist, paid for from the funds of the dispensary; therefore I have no interest in giving to or withholding medicines from the patients.	By the subscribers; from a wholesale druggist in Dublin.	By a druggist, at the order of the treasurer.																																																																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£. 90 0 0</td><td>£. 114 9 7</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>193 1 0</td><td>155 7 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>105 12 0</td><td>115 12 4</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's salary</td><td>£. 50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Wages, Fuel</td><td>8 4 0</td><td>8 2 2</td><td>5 15 10½</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, &c.</td><td>54 5 9</td><td>47 3 5</td><td>56 4 2½</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>1 19 10</td><td>4 12 6</td><td>3 12 3</td></tr><tr><td>Expense of Stable, &c.</td><td>-</td><td>21 0 0</td><td>-</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£. 90 0 0	£. 114 9 7	1831 -	193 1 0	155 7 8	1832 -	105 12 0	115 12 4		1830.	1831.	1832.	Physician's salary	£. 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Rent, Wages, Fuel	8 4 0	8 2 2	5 15 10½	Medicine, &c.	54 5 9	47 3 5	56 4 2½	Sundries	1 19 10	4 12 6	3 12 3	Expense of Stable, &c.	-	21 0 0	-	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 85 5 3</td><td>£. 102 4 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>92 17 7</td><td>108 18 5</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>89 15 2½</td><td>116 0 8</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries -</td><td>£. 130 0 0</td><td>130 0 0</td><td>130 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>79 5 11</td><td>66 18 5</td><td>75 16 5</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, &c. -</td><td>32 3 9</td><td>34 8 3½</td><td>42 19 10</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 85 5 3	£. 102 4 9	1832 -	92 17 7	108 18 5	1833 -	89 15 2½	116 0 8		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries -	£. 130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	Medicine -	79 5 11	66 18 5	75 16 5	Rent, &c. -	32 3 9	34 8 3½	42 19 10	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 267 13 7</td><td>£. 241 9 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>234 4 0</td><td>231 6 8½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>229 4 0</td><td>248 16 3</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries -</td><td>£. 130 0 0</td><td>130 0 0</td><td>130 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>79 5 11</td><td>66 18 5</td><td>75 16 5</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, &c. -</td><td>32 3 9</td><td>34 8 3½</td><td>42 19 10</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 267 13 7	£. 241 9 8	1832 -	234 4 0	231 6 8½	1833 -	229 4 0	248 16 3		1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries -	£. 130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	Medicine -	79 5 11	66 18 5	75 16 5	Rent, &c. -	32 3 9	34 8 3½	42 19 10
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																												
1830 -	£. 90 0 0	£. 114 9 7																																																																																												
1831 -	193 1 0	155 7 8																																																																																												
1832 -	105 12 0	115 12 4																																																																																												
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																											
Physician's salary	£. 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0																																																																																											
Rent, Wages, Fuel	8 4 0	8 2 2	5 15 10½																																																																																											
Medicine, &c.	54 5 9	47 3 5	56 4 2½																																																																																											
Sundries	1 19 10	4 12 6	3 12 3																																																																																											
Expense of Stable, &c.	-	21 0 0	-																																																																																											
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																												
1831 -	£. 85 5 3	£. 102 4 9																																																																																												
1832 -	92 17 7	108 18 5																																																																																												
1833 -	89 15 2½	116 0 8																																																																																												
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																											
Salaries -	£. 130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0																																																																																											
Medicine -	79 5 11	66 18 5	75 16 5																																																																																											
Rent, &c. -	32 3 9	34 8 3½	42 19 10																																																																																											
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																												
1831 -	£. 267 13 7	£. 241 9 8																																																																																												
1832 -	234 4 0	231 6 8½																																																																																												
1833 -	229 4 0	248 16 3																																																																																												
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																											
Salaries -	£. 130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0																																																																																											
Medicine -	79 5 11	66 18 5	75 16 5																																																																																											
Rent, &c. -	32 3 9	34 8 3½	42 19 10																																																																																											
Supported by private subscriptions, and by presentments from grand jury, which are obtained solely from the county Monaghan Grand Jury.	By subscription, and presentment equal thereto, from the one county, viz. Monaghan.	By private subscription, and by a grant to an equal amount from the county Monaghan grand jury.																																																																																												
I can suggest no alteration in regard to the funds for this dispensary, as I believe few dispensaries have so accurate a secretary and treasurer.	The present plan of dispensaries appears to be particularly well adapted for the relief of the sick poor; all who are able to attend are relieved at the dispensary-house, and such as are unable being visited at their own houses, at least in this dispensary.	I cannot; but feel exceedingly the want of an hospital, being 20 miles from the County Infirmary. We are obliged to pay for the lodgings of those on whom I operate.																																																																																												

ULSTER—MONAGHAN.

Glasslough and Emyvale Dispensary.	Rockcorry Dispensary.	Scotstown Dispensary.																																																																						
James Hoy, Esq., Surgeon.	The Committee.	Wm. Temple, Esq., M.D.																																																																						
I superintend the Glasslough and Emyvale Dispensary, established 1818, for the objects of supplying the poor with medicine and medical attendance.	The Rockcorry Dispensary; established in the year 1824.	Scotstown Dispensary.																																																																						
Two parishes, both in the same county.	There are three parishes, each situate in the county Monaghan.	Three parishes, all in the county of Monaghan.																																																																						
Caledon, in Tyrone; Tynan and Middleton, Armagh; Castleshane and Scotstown, Monaghan; with the county infirmary.	County Infirmary, distant eight miles; Ballybay and Cootehill Dispensaries, each distant four miles; Clones, distant eight miles.	County Monaghan Infirmary, Castleshane Dispensary, Glasslough and Roslea.																																																																						
There is no other hospital, infirmary or dispensary within my district.	There is none.	There are none.																																																																						
The Glasslough and Emyvale Dispensary. The distance from Glasslough to Emyvale is three miles. Amount of salary, 25 <i>l.</i> for each day of attendance. Two days for each establishment in the week.	Only one dispensary, adjoining my own house. Salary, 30 <i>l.</i> Attendance on Tuesdays and Saturdays.	I attend the Scotstown Dispensary only, for which I am paid 50 <i>l.</i> a year. I attend two days in the week at the dispensary, and visit those in their houses that require it.																																																																						
When I receive a visiting ticket from a subscriber, by the patient's friend, as is the custom, I always attend.	Certainly so.	I do.																																																																						
A register is kept at each establishment of all cases recommended, with the result of each.	This has been regularly attended to.	There is a book kept at the dispensary, in which is entered the name, age, residence, by whom recommended and the disease of the patient. The result is seldom known at the dispensary.																																																																						
Number of patients so relieved within the last three years, 698. Diseases generally treated were fevers, pneumonias, rheumatisms, exanthemas, ophthalmias, dropsies, accidents, &c.	Number of cases for the last three years, 5,646. Prevailing diseases, fevers, catarrhal affections, bowel complaints, small-pox, measles, &c.	There have been upwards of 2,300 patients relieved each of the last three years. The diseases were of the ordinary occurrence.																																																																						
Persons do participate in the benefits of the institution by imposing on the credulity of the subscribers to the institution.	Abuses of this kind no doubt do sometimes occur.	Very seldom.																																																																						
The medicines are supplied from the general funds of the establishment.	The dispensary, for the last three years, has been chiefly supplied by Clifford & Co., druggists, Dublin. Ordered by the managing committee when wanting, and paid out of the dispensary funds.	By a druggist in Monaghan, at the wholesale price (in Dublin).																																																																						
The amount of Receipt of each year, 85 <i>l.</i> The Expenditure nearly similar, with some trifling variation; viz. salary, medicine, &c. &c.	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td><td colspan="3">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - - -</td><td>68</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>71</td><td>10</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>70</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>76</td><td>5</td><td>8½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>69</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>69</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.			Expenditure.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	1830 - - -	68	14	0	71	10	7	1831 - - -	70	14	0	76	5	8½	1832 - - -	69	4	0	69	4	0	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td><td colspan="3">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>99</td><td>16</td><td>0</td><td>99</td><td>16</td><td>1½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>99</td><td>16</td><td>0</td><td>99</td><td>11</td><td>0½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>104</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>98</td><td>19</td><td>5</td></tr></table>		Receipt.			Expenditure.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	1831 - - -	99	16	0	99	16	1½	1832 - - -	99	16	0	99	11	0½	1833 - - -	104	0	0	98	19	5
	Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																		
1830 - - -	68	14	0	71	10	7																																																																		
1831 - - -	70	14	0	76	5	8½																																																																		
1832 - - -	69	4	0	69	4	0																																																																		
	Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																		
1831 - - -	99	16	0	99	16	1½																																																																		
1832 - - -	99	16	0	99	11	0½																																																																		
1833 - - -	104	0	0	98	19	5																																																																		
By grand jury presentments, and private contributions of the county of Monaghan.	By private subscription, and county presentment in the county Monaghan. The above always of equal amount.	By private subscription and county presentment.																																																																						
I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of the establishment.	I do not see that any alteration could be made with advantage, from the limited amount of funds.	I cannot, as there is every care taken by the subscribers to appropriate the charity to the relief of the poor.																																																																						

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Ardstraw Dispensary.	Augher and Clogher Dispensary.	Benburb Dispensary.																										
James Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.	Richard Twigg, Esq., M.D.	M. N. Corry, Esq., M.D.																										
The Ardstraw Dispensary, established 24th February 1821.	The Augher and Clogher Dispensary.	The Benburb Dispensary is the only institution under my care, established the 1st of July 1831, for the relief of the poor.																										
The parish of Ardstraw alone.	The whole district is in the parish of Clogher.	The greater part of two parishes, namely, Drumsallin and Clonfeacle.																										
In Omagh there is the County Infirmary and a dispensary distant seven miles; in Strabane, a dispensary and a fever hospital, also seven miles distant; in Gortin, a dispensary, five miles distant; Castlederg Dispensary, eight miles distant; and the Drumguin Dispensary, eight miles from this.	There is a dispensary at Fintona, and another, I believe, at Ballygandly.	The Armagh Infirmary, Caledon, Dungannon and Loughgall Dispensaries; the nearest of these institutions is above six miles distant.																										
There is only the one dispensary (as specified in first answer) attached to this district; my salary is 60 <i>l.</i> annually.	There is no hospital or infirmary within the district.	There is no other dispensary or infirmary within my district.																										
I attend but the one, to which I devote most of my time.	The towns of Augher and Clogher are distant from each other two British miles. Medicines are dispensed in each; in the former every Tuesday, and in the latter every Friday.	I only attend the Benburb Dispensary, the salary of which is 50 <i>l.</i> a year; the days of attendance are two in the week.																										
I do, where they are unable to pay for other medical attendance.	When it is required by a governor, and half-a-crown deposited with the ticket before 10 o'clock A.M. This restriction is necessary to prevent vexatious and unnecessary calls for personal attendance.	Most certainly; and I am frequently called to cases of no moment, which draws the surgeon's attention away from patients in a dangerous condition.																										
There is such a register kept.	Such a register was kept during the first year of my appointment; but, from the vast number of applications, it was impossible to continue it, without injury to the efficiency of the institution.	A register has been kept of the number of persons admitted to the dispensary, all of whom have received medical aid.																										
1831 - - - - - 1,992 1832 - - - - - 1,284 1833 - - - - - 1,350	During the year commencing 1825, in which the register was kept, the number relieved exceeded 2,000.	This dispensary has not as yet been established three years; the number of those who have been relieved within two years amount to 3,388.																										
The diseases are, fever, dysentery and diarrhoea; worms, ulcers, fractures, measles.																												
It does not, as I have instructions to withhold medicine from those whom I find able to pay other practitioners.	Frequently.	Frequently; and I have endeavoured to prevail on the subscribers to prevent such abuse, but without effect.																										
By my order (signed by the treasurer) to Mr. John M'Adam, of Belfast.	They are purchased, and the expense defrayed from the general funds of the dispensary.	The medicines are provided by the committee of the dispensary.																										
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - - £. 114 9 0</td><td>125 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 124 3 6</td><td>140 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 82 14 0</td><td>103 14 6</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - - £. 114 9 0	125 0 0	1832 - - 124 3 6	140 0 0	1833 - - 82 14 0	103 14 6	<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - - £. 121 9 0</td><td>£. 119 8 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 120 2 7</td><td>119 4 2</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 119 5 5</td><td>120 3 8½</td></tr></table> 1831.—Expenditure. <table><tr><td>Surgeon</td><td>- - - - £. 82 15 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- - - - 20 3 2</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- - - - 7 7 0</td></tr><tr><td>Postage</td><td>- - - - 0 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>Attendants</td><td>- - - - 6 6 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - - £. 121 9 0	£. 119 8 5	1832 - - 120 2 7	119 4 2	1833 - - 119 5 5	120 3 8½	Surgeon	- - - - £. 82 15 0	Medicine	- - - - 20 3 2	Rent	- - - - 7 7 0	Postage	- - - - 0 2 3	Attendants	- - - - 6 6 0	About 40 <i>l.</i> a year is the most we can afford to expend on medicines or any other necessary.
Receipt.	Expenditure.																											
1831 - - £. 114 9 0	125 0 0																											
1832 - - 124 3 6	140 0 0																											
1833 - - 82 14 0	103 14 6																											
Receipt.	Expenditure.																											
1831 - - £. 121 9 0	£. 119 8 5																											
1832 - - 120 2 7	119 4 2																											
1833 - - 119 5 5	120 3 8½																											
Surgeon	- - - - £. 82 15 0																											
Medicine	- - - - 20 3 2																											
Rent	- - - - 7 7 0																											
Postage	- - - - 0 2 3																											
Attendants	- - - - 6 6 0																											
In 1830 the dispensary was 30 <i>l.</i> in debt; it is now 77 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>																												
By private subscriptions, and an annual presentment of 30 <i>l.</i> by grand jury of this county.	By subscription, and presentment from the county Tyrone.	Principally by private subscription; we receive no jury grant from the county Armagh, and only 30 <i>l.</i> annually from the county Tyrone, though this last year it has been increased to 40 <i>l.</i> , on account of the numerous applicants for medical aid.																										
I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds by which this institution is supported. This is a very large parish, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are poor, and we have great difficulty in continuing our exertions in their behalf.	It does not appear that any advantageous alteration could be adopted in the distribution of the present funds. Those funds, however, are altogether inadequate to support the institution in a desirable state of efficiency.	Not any, the funds being inadequate to provide medicines for the applicants; it is the intention to strike off part of the district the ensuing year.																										

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Caledon Dispensary.	Castlederg and Killiter Dispensary.	Cookstown Dispensary.																				
J. Crozier, Esq., M. D.	John Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon.	Governor and Medical Attendant.																				
Caledon Dispensary, to give medicine and advice gratis to the poor; established in 1816.	The Castlederg and Killiter Dispensary; established in the year 1822.	Cookstown Dispensary; established in the year 1814.																				
Parish of Aughaloo, in county of Tyrone.	Two parishes and part of a third, all in the same county.	Nine, viz. Derryloran, Desartereaght, Kildress, Lissan, Artrea, Donagherry, Clonoe, Ballyclog and Arboe, lying in the counties Tyrone and Derry.																				
Ballygawley, Benburb and Dungannon Dispensaries.	Donegal County Infirmary, and Clonleigh Dispensary, in Lifford, Strabane Dispensary and Fever Hospital, Killygordon Dispensary, Newtown-stewart, Pettigo and Drumquin Dispensaries, Omagh Infirmary and a dispensary attached to it.	A dispensary at Terman, nine miles distant; one at Dungannon, nine miles; one at Moneymore, four miles; one at Stewartstown, five miles.																				
No other dispensary or infirmary within this district.	None.	No Hospital.																				
I attend the Caledon Dispensary only. My salary averages about 70 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance two days in each week.	I attend one day in the week in each parish. Salary, 60 <i>l.</i>	Only this one.																				
Yes; my annual visits generally amount to three hundred, and extend from five to six miles into the country.	In all cases, when a visit is recommended by a subscriber, and in all cases when I consider it necessary, whether the subscriber mentions a visit or not.	Certainly, whenever I think a visit necessary.																				
A registry of the patients is regularly kept, and the diseases are marked down; it would be impossible to state the result of the applications, as a patient may have his name entered on the books, and never return to state the result.	Yes.	<table><tr><th>Years.</th><th>Attended.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Relieved.</th><th>Died.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,683</td><td>1,512</td><td>8</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,516</td><td>1,383</td><td>17</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,753</td><td>1,600</td><td>14</td><td>33</td></tr></table>	Years.	Attended.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	1831	1,683	1,512	8	24	1832	1,516	1,383	17	26	1833	1,753	1,600	14	33
Years.	Attended.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.																		
1831	1,683	1,512	8	24																		
1832	1,516	1,383	17	26																		
1833	1,753	1,600	14	33																		
The number of patients admitted during the year generally averages about 1,600. Fever, measles, hoopingcough, dyspepsia, inflammation, dysentery, rheumatism, accidents and surgical cases.	7,544. Stomach diseases, fevers, inflammations of chest, dropsies, &c. &c	Diseases treated various; deaths, chiefly fevers, consumptions, dropsy, labour, cancer, accidents, small-pox, cholera, &c.																				
Seldom occur.	Occasionally.	Occasionally, it bieng difficult to prevent it entirely.																				
From Boileau & George, druggists, Dublin, paid out of the funds of the dispensary.	By the attending surgeon.	By a respectable Dublin druggist, on my application to the treasurer.																				
Expenditure about 100 <i>l.</i> per annum.	Average amount of receipt for the last three years about 75 <i>l.</i> ; expenditure about 84 <i>l.</i>	<table><tr><th colspan="2">RECEIPT.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Subscription.</th><th>Presentment.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 71 18 11½</td><td>£. 50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>74 17 5½</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>63 2 5</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.			Subscription.	Presentment.	1830	£. 71 18 11½	£. 50 0 0	1831	74 17 5½	50 0 0	1832	63 2 5	50 0 0						
RECEIPT.																						
	Subscription.	Presentment.																				
1830	£. 71 18 11½	£. 50 0 0																				
1831	74 17 5½	50 0 0																				
1832	63 2 5	50 0 0																				
By private subscriptions and a county grant.	By private subscriptions, and presentment from one county only.	By subscriptions from the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and by an annual presentment from the Tyrone grand jury of 50 <i>l.</i>																				
Provided the funds of the dispensary were equal to it, an hospital for the reception of the poor would be highly necessary, as this dispensary is twenty-one Irish miles distant from the county infirmary in Omagh.	Supposing that the funds admitted of it, I would beg leave to suggest the erection of a small hospital capable of containing eight or a dozen patients; it would be particularly useful during the prevalence of cholera, fever or other epidemics, and at all times for the reception of patients requiring capital operations, the performance of which at their own house is totally out of the question.	No.																				

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Dromore Dispensary.	Drumquin Dispensary.	Dunamanna Dispensary.																																																																																																																																							
Joseph Marshall, Esq., Surgeon.	John Maxwell, Esq.	William Baird, Esq., Surgeon.																																																																																																																																							
It is named Dromore Dispensary; it was established in August 1832, for the purpose of affording professional attendance and medicine to the poor of this parish.	Drumquin Dispensary, for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to the poor; established March 1821.	Dunamanna Dispensary, and no other under my care; established 7th May 1828, for giving medical aid and attendance to the poor in the parish of Donaghedy.																																																																																																																																							
The district is the parish of Dromore, county Tyrone.	There are two parishes included in this district, and are both in one county.	One parish, in the county Tyrone.																																																																																																																																							
The County Tyrone Infirmary and a dispensary in Omagh; dispensaries in Fintona, Trillick, Drumquin, Kesh, county Fermanagh.	Tyrone Infirmary and the Dispensaries of Omagh, Dromore, Dergbridge and Newtownstewart are within ten miles.	An infirmary and dispensary at Derry, an infirmary and dispensary at Lifford, fever hospital and dispensary at Strabane, dispensary at Glendernot, Lower Cumber, Upper Cumber and St. Johnstown. Salary varies from 60 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i> annually.																																																																																																																																							
There is not any other hospital, dispensary or infirmary within this district.	There is not any other dispensary, hospital or infirmary in this district.	No hospital or dispensary in the district but the dispensary I am in charge of. Salary, 60 <i>l.</i> annually.																																																																																																																																							
I attend none except the Dromore Dispensary, in which town I reside; the salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, and I am required to attend two days in the week.	I attend only one dispensary, in which I reside, for which I receive a salary of 40 guineas. There are two dispensing days each week, and urgent cases are attended at all times.	Only the one dispensary in my district, which I attend two days in each week.																																																																																																																																							
I do.	I consider it my duty to attend personally whenever it is required.	Yes.																																																																																																																																							
A register is kept, in which the names of patients are noted, the disease and medicine prescribed.	A register is kept of all cases. The patients have been attended at the dispensary or at their own dwellings, as the case required, in general with benefit, but in some cases cannot ascertain.	Yes, with a satisfactory result.																																																																																																																																							
The number of persons relieved since the establishment of the dispensary (18 months) is 370; the diseases most prevalent were fevers, dyspepsia, pneumonia, rheumatism, inflammation of various organs, diarrhoea, scrofula, fractures, dislocations, burns, &c.	The number of persons relieved within the last three years amounts to 2,311. The diseases treated were ulcers, fractures, diseases of skin, chest, digestive organs, fevers, &c.	4,130 relieved; fever, dyspepsia, rheumatism and diseases of lungs are the most prevalent complaints.																																																																																																																																							
Very seldom.	Persons very seldom receive aid who are not proper objects.	None.																																																																																																																																							
The medicines are purchased from a druggist, and given to the patients at the dispensary by the surgeon.	The medicines are supplied by order from treasurer on Messrs. Boileau & George, Bride-street.	By order of treasurer, from Glasgow Apothecaries' Company.																																																																																																																																							
<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - -</td><td>£. 80 1 0</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary</td><td>- - -</td><td>£. 50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- - -</td><td>16 8 6</td></tr><tr><td>Fitting up Dispensary</td><td>- - -</td><td>6 9 1</td></tr><tr><td>Rent of ditto</td><td>- - -</td><td>4 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- - -</td><td>2 10 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><u>£. 79 11 7</u></td></tr></table>	Receipt.			1833	- - -	£. 80 1 0	Expenditure.			Surgeon's Salary	- - -	£. 50 0 0	Medicine	- - -	16 8 6	Fitting up Dispensary	- - -	6 9 1	Rent of ditto	- - -	4 4 0	Sundries	- - -	2 10 0			<u>£. 79 11 7</u>	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£. 84 14 6</td><td>£. 69 14 9½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>61 3 0</td><td>59 7 11½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>61 18 0</td><td>56 3 10</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th colspan="6">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th colspan="2">1832.</th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- £. 42 0 0</td><td>42 0 0</td><td>42 0 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 21 5 0½</td><td>15 0 0</td><td>11 13 8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>- 6 9 9</td><td>2 7 11½</td><td>2 10 2</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.			Expenditure.			1830	-	£. 84 14 6	£. 69 14 9½			1831	-	61 3 0	59 7 11½			1832	-	61 18 0	56 3 10			GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						1830.		1831.	1832.			Salary	- £. 42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0			Medicine	- 21 5 0½	15 0 0	11 13 8			Sundries	- 6 9 9	2 7 11½	2 10 2			<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- -</td><td>£. 184 18 9</td><td>£. 100 7 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- -</td><td>194 13 9</td><td>120 5 5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- -</td><td>151 3 6</td><td>139 3 4</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th colspan="6">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>- - -</td><td>£. 60 0 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- - -</td><td>40 0 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>- - -</td><td>5 5 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>- - -</td><td>7 12 0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.			Expenditure.			1831	- -	£. 184 18 9	£. 100 7 0			1832	- -	194 13 9	120 5 5			1833	- -	151 3 6	139 3 4			GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						Salary	- - -	£. 60 0 0				Medicine	- - -	40 0 0				Rent	- - -	5 5 0				Contingencies	- - -	7 12 0			
Receipt.																																																																																																																																									
1833	- - -	£. 80 1 0																																																																																																																																							
Expenditure.																																																																																																																																									
Surgeon's Salary	- - -	£. 50 0 0																																																																																																																																							
Medicine	- - -	16 8 6																																																																																																																																							
Fitting up Dispensary	- - -	6 9 1																																																																																																																																							
Rent of ditto	- - -	4 4 0																																																																																																																																							
Sundries	- - -	2 10 0																																																																																																																																							
		<u>£. 79 11 7</u>																																																																																																																																							
Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																																																																																						
1830	-	£. 84 14 6	£. 69 14 9½																																																																																																																																						
1831	-	61 3 0	59 7 11½																																																																																																																																						
1832	-	61 18 0	56 3 10																																																																																																																																						
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																									
1830.		1831.	1832.																																																																																																																																						
Salary	- £. 42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0																																																																																																																																						
Medicine	- 21 5 0½	15 0 0	11 13 8																																																																																																																																						
Sundries	- 6 9 9	2 7 11½	2 10 2																																																																																																																																						
Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																																																																																						
1831	- -	£. 184 18 9	£. 100 7 0																																																																																																																																						
1832	- -	194 13 9	120 5 5																																																																																																																																						
1833	- -	151 3 6	139 3 4																																																																																																																																						
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																									
Salary	- - -	£. 60 0 0																																																																																																																																							
Medicine	- - -	40 0 0																																																																																																																																							
Rent	- - -	5 5 0																																																																																																																																							
Contingencies	- - -	7 12 0																																																																																																																																							
It is supported by subscriptions, and presentments from the county Tyrone only.	It is supported by private subscriptions, and grant from grand jury of Tyrone.	By presentment from the county, and subscriptions.																																																																																																																																							
The funds are at present so low I could scarcely suggest any improvement in their distribution, unless they could be augmented.	I cannot suggest any alteration for the better.	No.																																																																																																																																							

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Dungannon Dispensary.	Fintona Dispensary.	Gortin Dispensary.																																				
James Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Alexander Laughlin, Esq., Surgeon, R. N.																																				
The Dungannon Dispensary; I have had the care of it only a short time, being appointed in February last. It was established to provide the poor with medicine and advice gratis, in the year 1816.	Fintona Dispensary. Not more than one; established 12th April 1819.	The Gortin Dispensary, established in 1819 for the relief of the poor, but only continued two years in operation, for the want of funds; it was again finally established in 1823, and continues so to the present period.																																				
The poor are recommended generally from six parishes, and sometimes from four others, all in same county.	Parish of Donnacaney and part of the parish of Clogher.	Two; Upper and Lower Badony, both in Tyrone; extensive, mountainous, and miserably poor.																																				
Stewartstown and Benburb, which are public dispensaries, and a private one supported by Colonel Verner, for the benefit of the poor on his own estate.	Omagh Infirmary, Clogher, Trillick and Dro-more Dispensaries.	The Ardstraw Dispensary, in the town of Newtown-stewart, distant five miles; and the Tyrone Infirmary, in the town of Omagh, distant eight miles.																																				
None.	Not any.	No.																																				
The Dungannon Dispensary alone; I reside in the same place; the salary is 75 <i>l.</i> per year, and 10 <i>l.</i> for a house. I attend two days in each week, and visit on the intermediate days, at their own houses, such persons as cannot make personal application. My predecessor had 100 <i>l.</i> salary, and 20 <i>l.</i> for a house, of the late currency.	Attends but Fintona Dispensary; salary, 25 <i>l.</i> ; attendance two days in the week.	No. Days of attendance at the Gortin Dispensary every Tuesday and Friday; salary, 40 <i>l.</i> a year.																																				
Certainly.	Almost in all cases.	Yes, in all cases recommended by a subscriber, and particularly when the applicant is unable to attend at the dispensary for relief.																																				
A registry is kept of all persons recommended, and of the medicines prescribed; but a true account of the result is not practicable, in consequence of the patients living at a distance, and their attendance being voluntary.	Kept no registry.	Yes, a register or journal is kept of all the cases recommended to the dispensary, showing the name of the patient, age, residence, governor recommending, when put on and off the list, disease or hurt, &c., and also a case-book, wherein every case of any importance is more particularly noted.																																				
The number of applications, within the last three years, were 7,053, and the diseases generally were fevers, acute and chronic affections of the lungs, dyspeptic affections, &c. &c.	No regular account.	<table><tr><td>Received Assistance.</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Irregular.</td><td>Visited</td><td>Died.</td></tr><tr><td>3,738</td><td>2,213</td><td>318</td><td>913</td><td>181</td></tr></table> The remainder are still on the list, receiving gratuitous assistance. The diseases treated were generally fevers, almost always inflammatory at the commencement, but during their progress and towards their declension, invariably assumed a typhus character; pleurisies, rheumatisms, liver, stomach and bowel complaints, cutaneous and dropsical affections, measles, hoopingcough, smallpox, &c. &c.	Received Assistance.	Cured.	Irregular.	Visited	Died.	3,738	2,213	318	913	181																										
Received Assistance.	Cured.	Irregular.	Visited	Died.																																		
3,738	2,213	318	913	181																																		
Such persons are frequently recommended.	Not to my knowledge.	Yes, sometimes the applicant pleads poverty, and imposes on the subscriber.																																				
The medicines are supplied out of the funds of institution, and by wholesale druggists.	By Messrs. Leslie & Co., Bride-street, Dublin,	Ordered by a managing committee from established druggists.																																				
The subscriptions average about 105 <i>l.</i> ; the county gives 50 <i>l.</i> , which makes the receipts about 155 <i>l.</i> per annum; not sufficient to meet the expenditure for medicine, &c.; in consequence my salary has been reduced from what my predecessor had.	<table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>£. 29 6 9</td><td>47 5 6</td><td>29 5 4</td></tr></table>		1831.	1832.	1833.	Medicine -	£. 29 6 9	47 5 6	29 5 4	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 37 0 0</td><td>£. 50 6 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>79 12 6</td><td>47 6 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>79 7 0</td><td>69 12 6</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Physician's half-year's Salary -</td><td>£. 20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>24 6 7½</td><td>17 6 7½</td><td>43 12 6</td></tr><tr><td>Rent -</td><td>6 0 0</td><td>-</td><td>6 0 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 37 0 0	£. 50 6 7½	1832 -	79 12 6	47 6 7½	1833 -	79 7 0	69 12 6		1831.	1832.	1833.	Physician's half-year's Salary -	£. 20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Medicine -	24 6 7½	17 6 7½	43 12 6	Rent -	6 0 0	-	6 0 0
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Medicine -	£. 29 6 9	47 5 6	29 5 4																																			
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 -	£. 37 0 0	£. 50 6 7½																																				
1832 -	79 12 6	47 6 7½																																				
1833 -	79 7 0	69 12 6																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Physician's half-year's Salary -	£. 20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0																																			
Medicine -	24 6 7½	17 6 7½	43 12 6																																			
Rent -	6 0 0	-	6 0 0																																			
By private subscriptions and county presentments from the county Tyrone alone.	By subscription, and presentment off the county Tyrone.	By voluntary contributions, and an annual grand jury presentment, obtained only from Tyrone.																																				
From the present state of the funds, no beneficial change could be made in their distribution; but if the funds could be increased by making it imperative on grand juries, and not optional, to grant a sum equivalent to the subscriptions, more efficient relief could be rendered the poor.	We cannot suggest any improvement.	I cannot.																																				

ULSTER—TYRONE.		CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.																																	
Stewartstown Dispensary.	Termon Dispensary.	Galway Fever Hospital.																																	
Wm. Brown Whittell, Esq., Surgeon.	Thomas Rutherford, Esq., Surgeon.	The Mayor and Medical Attendant.																																	
Stewartstown Dispensary, established in the year 1813.	Termon Dispensary, established in the year 1828. There is no other.	This hospital was built in the year 1819, under the provisions of the 58 Geo. 3. c. 47.																																	
The dispensary extends to part of eight different parishes, distant in one direction eight miles, in Tyrone and part of county of Londonderry.	One, the parish of Termon Maguirk, in county Tyrone.	Since the period of its establishment, it has been exclusively appropriated to the reception and relief of the fever poor of the town and county of the town of Galway, and also of such of the poor of the county at large as may contract fever whilst sojourning in the town.																																	
Dungannon, Cookstown and Moneymore Dispensaries.	Omagh Dispensary and Infirmary, and Ballygawley Dispensary.	—																																	
None.	There is not.	—																																	
Only one.	I attend only one, two days in the week; salary, 40 <i>l.</i> per annum.	—																																	
Always.	Personal attendance is given whenever required, and I consider it my duty to give it.	—																																	
A register is kept of cases, by whom recommended, age, disease and result.	A register has been kept; the applications have been attended to, and the treatment has been generally successful.	—																																	
1831 - - - - - 1,248 1832 - - - - - 1,092 1833 - - - - - 1,154 Continued fevers, rheumatism, dropsy, pleurisy, with various inflammatory complaints; wounds, fractures, dislocations, and accidents of various kinds.	2,509. Children vaccinated, 506. Diseases treated: Dyspepsia, obstipatia, psora, febris, teterus, catarrhus, pyrosis, hysteria, anasarca, hepatitis, lumbago, palpitatio, chlorosis, phthisis, pulmonalis, impetigo, rubeola, pleurisy, &c. &c.	<table><tr><th>Year.</th><th>Admitted.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Deaths.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>225</td><td>206</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>250</td><td>224</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - -</td><td>253</td><td>239</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL -</td><td>728</td><td>669</td><td>59</td></tr></table>	Year.	Admitted.	Cured.	Deaths.	1831 - -	225	206	19	1832 - -	250	224	26	1833 - -	253	239	14	TOTAL -	728	669	59													
Year.	Admitted.	Cured.	Deaths.																																
1831 - -	225	206	19																																
1832 - -	250	224	26																																
1833 - -	253	239	14																																
TOTAL -	728	669	59																																
The rule of the institution is, that none should get assistance who can afford to pay for it elsewhere; but this rule is often evaded by professions of poverty.	So far as an opinion can be formed, it never so happens. last year, when, to meet a great public emergency, it was for a few months rendered available to the relief of the poor afflicted with cholera.	The only exception to the legitimate appropriation of the hospital to fever patients occurred in the																																	
By a druggist, and compounded at the institution, the funds not being adequate to furnish medicines prepared.	By the druggist, and paid for by the treasurer.	—																																	
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 92 10 0</td><td>£. 99 6 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>96 15 0</td><td>87 19 7</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>96 14 0</td><td>85 2 8</td></tr></table> Expenditure, 1831. Surgeon's Salary - - £. 70 0 0 Medicine - - - - 24 0 0 Rent - - - - - 4 4 0 Sundries - - - - 1 2 4		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 92 10 0	£. 99 6 4	1832 -	96 15 0	87 19 7	1833 -	96 14 0	85 2 8	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>£. 62 0 0</td><td>£. 16 17 10</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>71 0 0</td><td>16 1 6</td></tr></table> My appointment took place since the year ending November 31, but I suppose the receipt and expenditure has been about the same annually.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832 -	£. 62 0 0	£. 16 17 10	1833 -	71 0 0	16 1 6	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>* Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 (Presentment)</td><td>£. 350 0 0</td><td>356 2 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>350 0 0</td><td>415 1 4</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>375 0 0</td><td>370 7 9</td></tr></table> SALARIES. Physician - - - - - £. 52 10 0 Apothecary - - - - - 30 0 0 1 Head Nurse, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day - 27 7 6 2 Under Nurses, at 1 <i>s.</i> per day each - 36 10 0 1 Gatekeeper - - - - - 10 0 0 £. 156 7 6 * By the above statement it will appear, that in the amount of annual expenditure is included the sum of £. 156 7 6 paid in salaries. The remainder covering all expenses incurred for subsistence of patients, medicine, wine, &c., fuel, straw, candles, washing, &c.		Receipt.	* Expenditure.	1831 (Presentment)	£. 350 0 0	356 2 10	1832 -	350 0 0	415 1 4	1833 -	375 0 0	370 7 9
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																	
1831 -	£. 92 10 0	£. 99 6 4																																	
1832 -	96 15 0	87 19 7																																	
1833 -	96 14 0	85 2 8																																	
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																	
1832 -	£. 62 0 0	£. 16 17 10																																	
1833 -	71 0 0	16 1 6																																	
	Receipt.	* Expenditure.																																	
1831 (Presentment)	£. 350 0 0	356 2 10																																	
1832 -	350 0 0	415 1 4																																	
1833 -	375 0 0	370 7 9																																	
By private subscription, and presentment from the county of Tyrone.	By subscriptions, and presentment from county Tyrone.	The funds for the support of the establishment are derived exclusively from grand jury presentments, made under the authority of the 58 Geo. 3. c. 112, which empowers grand juries to present annually the sum of 500 <i>l.</i> for the several presentments made on the behalf of this hospital for the relief of the sick poor of this populous town, within a narrowness of system which dissatisfies humanity, and frustrates the purpose of an enlightened policy.																																	
None.	The members of the committee have endeavoured, in distributing the funds, to make them as efficient as possible, and of course can point out no improvement.	It ought not to be concealed from the Commissioners, that this hospital, in consequence of the scantiness of its funds, is, besides being unprovided with offices essential to such an establishment, altogether too limited in extent to afford adequate accommodation to the numerous poor requiring its aid. It consists but of four wards, each of which is calculated to hold conveniently but ten beds, which number, however, it is frequently found necessary to augment, to the great inconvenience and disadvantage of the sick.																																	

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.	LEINSTER—CARLOW.																																									
Sligo Fever Hospital.	Carlow Fever Hospital.	Tulow Fever Hospital.																																								
Henry Irwin, Esq., M. D.	M. W. Stone, Esq., M. D.	Robert Burnett, Esq., M. D.																																								
Sligo Fever Hospital; in 1817.	Carlow Fever Hospital, and Leighlin Bridge Dispensary. Fever Hospital established 1830; Dispensary 1828.	Tulow Fever Hospital, established 1828.																																								
All the parishes of the county, and several of the neighbouring ones.	It is a county hospital, and receives patients from all parts of the county, as also from that part of Queen's County contiguous to the town.	Five parishes; one in county Wicklow.																																								
Sligo Infirmary; Sligo Dispensary; St. John's Dispensary; Coolaney Dispensary; Collooney Dispensary, and Riverstown Dispensary.	Tulow Dispensary and Fever Hospital, Bagmalstown Dispensary and Fever Hospital; Leighlin Bridge Dispensary.	Carlow Infirmary and Dispensary; Clonegal, Myshall, Hacketstown and Castledermot Dispensaries; Carlow Fever Hospital; Shillelagh Dispensary, county Wicklow.																																								
None.	There is a dispensary in the town, but unconnected with any other establishment. The attendant has about 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.	In one parish, Clonegal, a dispensary exists, unattached to any hospital, mine being the only one in the district. I do not know the salary.																																								
I attend the Sligo and Coolaney Dispensaries, the former in the town with me, the latter 9 miles distant. The salary of the former, when the funds admit, 55 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; that of the latter, 46 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Attendance, two days in the week at the former, and one at the latter.	I attend but the two already named. The fever hospital is in the town; Leighlin Bridge, distant about 6 miles. The fever hospital, a daily attendance; salary 60 <i>l.</i> , from which I provide and pay an apothecary. Leighlin Bridge Dispensary; attendance is two days in the week; salary 50 <i>l.</i>	I attend the Tulow County Dispensary and Fever Hospital. I live in the town where they are situated. Salary, 52 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for each; three days in the week for dispensary, daily in fever hospital.																																								
I do, and an apothecary resides at Coolaney, who sees and treats all urgent cases on all other days of the week.	Whenever required.	I attend the poor in their own homes, when unable to attend at the dispensary, and to certify for admission into fever hospital.																																								
A general register for each establishment is kept for all cases, stating date, name, age, with the disease, and the result.	There is a register kept, so far as diseases and recommendations, as also the result.	A register is strictly and correctly kept in all these points.																																								
758 have been admitted into the fever hospital within the three last years; and, as a general statement, fever cases have been principally treated, but acute diseases of every kind have been likewise admitted, when fever did not prevail to a great extent.	<table><tr><td></td><td>In Hos- pital.</td><td>Since ad- mitted.</td><td>Total.</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Died.</td><td>In Hos- pital.</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>6</td><td>99</td><td>105</td><td>88</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>0</td><td>98</td><td>98</td><td>80</td><td>7</td><td>11</td></tr></table> N.B. There have been upwards of 6,000 treated at the Leighlin Bridge Dispensary.		In Hos- pital.	Since ad- mitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	In Hos- pital.	1832	6	99	105	88	6	5	1833	0	98	98	80	7	11	249 individuals, generally affected with bad typhus.																			
	In Hos- pital.	Since ad- mitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	In Hos- pital.																																				
1832	6	99	105	88	6	5																																				
1833	0	98	98	80	7	11																																				
Occasionally some are admitted who are not in circumstances to require gratuitous assistance, especially sailors, and shopmen in large families, as well as apprentices of people in trade, who are placed in private wards, and a small charge is made, which is credited to the account of the hospital.	I do not recollect any.	Never, as respecting the fever hospital.																																								
The medicines are supplied from the Sligo Dispensary, for which an adequate sum is paid over, and credited to that institution.	They are supplied by the druggist, and compounded by the apothecary, whom I provide, and pay out of the salary allowed for my attendance. I hope, under the new regulations, that an apothecary will be allowed to every such establishment.	By order of Committee to Boileau & George, druggists.																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 (Presentment)</td><td>£. 461 0 0</td><td>424 14 11½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - - -</td><td>461 0 0</td><td>419 4 2</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - - - -</td><td>461 0 0</td><td>319 16 4</td></tr></table> The difference between receipt and expenditure was owing to the hospital being in debt in account with the treasurer, at the commencement of the account in 1831. The expense of the last year being so low was owing to the hospital being given over as a cholera hospital, for two months of the period. Expenditure includes subsistence, servants' wages, salaries to medical officers, and medicaments.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 (Presentment)	£. 461 0 0	424 14 11½	1832 - - - - -	461 0 0	419 4 2	1833 - - - - -	461 0 0	319 16 4	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - - -</td><td>£. 200 0 0</td><td>£. 158 15 8</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - - - -</td><td>200 0 0</td><td>164 14 10</td></tr><tr><td>1834 - - - - -</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>170 17 7</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td><td>1834.</td></tr><tr><td>Medical department - - -</td><td>£. 65 4 1</td><td>77 16 1</td><td>79 14 9½</td></tr><tr><td>Food, fuel and attendance - - -</td><td>86 3 4</td><td>71 1 1</td><td>89 5 6</td></tr><tr><td>Furniture & Repairs</td><td>7 8 3</td><td>15 17 8</td><td>1 17 4</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1832 - - - - -	£. 200 0 0	£. 158 15 8	1833 - - - - -	200 0 0	164 14 10	1834 - - - - -	100 0 0	170 17 7		1832.	1833.	1834.	Medical department - - -	£. 65 4 1	77 16 1	79 14 9½	Food, fuel and attendance - - -	86 3 4	71 1 1	89 5 6	Furniture & Repairs	7 8 3	15 17 8	1 17 4	Receipt of county presentments, last three years, 408 <i>l.</i> Amount of expenditure, salaries to nurses, medical officer, caterer's accounts, and medicine, with other extra expenses, 435 <i>l.</i>
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																								
1831 (Presentment)	£. 461 0 0	424 14 11½																																								
1832 - - - - -	461 0 0	419 4 2																																								
1833 - - - - -	461 0 0	319 16 4																																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																								
1832 - - - - -	£. 200 0 0	£. 158 15 8																																								
1833 - - - - -	200 0 0	164 14 10																																								
1834 - - - - -	100 0 0	170 17 7																																								
	1832.	1833.	1834.																																							
Medical department - - -	£. 65 4 1	77 16 1	79 14 9½																																							
Food, fuel and attendance - - -	86 3 4	71 1 1	89 5 6																																							
Furniture & Repairs	7 8 3	15 17 8	1 17 4																																							
By presentment off the county Sligo.	By presentments alone, from the county Carlow.	By presentments from county Carlow only.																																								
I cannot.	I think the funds are well arranged, but inadequate to the support of such an establishment.	The funds are so adapted to the pressing wants of those institutions, I can offer no suggestions respecting them.																																								

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Celbridge Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Kilcullen Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Naas Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																																																																												
Mr. Charles Madden, Apothecary.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																																																																																												
Celbridge Fever Hospital and Dispensary, and Newcastle Dispensary, for the relief of proper applicants and sick poor; the former established in the year 1819.	Kilcullen Fever Hospital and Dispensary established in the year 1807.	The Naas Fever Hospital with a dispensary attached; established in 1817; the former for the reception of patients labouring under contagious fever, the latter for affording advice, attendance and medicine to such person as may be recommended by subscribers.																																																																																												
The union of Celbridge and Straffan, including five parishes, together with Leixlip and Maynooth, in the county Kildare, and part of Kill, in the county Dublin.	Kilcullen, Carnalloway, Ballysax, Great Connell, Usk, Davidstown, Ballyshannon, Two-mile House, Narraghmore, Gittown, Fonstown, Bromistown, Grogheganstown; these in county Kildare: Ballymore, county Dublin; Hollywood, county Wicklow.	Twenty-five, nineteen of which are in the county of Kildare, four in the county of Wicklow, and two in the county of Dublin. Persons become subscribers from those distant parishes, although dispensaries are in their vicinity, for the purpose of participating in the benefits of the fever hospital.																																																																																												
Leixlip, Maynooth, Kilcock, Clane, Naas, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Clondalkin, Lucan and Dunboyne.	Naas Fever Hospital and Dispensary, Ballintore Dispensary, Dunlavin Dispensary, Moorefield Dispensary, Kildare Infirmary.	Kildare Infirmary, Celbridge Hospital and Dispensary, Kilcock, Maynooth, and Dunlavin Dispensaries, each 10 miles; Rathcoole and Newcastle Dispensaries, each 7 miles; Kilcullen Fever Hospital and Dispensary, 6 miles; Newbridge Dispensary, 5 miles; Robertstown Dispensary, 7 miles; Clane, 4 miles, and Donnadea 8 miles.																																																																																												
Yes. The physician receives 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> annually; the apothecary receives 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> annually, for his attendance, and support of a horse.	There is a dispensary at Moorefield; my salary for attending Kilcullen Fever Hospital and Dispensary, 70 <i>l.</i> per annum.	There is not.																																																																																												
Celbridge Hospital and Dispensary; the hospital visited twice daily, and dispensary attended three days each week, and a daily attendance given when called on or necessary.	No. Every day at the hospital; same at the dispensary, except Sundays.	I attend only the Naas Fever Hospital and Dispensary, the former daily, the latter three days in the week. The hospital is one mile from my residence; the dispensary one mile and a quarter; my salary for attendance on both, with that of the apothecary, has been for the last three years 120 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																																																																												
Whenever the nature of the case demands it.	When brought to the hospital or dispensary.	I do, as far as relates to the hospital; the dispensary patients are visited by a licentiate apothecary, who refers or reports all particular cases to me.																																																																																												
There is.	There is a register; applicants at dispensary get medicine and advice, with beneficial results.	There is.																																																																																												
152 fever patients admitted into hospital, and 17,933 patients relieved at the dispensary; treatment of diseases was general.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>Received into Hospital.</td><td>Received Medicine at Dispensary.</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,314</td><td>2,055</td></tr></table> Coughs, colds, bowel complaints, ague, rheumatism, pleurisy, eruption, piles, children affected with worms, &c.	—	Received into Hospital.	Received Medicine at Dispensary.	1832	1,314	2,055	<table><tr><td>Received into Hospital.</td><td>Received Medicine at Dispensary.</td></tr><tr><td>444</td><td>4,471</td></tr></table> of whom 1,021 have been visited at their own houses.	Received into Hospital.	Received Medicine at Dispensary.	444	4,471																																																																																		
—	Received into Hospital.	Received Medicine at Dispensary.																																																																																												
1832	1,314	2,055																																																																																												
Received into Hospital.	Received Medicine at Dispensary.																																																																																													
444	4,471																																																																																													
Unless at the request of factory subscribers, who are entitled to relief according to the rules of the institution.	Very seldom.	It does, although great pains have been taken to defeat such applications.																																																																																												
By Messrs. Leslie, druggists, Dublin.	In general by the Apothecaries' Hall, and by my getting an order from the committee.	From a druggist, by order of the committee or treasurer, who first receives my certificate that such medicines are wanting for the use of the institution.																																																																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 421 8 6</td><td>£. 360 9 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>312 0 4</td><td>329 15 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>368 15 1½</td><td>356 13 7½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries, &c.</td><td>222 14 10</td><td>220 14 2</td><td>220 15 4</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>35 8 0</td><td>25 6 9½</td><td>21 4 7½</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>28 8 10</td><td>26 15 8½</td><td>41 7 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Repairs, &c.</td><td>28 13 10½</td><td>15 3 2½</td><td>30 9 2</td></tr><tr><td>Firing</td><td>17 0 7½</td><td>14 13 3½</td><td>13 1 6</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>28 3 7½</td><td>27 2 9</td><td>29 15 11½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 421 8 6	£. 360 9 9½	1831	312 0 4	329 15 11	1832	368 15 1½	356 13 7½		1830.	1831.	1832.	—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries, &c.	222 14 10	220 14 2	220 15 4	Provisions	35 8 0	25 6 9½	21 4 7½	Medicines	28 8 10	26 15 8½	41 7 0	Rent, Repairs, &c.	28 13 10½	15 3 2½	30 9 2	Firing	17 0 7½	14 13 3½	13 1 6	Contingencies	28 3 7½	27 2 9	29 15 11½	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 356 13 0</td><td>£. 293 0 11</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>236 10 7½</td><td>323 16 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>214 7 6</td><td>268 8 11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Provisions, Medicine, Fuel, Bedding, &c. pears at the head of the account for 1830, but latterly they are sufficient, fever not being so prevalent as heretofore. The funds of the present year have to meet a large demand for bedding and linen for the use of the patients while in hospital.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 356 13 0	£. 293 0 11	1831	236 10 7½	323 16 11	1832	214 7 6	268 8 11	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 686 12 2</td><td>£. 565 17 8</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>407 17 3</td><td>444 13 1</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>437 17 11</td><td>874 9 11</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance due Treasurer</td><td>86 8 2½</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries, Medicine, &c.</td><td>214 1 10½</td><td>188 18 3</td><td>180 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions, &c.</td><td>228 19 8½</td><td>244 19 1</td><td>183 11 2</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs, Sundries</td><td>36 7 10½</td><td>10 15 9</td><td>10 18 9</td></tr></table> N. B. It has frequently occurred that the funds have not been sufficient to meet the demands of the institution, as appears at the head of the account for 1830, but latterly they are sufficient, fever not being so prevalent as heretofore. The funds of the present year have to meet a large demand for bedding and linen for the use of the patients while in hospital.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 686 12 2	£. 565 17 8	1831	407 17 3	444 13 1	1832	437 17 11	874 9 11		1830.	1831.	1832.	—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Balance due Treasurer	86 8 2½	—	—	Salaries, Medicine, &c.	214 1 10½	188 18 3	180 0 0	Provisions, &c.	228 19 8½	244 19 1	183 11 2	Repairs, Sundries	36 7 10½	10 15 9	10 18 9
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																												
1830	£. 421 8 6	£. 360 9 9½																																																																																												
1831	312 0 4	329 15 11																																																																																												
1832	368 15 1½	356 13 7½																																																																																												
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																											
—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																											
Salaries, &c.	222 14 10	220 14 2	220 15 4																																																																																											
Provisions	35 8 0	25 6 9½	21 4 7½																																																																																											
Medicines	28 8 10	26 15 8½	41 7 0																																																																																											
Rent, Repairs, &c.	28 13 10½	15 3 2½	30 9 2																																																																																											
Firing	17 0 7½	14 13 3½	13 1 6																																																																																											
Contingencies	28 3 7½	27 2 9	29 15 11½																																																																																											
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																												
1830	£. 356 13 0	£. 293 0 11																																																																																												
1831	236 10 7½	323 16 11																																																																																												
1832	214 7 6	268 8 11																																																																																												
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																												
1830	£. 686 12 2	£. 565 17 8																																																																																												
1831	407 17 3	444 13 1																																																																																												
1832	437 17 11	874 9 11																																																																																												
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																											
—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																											
Balance due Treasurer	86 8 2½	—	—																																																																																											
Salaries, Medicine, &c.	214 1 10½	188 18 3	180 0 0																																																																																											
Provisions, &c.	228 19 8½	244 19 1	183 11 2																																																																																											
Repairs, Sundries	36 7 10½	10 15 9	10 18 9																																																																																											
By subscriptions and a grant from the grand jury of the county Kildare.	By subscriptions and donations, also presentments off the county Kildare.	By voluntary subscriptions and a grant by presentment from the grand jury of the county of Kildare alone.																																																																																												
I cannot.	No; unless the funds were adequate to give the most necessitous clothing on leaving the hospital, and some support for a short period after being discharged.	It is my opinion that a part of the funds might be more usefully applied for the benefit of the poor, in adding a ward to the hospital for the reception of sick and indigent not labouring under contagious fever, and diminishing the extent and thereby the expense of the dispensary district.																																																																																												

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Freshford Fever Hospital.	Kilmaganny Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Stoneyford and Kells Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																	
James Cullenan, Esq., M.D.	Richard S. Peile, Esq., Surgeon.	Thomas Bradley, Esq., Medical Attendant.																																	
There is both an hospital and dispensary in Freshford. The object of the hospital is to receive poor persons attacked with fever, and thereby to prevent the spread of contagion; established Anno Domini 1824. The object of the dispensary is to afford medical and medicinal assistance to the poor of the district; established 1814.	Kilmaganny Fever Hospital and Dispensary, established about nine years. Knocktopher Dispensary.	Stoneyford and Kells Dispensary, with Fever Hospital attached; established May 11th, 1818.																																	
There are nine parishes, all in the county of Kilkenny.	Six parishes. They are.	Ennisnaff, Annamult, Kells, Earlstown, Mal-larchtown, Kilree, Stumcarty, part of Burnelturch, part of Knocktopher, part of Jerpoint, part of Dunamaffon, all in the county Kilkenny.																																	
County Infirmary and Fever Hospital of Kilkenny; Ballyragget, Urlingford, Durrow, Johnstown and Kilkenny Dispensaries.	Carrick-on-Suir, Pilltown, Whitechurch, Knocktopher, Stoneyford, Callan, Thomastown; an hospital in Carrick-on-Suir and a small one in Stoneyford.	Kilkenny, Thomastown, Knocktopher, Kilmaganny, Callan, Gowran.																																	
There is but one hospital and dispensary in my district; they are entirely distinct. My own salary, and the salary of the apothecary, both amount to 100 <i>l.</i> per annum for the dispensary; I attend the fever hospital gratis.	An hospital attached to the dispensary of Kilmaganny. Salary for both, 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per ann. with a house.	—																																	
I do not attend any dispensary or hospital but those above stated; both are in the town of Freshford; I attend them daily.	I do. Kilmaganny Hospital and Dispensary; also, Knocktopher Dispensary, distant from Kilmaganny, five miles. Salary for Kilmaganny, 100 <i>l.</i> Irish; for Knocktopher, 40 <i>l.</i> ; three days each dispensary, required for attendance.	No.																																	
Certainly, in most cases.	Certainly I do.	Certainly.																																	
There is such a registry kept, and I have disposed of most of the cases by giving my own attendance when necessary, and generally with a favourable result.	There is.	There is a correct registry kept; all applications promptly attended to.																																	
<table><tr><td>Fever Cases.</td><td>Cholera Cases.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>311</td><td>31</td><td>342</td></tr></table>	Fever Cases.	Cholera Cases.	Total.	311	31	342	Number relieved at dispensary the last three years about 5,000; besides those visited at their houses who were unable to attend. Admitted into fever hospital for three years, 106; discharged cured, 97; died, 9. The general run of diseases.	Since my appointment to this dispensary, which took place in January 1833 (one year), there have been 600 relieved under various diseases.																											
Fever Cases.	Cholera Cases.	Total.																																	
311	31	342																																	
Such cases may have sometimes occurred through ignorance on the part of the subscribers, as to the circumstances of those who applied for relief.	Sometimes.	The following resolution appears on the face of the books: "No person is allowed to get gratuitous																																	
I supply the medicines for the hospital for 6 <i>l.</i> a year, by contract.	By contract, with the medical attendant.	The medicines have been hitherto supplied by the treasurer; I have been allowed the sum of 16 <i>l.</i> for the last year for supplying them.																																	
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£. 82 14 1½</td><td>£. 81 10 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>81 2 7</td><td>82 5 8</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>86 11 0</td><td>55 9 2½</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in hand -</td><td>-</td><td>£. 31 1 9½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 82 14 1½	£. 81 10 6	1832 -	81 2 7	82 5 8	1833 -	86 11 0	55 9 2½	Balance in hand -	-	£. 31 1 9½	<table><tr><td></td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Surgeon's Salary -</td><td>£. 276 18 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Nurse-Tenders -</td><td>65 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine -</td><td>114 0 0</td></tr></table> Receipt and Expenditure nearly equal. All necessities supplied in the hospital gratuitous to patients; in other hospitals they pay for them. The treasurer of this dispensary is in Bath; I have therefore furnished the items as correct as possible.—<i>R. S. P.</i>		Expenditure.	Surgeon's Salary -	£. 276 18 5½	Nurse-Tenders -	65 0 0	Medicine -	114 0 0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>138 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>152 5 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>83 13 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE: Salaries, Medicine, Rent, &c.		Receipt.		£. s. d.	1831 -	138 4 0	1832 -	152 5 0	1833 -	83 13 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																	
1831 -	£. 82 14 1½	£. 81 10 6																																	
1832 -	81 2 7	82 5 8																																	
1833 -	86 11 0	55 9 2½																																	
Balance in hand -	-	£. 31 1 9½																																	
	Expenditure.																																		
Surgeon's Salary -	£. 276 18 5½																																		
Nurse-Tenders -	65 0 0																																		
Medicine -	114 0 0																																		
	Receipt.																																		
	£. s. d.																																		
1831 -	138 4 0																																		
1832 -	152 5 0																																		
1833 -	83 13 0																																		
By private subscription, and grand jury presentment off the county of Kilkenny alone.	By subscriptions, and presentments from the county Kilkenny alone. Double the amount of subscription presented for fever hospital.	Local subscriptions, and presentments obtained from the county Kilkenny.																																	
I cannot.	The hospital contains twenty beds for fever patients; I think if two surgical wards were added for accidents that may be of such a nature as to render them unsafe to remove to the county infirmary, and for the purpose of operations requiring immediate surgical aid, it would be of much benefit to the district, the county hospital being twelve miles distant.	I cannot.																																	

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY—MEATH.

Parsonstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	County Meath Fever Hospital at Kells.	County Meath Fever Hospital at Navan.																																														
John Waters, Esq., M.D.	Henry Pentland, Esq., M.D.	Peter Gilroy, Esq., M.D.																																														
Parsonstown Dispensary and Fever Hospital, established in 1809.	The county Meath Fever Hospital, established the 16th September 1817.	The hospital under my care is a county fever hospital, but is called the Navan Fever Hospital. It was established in the year 1818.																																														
One.	All the parishes in the county must be said to be in my district, as the hospital is for the use of the county at large.	We receive patients from all parts of the county, and frequently strangers.																																														
Roscrea, Shinrone, Kinnitty, Banagher and Frankford Dispensaries.	There is a fever hospital at Navan, a dispensary at Athboy, Crossakiel, Moynalty and Kilmainham, Navan, Oldcastle, Kells and Clonmellon.	The Kells Fever Hospital, within eight miles; the Trim Dispensary, within seven miles; the Duleek Dispensary, within nine miles; the Slane Dispensary, six miles; the Athboy and Kells Dispensaries, nine miles.																																														
No.	There is a dispensary attached to the County Infirmary in Navan, for which the surgeon has, I believe, 200 <i>l.</i> a year.	There is a dispensary attached to the infirmary in this town called the County of Meath Infirmary. The salary of the surgeon is 181 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> British per annum, for attending the infirmary and dispensary.																																														
I attend only the Fever Hospital and Dispensary here; salary for both, 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.	I attend only the County Fever Hospital, for which I receive but 50 <i>l.</i> a year, and am obliged to attend every day, and at all hours that it is necessary.	I attend the Navan Fever Hospital only, within a quarter of a mile of my residence. Salary, 50 <i>l.</i> per annum; attendance daily, and I often visit more than once during the day, and sometimes at night.																																														
Yes, where the patients are paupers, and not otherwise.	Decidedly.	I give my own personal attendance in every case.																																														
I have been in charge of the establishments but for the last three months; before that time there was not any registry kept.	There is a register kept of every case admitted. It is merely required to know that the person applying for admission has fever, and is from some part of the county Meath.	A registry has been regularly kept of all the cases admitted, and how disposed of, with the result.																																														
	<table><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>119</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>139</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>118</td></tr></table> All labouring under fever.	1831	-	-	-	119	1832	-	-	-	139	1833	-	-	-	118	<table><tr><td></td><td>Number Admitted.</td><td>Number of Days in Hospital.</td><td>Average Number of Days each Patient was in Hospital.</td><td>Average Expense of each Patient per Diem.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>213</td><td>5,211</td><td>24 1-3 d</td><td>9 1/4 d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>194</td><td>5,917</td><td>30 1/4</td><td>8 1/4</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>199</td><td>6,406</td><td>32 1/4</td><td>8</td></tr></table> Fevers, and generally of a bad type.		Number Admitted.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Average Number of Days each Patient was in Hospital.	Average Expense of each Patient per Diem.	1830	213	5,211	24 1-3 d	9 1/4 d.	1831	194	5,917	30 1/4	8 1/4	1832	199	6,406	32 1/4	8											
1831	-	-	-	119																																												
1832	-	-	-	139																																												
1833	-	-	-	118																																												
	Number Admitted.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Average Number of Days each Patient was in Hospital.	Average Expense of each Patient per Diem.																																												
1830	213	5,211	24 1-3 d	9 1/4 d.																																												
1831	194	5,917	30 1/4	8 1/4																																												
1832	199	6,406	32 1/4	8																																												
Not that I am aware of.	Very seldom.	The persons who participate in our charity are in general very poor, and none who do not require such assistance.																																														
By order of the secretary, from Messrs. Boileau & George, Dublin.	By Messrs. Boileau & George, and paid for out of the hospital funds.	They are supplied by Messrs. Pollock & Co., Dublin, and dispensed by Mr. Timmon, a resident apothecary in Navan.																																														
I could not procure any accounts of expenditure previous to my being appointed.	<table><tr><td>Annual Receipt</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£.352</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Annual Expenditure about</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>£.330</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	Annual Receipt	-	-	-	£.352	2	0	Annual Expenditure about	-	-	-	£.330	0	0	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £.300 0 0</td><td>£.323 8 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 400 0 0</td><td>326 10 9</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 350 0 0</td><td>334 11 10</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>- £.94 0 0</td><td>94 0 0</td><td>94 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>- 20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td><td>20 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions and Nurse-tenders</td><td>} 209 8 4</td><td>212 10 9</td><td>220 11 10</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £.300 0 0	£.323 8 4	1831	- 400 0 0	326 10 9	1832	- 350 0 0	334 11 10	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1830.	1831.	1832.	Salaries	- £.94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0	Medicine	- 20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Provisions and Nurse-tenders	} 209 8 4	212 10 9	220 11 10
Annual Receipt	-	-	-	£.352	2	0																																										
Annual Expenditure about	-	-	-	£.330	0	0																																										
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																														
1830	- £.300 0 0	£.323 8 4																																														
1831	- 400 0 0	326 10 9																																														
1832	- 350 0 0	334 11 10																																														
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																													
Salaries	- £.94 0 0	94 0 0	94 0 0																																													
Medicine	- 20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0																																													
Provisions and Nurse-tenders	} 209 8 4	212 10 9	220 11 10																																													
By voluntary contributions, and presentments from the King's County.	By presentments from the county Meath grand jury.	By presentments and subscriptions; presentments from county of Meath only.																																														
	I cannot.	The funds are at present low, and I do not know of any alteration that could be made in their distribution for the better. If the funds were increased, improvements might be made. It is to be lamented that physicians are not as well paid for attending fever hospitals as the medical officers of other institutions, either medical or surgical.																																														

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY—WESTMEATH—WEXFORD.

Abbeyleix Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Castlepollard Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Arthurstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																																																						
William Boxwell, Esq., M. D.	M. Kenny, Esq., M. D.	R. Long, Esq., M. D.																																																																						
Abbeyleix Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Castlepollard Fever Hospital and Dispensary. I also attend the Drumcree Dispensary. I did not attend those institutions at their formation; but I believe the Castlepollard Dispensary and Fever Hospital to be established about 20 years, the Drumcree Dispensary about ten years.	Arthurstown Dispensary and Fever Hospital: those include two dispensaries; one at Arthurstown, the other at Whitechurch; but supported without distinction of funds.																																																																						
The entire of the parish of Abbeyleix, and portions of the parishes of Ballyroan, Clonenagh, Kiltermogh and Ahavoe.	Five parishes; they are all in the county of Westmeath.	Six parishes, forming two unions in the county of Wexford.																																																																						
Maryborough County Infirmary, nine miles; Balinakill Dispensary, three miles; Durrow, five miles; Mountrath Dispensary, nine miles; Ballyragget Dispensary, eight miles.	Five dispensaries, one infirmary, one fever hospital, within ten miles.	One dispensary at Fethard, five miles off another at Barrow, nine miles off																																																																						
No other dispensary within my district.	There is no other dispensary or hospital within my district but those I attend, and of which I have	Two dispensaries attached to the Fever Hospital. Medical salary for attendance on all, 85 l. a year, without any other emolument.																																																																						
made mention. For my attendance on the Castlepollard Dispensary and Fever Hospital I get 120 l. a year; from the Drumcree Dispensary, according to the amount of the subscriptions, 30 l. or 40 l. a year. There is no house or other emolument.																																																																								
I attend the Abbeyleix Dispensary and Fever Hospital, none other, both in the town with me. Salary, 92 l. 6 s. 2 d. per annum for attending both; attendance at dispensary twice a week; fever hospital every day.	I attend the Castlepollard Dispensary two days in the week, but if required, daily. The Fever Hospital I attend every day. Salary for both, 120 l. The Drumcree Dispensary I attend one day in the week, but give attendance oftener, if required. Salary, varying from 30 l. to 40 l. annually.	I attend the Arthurstown Dispensary, and Whitechurch Dispensary and Fever Hospital. Whitechurch is five miles distant, the Fever Hospital two miles. Whitechurch is attended on two days, and Arthurstown on two days each week. The Fever Hospital is visited every day when occupied by patients.																																																																						
I do to all who procure a recommendation from a subscriber, or in cases of accident.	I do, whenever it is possible; if not, a skilful apothecary attends them, or gives them advice and medicine.	Certainly.																																																																						
Subscribers' tickets are filed, with the disease and prescription attached to them; wherever attendance at their residence is required, they are visited as soon as possible.	A register of the cases admitted is kept; but the residences of the patients are often at such a distance that it is impossible in many cases to ascertain the result of treatment.	There is a regular register kept, and a column, denoting the visits to each patient at their own houses.																																																																						
The average number of patients relieved each year is about 3,000; the diseases comprise fevers, lung diseases, diseases of women and children, midwifery cases, and surgical cases of every description.	Fever cases admitted into hospital, 158. Dispensary patients, many receiving attendance at their own houses, 12,831; a large proportion of which are colds and pectoral complaints, diarrhoea and intermittent fever.	There were but 24 patients received into the Fever Hospital labouring under typhus fever, during 1831-1832. No patients in 1833.																																																																						
Very often; subscribers recommend their servants and better rank of tenantry.	It does not often happen that the subscribers recommend to the charity persons capable of paying a physician; but there is no doubt but that dispensaries have lowered the character and lessened the incomes of the regularly educated physician.	I think not.																																																																						
The medicine is procured from a druggist in Dublin; made up and dispensed by an apothecary appointed to the establishment at a salary of 25 l. per annum.	The subscribers contract with an apothecary residing in Castlepollard for the medicine. He is obliged to give his attendance. The medical attendant is responsible that the medicines are good.	By a druggist in Waterford.																																																																						
<table><tr><td>Annual Receipt.</td><td>Annual Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions - £. 96 0 0</td><td>Salaries - £. 117 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment - 58 0 0</td><td>Medicine - 30 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>£. 154 0 0</td><td>£. 147 0 0</td></tr></table>	Annual Receipt.	Annual Expenditure.	Subscriptions - £. 96 0 0	Salaries - £. 117 0 0	Presentment - 58 0 0	Medicine - 30 0 0	£. 154 0 0	£. 147 0 0	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Hospital Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>104</td><td>5</td><td>1½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>84</td><td>14</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>74</td><td>12</td><td>2</td></tr></table> Dispensary annual Expenditure, 175 l. 7 s. 8 ½ d.	Hospital Expenditure.					£.	s.	d.	1831 - - -	104	5	1½	1832 - - -	84	14	8	1833 - - -	74	12	2	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td><td colspan="3">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£.</td><td>135</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>£.</td><td>141</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td></td><td>135</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td></td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td></td><td>120</td><td>4</td><td>11</td><td></td><td>111</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.			Expenditure.			1831 -	£.	135	2	6	£.	141	1832 -		135	0	6		126	1833 -		120	4	11		111							6							0
Annual Receipt.	Annual Expenditure.																																																																							
Subscriptions - £. 96 0 0	Salaries - £. 117 0 0																																																																							
Presentment - 58 0 0	Medicine - 30 0 0																																																																							
£. 154 0 0	£. 147 0 0																																																																							
Hospital Expenditure.																																																																								
	£.	s.	d.																																																																					
1831 - - -	104	5	1½																																																																					
1832 - - -	84	14	8																																																																					
1833 - - -	74	12	2																																																																					
	Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																				
1831 -	£.	135	2	6	£.	141																																																																		
1832 -		135	0	6		126																																																																		
1833 -		120	4	11		111																																																																		
						6																																																																		
						0																																																																		
By private subscriptions, and by grand jury presentment from the Queen's County only.	The Castlepollard Dispensary is supported, one-half by private subscriptions, and the county presents an equal sum, whilst, for the support of the Fever Hospital, a sum double to that subscribed is presented for, and granted by the county.	By private subscriptions, and annual grant from the County Wexford Grand Jury.																																																																						
I would suggest that the physician should have the power of ordering meal and milk, when necessary, to extern patients.	None at present, as the subscribers from time to time, at their meetings, make such alterations as they deem fit, or as the medical attendant suggests.	None, in the present state of the funds.																																																																						

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Castleborough Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Enniscorthy Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Gorey Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																			
The Treasurer.	Medical Attendants.	James Hamilton, Esq., M.D.																																			
Castleborough Fever Hospital and Dispensary, established 1822, for the relief of the poor of a very large district, being nearly the whole of five parishes.	Enniscorthy Fever Hospital and Dispensary, established in the year 1815.	Gorey Dispensary; within a few years a Fever Hospital has been established, built by the county.																																			
The greater part of five parishes.	Seven; all in the county Wexford.	There is no particular limit, any persons recommended by a subscriber from any part being attended.																																			
Enniscorthy, seven miles from the centre of the district; Ross, ten miles.	Ferns Dispensary; Oulart Fever Hospital and Dispensary; Castlebridge Dispensary; Camolin Dispensary.	It is difficult to answer this, there are so many; Arklow, within nine miles, Coolganney, six; Limerick, three; Carnew, eight; Killena, four; Ferns, nine; Camolin, six.																																			
The dispensary was attached to the surgeon's residence; the fever hospital a separate house. The surgeon's salary for attending both and compounding medicine, 102 <i>l.</i> per annum.	No.	We had, till lately, a separate house, with beds, for a dispensary, the fever hospital being distinct; but our funds were insufficient, and we have our dispensary without beds for interns attached to the fever hospital.																																			
The dispensary open two days in every week, when the surgeon was expected not to be absent; on other days he visited such poor patients as had tickets from subscribers.	No. Salary for this institution, 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. Fever Hospital attended every day; and the dispensary three days per week.	I attend only the Gorey Dispensary and Fever Hospital; the fever hospital daily; at the dispensary three times a week, and frequently six days when any sickness prevails. For the fever hospital I receive 40 <i>l.</i> per annum, and for the dispensary 60 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																			
The district was so large, as to occupy most of his time.	Yes.	In all particular cases I must attend within three miles round, including the town of Gorey.																																			
Always.	A register is kept of each application; but as to the result, it would be impossible, in consequence of the patients seldom attending to report the termination of their illness.	We have always a register of the cases, but the results are not recorded, from the carelessness of patients not attending when relieved or cured.																																			
The number of patients relieved at the dispensary annually averaged 5,000.	Pneumonia, pleuritis, phthisis and other pulmonary affections; dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis, colica and other abdominal diseases; fevers, cutaneous and exanthematous eruptions, cholera, accidents and a great variety of miscellaneous cases.	We have on an average 3,000 patients in the year, of various diseases, as fever, inflammatory affections; a great deal of bowel and dysenteric affections, and of pulmonary complaints.																																			
The dispensary open to occupying farmers; but all over that class obliged to pay for medicine, attendance, &c.	A great number.	Not often; we have a rule that persons able to pay for medicine and not advice, get the latter gratis, and pay for the former at any apothecary's they choose to go to.																																			
Ordered by the doctor from J. & J. Butler's, Dublin.	By Messrs. P. A. & C. Leslie, Dublin, and order of the secretary.	By Messrs. Boileau & George, and an apothecary at a salary of 20 <i>l.</i> a year compounds them, as no physician could compound them with justice to the numerous patients to be prescribed for.																																			
<table><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £.150 18 0</td><td>£.148 19 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 139 1 0</td><td>139 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 138 15 0</td><td>150 9 6</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.150 18 0	£.148 19 10	1832 - 139 1 0	139 1 0	1833 - 138 15 0	150 9 6	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance - £.134 10 3</td><td>53 7 4</td><td>44 15 2½</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions 119 2 11</td><td>119 19 0</td><td>126 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment 238 5 10</td><td>239 19 6</td><td>239 19 6</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries - £.100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine and Provisions } 338 11 8</td><td>268 11 4½</td><td>223 4 7½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.			1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance - £.134 10 3	53 7 4	44 15 2½	Subscriptions 119 2 11	119 19 0	126 2 3	Presentment 238 5 10	239 19 6	239 19 6	Expenditure.			1831.	1832.	1833.	Salaries - £.100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Medicine and Provisions } 338 11 8	268 11 4½	223 4 7½	The average expense of the Hospital for food, nurse-tender, wine, &c. - - - £.100 0 0 Average expense of Dispensary for } Salaries and Medicine - - } 150 0 0
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																				
1831 - £.150 18 0	£.148 19 10																																				
1832 - 139 1 0	139 1 0																																				
1833 - 138 15 0	150 9 6																																				
Receipt.																																					
1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Balance - £.134 10 3	53 7 4	44 15 2½																																			
Subscriptions 119 2 11	119 19 0	126 2 3																																			
Presentment 238 5 10	239 19 6	239 19 6																																			
Expenditure.																																					
1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Salaries - £.100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0																																			
Medicine and Provisions } 338 11 8	268 11 4½	223 4 7½																																			
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Salary - - - £.51 0 0</td><td>51 0 0</td><td>51 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine, Wine, &c. 49 19 6</td><td>43 17 6</td><td>47 19 6</td></tr><tr><td>Diet, Clothes, &c. 48 0 4</td><td>44 3 6</td><td>51 10 0</td></tr></table>	1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary - - - £.51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	Medicine, Wine, &c. 49 19 6	43 17 6	47 19 6	Diet, Clothes, &c. 48 0 4	44 3 6	51 10 0	By public subscription and presentment from the county Wexford.	The dispensary is supported by subscriptions, and a grand jury grant of equal amount. The fever hospital by a grand jury grant, without subscriptions.																							
1831.	1832.	1833.																																			
Salary - - - £.51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0																																			
Medicine, Wine, &c. 49 19 6	43 17 6	47 19 6																																			
Diet, Clothes, &c. 48 0 4	44 3 6	51 10 0																																			
By voluntary subscription, of landlords, clergymen of all persuasions and other individuals; and also by presentment.	In consequence of an hospital being attached to this dispensary, we cannot suggest any better appropriation of the funds.	The funds cannot be more usefully devoted than at present, as far as they go, but if we had fewer dispensaries, and the funds enlarged to those within proper distances, and that the convalescent were allowed better food, the general run of diseases would be much curtailed.																																			
The salaries are generally too high; a very clever man cannot afford to give up private practice; and if the district is large, public and private practice interfere very much. A less efficient surgeon would generally be more useful, and devote more of his time at a smaller salary. The dispensary and fever hospital have this year been suspended in consequence of a difference amongst the subscribers; but they will again be resumed. I have made out the returns myself, as well as I could.																																					

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

New Ross Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Newtown Barry Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Oulart Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>John Young, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Richard Read, Esq., M. D.</i>
New Ross Houghton Fever Hospital and Dispensary, together with a local infirmary for the relief of non-contagious, medical and surgical cases; dispensary established in 1794, and connected with the above in 1809.	The Newtown Barry Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	The Oulart Fever Hospital and Dispensary, established in January 1827.
St. Mary's, and part of Ballyane, all in same county.	Two parishes in the county of Wexford, and part of two in the county of Carlow.	Nine parishes, viz. Kilnemannagh, Killencooley, Mielna, Ballyvaldon, Kilmuckridge, Kilcormuck, Ballyhuskard, the Union of Castle Ellis and Monamolin, all in the barony of Ballaghkeen and county of Wexford.
Lying-in Hospital of Ross, and Dispensary of Whitechurch, in same county; Dispensary of Innistogue and of Graig, in county of Kilkenny.	Six dispensaries and one fever hospital; namely, Myshall, Tullow, Carnew, Ferns, Castleborough and Clonegal.	Killena, Camolin, Ferns, Enniscorthy and Castlebridge; the nearest is Killena, which is seven Irish miles distant.
No. None.	There is no dispensary or hospital within my district.	There is no other hospital or infirmary in the barony of Ballaghkeen.
No.	I attend but one dispensary and fever hospital.	It is my duty to attend at the dispensary on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week, from eleven until two o'clock, and at the Fever Hospital daily, or oftener if necessary; and also to attend such of the poor at their own houses as are unable to attend at the dispensary, upon a written request signed by two governors.
Yes.	Yes.	
A register is kept of extern and intern patients who apply for relief; the result has materially tended to the advantage of the sick poor, both in the prevention and removal of disease.	There is no registry kept of patients visited at their own houses.	There is a register kept of all applications to the dispensary; as to the result of these applications, I cannot give a correct answer, the patients, who generally labour under chronic diseases, attending very irregularly.
Intern patients, 872; extern patients, 10,500; cholera patients, not included in the foregoing, 506. Fevers, cholera, influenza, chronic, medical and surgical cases.	I cannot answer this question.	The number of persons attended to for the last three years were 4,192. The nature of their diseases were those of the chest, rheumatism, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. &c.
It may occur, but not intentionally, the object being solely to relieve the sick poor.	Such may receive medical and surgical advice, but not medicine.	Frequently. The governors, either from ignorance of the applicants' circumstances, or some other cause, recommend persons who are able to procure medicines and advice.
Medicines are supplied to all the establishments from a compounding department upon the premises, supported by the funds of the establishments. The medicines are procured from a wholesale druggist in Dublin.	They are provided by the funds of the dispensary from Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, Bride-street, Dublin.	By the Governors and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

RECEIPT.						EXPENDITURE.						I cannot answer this question, having the charge of the dispensary but for the last six months.	Receipt.			Expenditure.					
Hospital.		1831.		1832.		1833.		Hospital.		1831.			1832.		1833.		1831.	1832.	1833.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Presentments -	-	220	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	Subsistence -	-	210	3	10	252	18	1½	195	11	9
Subscriptions -	-	2	12	3	5	19	1	1	1	0	Nurse-tenders, medicine, &c. -	-	148	17	4	165	11	10	126	16	7
From Representatives late Henry Houghton	250	10	3	248	9	3	266	18	5		Physician, coals, candles, &c.	-	112	5	9½	170	1	2½	179	2	3
Interest on Bridge debentures -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0		Furniture, ground rents, &c.	-	101	17	8½	45	17	1	18	9	9
Mrs. Paul's legacy -	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.		573	5	0	644	8	3	520	0	4	
Dispensary.	£.	478	7	6	454	8	4	477	19	5	Dispensary.										
Presentments -	-	82	19	10	84	11	11	88	0	6	Salary to Apothecary -	-	58	10	0	52	10	0	54	10	0
Subscriptions -	-	84	11	11	88	0	6	87	11	4	Medicine, lard, vinegar & linen	-	77	10	2	74	17	10	41	9	11
	£.	167	11	9	172	12	5	175	11	10	Cowpock and postages -	-	7	3	0	10	7	7	34	12	8
											Proportion of rent, wine, &c. -	-	18	8	0	11	3	0	-	-	-
										£.		161	11	2	148	18	5	130	12	7	

GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						
	1831.	1832.	1833.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary -	81	3	0	83	0	0
Medicine -	48	4	6½	42	3	7
Provisions, &c. -	61	2	7½	49	1	7½
Repairs -	65	4	5	23	6	2

By endowments from the Ballyane family, by presentments from the county Wexford grand jury; also by legacies, voluntary subscriptions and donations.	By subscription, and presentment from the county Wexford only.	By private subscriptions, and by presentments from the grand jury of the county of Wexford.
We cannot.	I am of opinion that the funds of this dispensary are disposed of with most advantage to the poor.	

LEINSTER—WEXFORD—WICKLOW.

Wexford Fever Hospital.	Arklow Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Bray Fever Hospital, Cholera Hospital, and Dispensary.																																							
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>D. Wright, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>N. Heffernan, Esq., M. D.</i>																																							
County of Wexford Fever Hospital, established in 1815, for the reception of patients ill of fever, and placed under the provisions of the 58th Geo. 3, in 1818.	Arklow Fever Hospital for fevers, established in 1818. Arklow Dispensary, established in 1807, for affording advice, medicine and surgical aid; also nourishment to the sick poor.	Bray Fever Hospital, established in 1818; Bray Cholera Hospital, established in 1832; Bray Dispensary, for relief of sick poor of the parish, established in 1812.																																							
All the parishes of the county of Wexford have the privilege of sending patients.	Two, and part of two more, all in the same county.	Three, in counties of Wicklow and Dublin.																																							
The following dispensaries are within 10 miles; viz. Broadway, Bridgetown, Taghmon and Castlebridge.	Rathdrum, Gorey, and Aughrim Dispensaries; Gorey Fever Hospital.	Rathdown, Killiney, Enniskerry, Delgany, Newtown Mount Kennedy.																																							
There are several attached to fever hospitals, and there is one in connexion with the Wexford Infirmary, but there is not one attached to this institution.	No.	Not any.																																							
There are four physicians attending, in monthly rotation, at 25 guineas per annum each. When the number of patients exceeds 30, two of these medical gentlemen attend together.	One dispensary and one fever hospital; residence, a few minutes walk from both; salary, 73 <i>l.</i> a year for dispensary; 32 <i>l.</i> for fever hospital. Three days a week at dispensary; daily at fever hospital.	I attend the Bray Fever Hospital, the Bray Cholera Hospital, and the Dispensary at Bray, not distant one-eighth of a mile, and receive for the entire, 130 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																							
Yes.	Yes.	I do.																																							
All who apply are admitted, and a registry is kept.	Yes.	There is.																																							
1831 - - - - - 251 1832 - - - - - 181 1833 - - - - - 172 The diseases come under the general class of fevers.	16,262 pulmonary and bowel complaints, all kinds of inflammatory diseases, agues, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, scrofula, all diseases of women and children, wounds, fractures, &c. &c.	6,437; all diseases incident to this country.																																							
None but paupers present themselves for admission.	Many such get gratuitous advice, but as much care is taken as possible to guard against imposition.	Never.																																							
By Dublin druggists, Messrs. Boileau & George.	The medicines are procured from a wholesale druggist, ordered and paid for by the treasurer of the institution.	By Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin.																																							
<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 (Presentment)</td><td>£.500 0 0</td><td>624 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - - - -</td><td>500 0 0</td><td>662 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 - - - - -</td><td>500 0 0</td><td>539 0 0</td></tr> </table> The balance is paid by donations and annual subscriptions.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 (Presentment)	£.500 0 0	624 0 0	1832 - - - - -	500 0 0	662 0 0	1833 - - - - -	500 0 0	539 0 0	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Subscription. Presentment.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1830</td><td>£.91 10 3</td><td>92 6 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>92 15 2</td><td>92 6 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>86 8 3</td><td>86 8 3</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Medicine, rent, nourishment, physician's and house-keeper's salaries, &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.		Subscription. Presentment.		1830	£.91 10 3	92 6 1	1831	92 15 2	92 6 1	1832	86 8 3	86 8 3	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831</td><td>£.287 17 2</td><td>£.231 18 9</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832</td><td>276 19 2</td><td>336 4 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833</td><td>258 14 1½</td><td>227 17 6</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Medicine, diet of patients, and doctor's salary.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£.287 17 2	£.231 18 9	1832	276 19 2	336 4 0	1833	258 14 1½	227 17 6
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																							
1831 (Presentment)	£.500 0 0	624 0 0																																							
1832 - - - - -	500 0 0	662 0 0																																							
1833 - - - - -	500 0 0	539 0 0																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																							
	Subscription. Presentment.																																								
1830	£.91 10 3	92 6 1																																							
1831	92 15 2	92 6 1																																							
1832	86 8 3	86 8 3																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																							
1831	£.287 17 2	£.231 18 9																																							
1832	276 19 2	336 4 0																																							
1833	258 14 1½	227 17 6																																							
By subscriptions, and presentments from county Wexford alone.	By subscriptions, and presentment from one county only.	By private subscription, and by presentment from county of Wicklow.																																							
We conceive, if the funds were increased, that a house which is now attached to the fever hospital, and which contains two wards, might be advantageously used for the reception of patients labouring under other diseases than that of fever.	No; I think the funds are as well applied as they can be.	The funds of the establishments under my charge are disbursed with the most rigid economy, and are laid out in the most judicious manner.																																							

LEINSTER—WICKLOW.

Enniskerry Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Newtown Mount Kennedy Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Stratford-on-Slaney Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>John Gason, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>James Mitchell, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>N.W. Heath, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Enniskerry Dispensary, established 1814; and Enniskerry Hospital, established 1817.	The fever hospital and dispensaries for the parishes of Newcastle and Delgany. The dispensaries were established in the year 1811, one in Newtown Mount Kennedy, the other in the village of Delgany. The fever hospital was established in Newtown Mount Kennedy in the latter part of the same year. There is also a cholera hospital in each parish.	Stratford-on-Slaney Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the latter was established many years since by private subscription, having two apartments for fever patients. When the grand jury was enabled to present 500 <i>l.</i> Irish for fever hospitals, it was divided among house with eight apartments has since been built, which has power, they established a second infirmary in Baltinglass.
the three then existing at Stratford, Newtown Mount Kennedy and Arklow; a good held 40 patients at once; as soon as the governors of the county infirmary got the		
The parish of Powerscourt alone.	Two parishes, Newcastle and Delgany; both in the county Wicklow.	Six in the county of Wicklow, and a small portion of Kildare.
A dispensary and fever hospital at Bray; a dispensary and fever hospital at Newtown Mount Kennedy, and a dispensary at Dundrum.	The County Infirmary in the town of Wicklow, distant seven miles from Newtown Mount Kennedy; the Fever Hospital and Dispensary at Bray, distant seven miles; and the Fever Hospital and Dispensary at Powerscourt, distant seven or eight miles.	There are three dispensaries in the barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, besides these attached to the infirmary and fever hospital; viz: at Blessington, Dunlavin and Kiltegan; there are also dispensaries at Baletore, Castledermot and Hacketstown.
There is no other medical establishment for the relief of the poor, within my district.	There is not a dispensary, hospital or infirmary within my district, excepting those stated above.	There is a dispensary attached to the infirmary, where the poor get advice and medicine, and all sudden accidents are admitted to the infirmary without any recommendation from a governor.
I only attend the Enniskerry Dispensary and Fever Hospital.	I attend two dispensaries and one fever hospital; the dispensary for Newcastle parish, and the fever hospital, are in Delgany, about two miles and a half distant; these dispensaries and the fever hospital form but one institution, and are supported by the same fund. The salary is 110 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> (120 <i>l.</i> Irish), for attending the dispensaries. I do not receive any salary for attending the fever hospital. I attend one day in the week at each dispensary, and further, make it a rule to see and prescribe for the poor on all days, and at whatever hour they apply, at my own house.	Surgeon Heath attends the second county infirmary in Baltinglass, and the Stratford Fever Hospital, with the dispensaries attached to each; the distance from one to the other is four British miles, and he resides between them. The salary of the infirmary is 100 <i>l.</i> Irish, out of which is paid 20 <i>l.</i> a year rent for the infirmary and house attached thereto, which is occupied by his mother, who receives 10 <i>l.</i> and Dispensary, £. 55. 7. 8.; Total Salary, £. 129. 4. 7.
I consider it my duty, in all cases, to give my personal attendance at the residence of the patients, when they are by inability or sickness prevented from attending at the dispensary.	I consider it my duty in all such cases.	Yes, and to visit when a recommendation or a ticket, according to rule, is sent from a governor; the rules of the dispensary require two days' attendance at Baltinglass and two at Stratford, in the week; but advice and medicine are given daily to The infirmary and fever hospital are visited daily.
A registry is kept of all patients admitted into the hospital, and relieved at the dispensary, with the result.	The only registers kept are those of the fever hospital, and a list of the numbers who attend as externs at the dispensaries. A register of those visited at their own houses has not been kept; the number being too great, and the time of the physician too much occupied by them, to admit of this being done with accuracy.	There is a register kept of all cases admitted to the infirmary and fever hospital, and the numbers of extern patients who receive advice and medicine there.
	The yearly accounts of this institution are always made up to the commencement of July, for presentation at the summer assizes.	1831 - - - - 1,240 1832 - - - - 1,025 1833 - - - - 1,388 A great number of these cases were different modifications of dyspepsia, and diseases of the chylopoietic viscera; the remainder were the common affections that afflict our species, with accidents, ulcers, &c.
	Admitted into Hospital: 220 Relieved at Dispensary: 19,282 Visited at their Houses: 20 per day.	The diseases treated are internal inflammations, fevers of different classes; epidemics, as measles, scarlatina, influenza, &c., and all other diseases which render the patient unable to attend at the dispensary. Among these may be mentioned cases of cholera, severe surgical cases and accidents, and cases of midwifery requiring the assistance of an accoucheur.
Seldom, and then only when genuine medicine cannot be procured in time from the neighbouring apothecary.	Not often; every proper precaution being taken to prevent it.	Not often; the district is poor; the village of Stratford miserably so; Baltinglass little better.
By the committee, from a druggist in Dublin, upon the order of the physician.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & Co., druggists, and are paid for by the treasurer.	By an apothecary in Baltinglass, Mr. Johnson.
Hospital.	Receipt.	Receipt.
1830 - £. 150 0 0	1830. 1831. 1832.	1830 - - £. 173 5 11
1831 - 154 12 10	£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.	1831 - - - 173 6 4
1832 - 154 12 10	Balance - - - 35 18 4½	1832 - - - 156 19 10
	Subscriptions - - - 107 19 -	
	Presentments - - - 246 1 11	
	£. 389 19 3½	
Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Expenditure.
1830 - £. 81 17 9	1830. 1831. 1832.	£. 148 18 0
1831 - 113 9 7½	£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.	1831 - - - 129 18 2
1832 - 112 13 11½	Salaries - - - 127 10 2½	1832 - - - 136 16 7
	Medicine - - - 94 14 10	
	Diet, Wine, &c. - - - 65 16 7	
	Fuel - - - 20 0 0	
	Sundries - - - 16 12 1	
	£. 324 13 8½	
Dispensary.	Expenditure.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
1830 - £. 186 0 7	1830. 1831. 1832.	1830 - - £. 71 3 0½
1831 - 174 0 0	£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.	1831 - - - 71 3 0½
1832 - 168 0 0	Salaries - - - 71 3 0½	1832 - - - 71 3 0½
	Medicine - - - 25 0 0	
	Provisions - - - 43 13 3	
	Furniture - - - 6 4 0	
	Sundries - - - 2 17 9	
	£. 272 9 5½	
The dispensary and hospital are supported by private subscriptions, and by a grant for each, by presentment from the county.	Partly by private subscription, and partly by presentments from the county Wicklow only.	By subscriptions and presentments got from the grand jury of Wicklow only.
I cannot at present suggest any more effective method for the distribution of the funds by which the medical establishment under my charge is supported.	I cannot suggest any beneficial alteration in the distribution of these funds at their present amount; were they increased, it would be desirable to add a surgical ward to our hospital, the distance to the county infirmary being in general too great for the conveyance of fractures, and other severe accidents requiring surgical treatment.	I believe the funds are expended in the most judicious manner. The surgeon is but inadequately remunerated for all his exertions; but it is hoped that the Legislature, in its wisdom, will see the propriety of allowing an independence to medical officers engaged in attending the poor, so as to enable them to devote their time entirely and solely to that duty.

* In the account for three years ending 1st July 1833, it is to be observed, that the sums set down are those actually received and disbursed within that period, as copied from the statements annually submitted to the grand jury. A portion of the disbursements were sums paid on account, in discharge of arrears due from the years 1827 and 1828, during which an epidemic fever prevailed extensively, and 659 patients were received into the hospital; the institution thus became heavily burthened, being obliged to extend its aid to the adjoining parishes of Wicklow and Derrilossory, neither of them having a fever hospital or visiting dispensary; these arrears are now entirely discharged, and the institution free from debt.

MUNSTER—CITY OF CORK.—COUNTY OF CORK.

Cork Fever Hospital.	Bandon Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Buttevant Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>J. S. Beamish, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>William Belcher, Esq., M.D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.
The Cork Fever Hospital or House of Recovery; not more than one; established in November 1802.	The Bandon Fever Hospital and Dispensary was established in 1817. It has been a united establishment from the commencement.	The Buttevant Fever Hospital and Dispensary. The dispensary was permanently established in the year 1818, and the fever hospital in 1830.
The district properly comprises the City and Liberties of Cork; the grand jury presentments, by which the hospital is partly supported, being levied exclusively upon these; but not unfrequently patients are brought in from the county, strictly so called.	There are two, Ballymodan and Kilbrogan, both in the county, Cork.	Union of Buttevant, Emerick, Churchtown, Ballydriedun, and a part of the parishes of Kilbrin, Shandrum, Liscarrol and Kilbolane.
In the City there are the City of Cork Dispensary, where attendance is given daily, and the medical men are required to visit externally. Attached to the House of Industry is an hospital for diseases not infectious, such cases being sent to this hospital; a Lunatic Asylum; a Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary attached to each of the two gaols, the Convict Depot and the Foundling Hospital, besides the Military Hospitals. Within a distance of ten miles round are fifteen dispensaries; Cloghrae, Blarney, Whitechurch, Glenville, Watergrasshill, Lower Glanmine, Glanmine Road, Blackrock, Passage, Douglas, Carrigaline, Ballinadrassig, Ovens, Dunbollogue and Cove.	*Within 10 miles of Bandon there are a great number of dispensaries established; viz. Clonakilty, Timoleague, Inishannon, Dunderrow, Balinspittle, Ovens, Ballineen, and some others.	Doneraile Dispensary, situated 5 miles; Ballyclough, 7 miles; County Infirmary, 7 miles; and Charleville Dispensary, 9 miles from Buttevant.
At the North and South Infirmarys of this city advice is given and medicine dispensed on stated days of the week, the patients or their friends attending on these days, the medical men not being required to visit externally.	There is a dispensary, united with a fever hospital. The physician has a fixed salary of 90 <i>l.</i> per annum. An apothecary has 20 <i>l.</i> ; and a superintendent resident in the fever hospital, 20 <i>l.</i> per annum.	The only hospital (with the exception of this one) is the county infirmary. I do not know what salary the surgeon of the county infirmary receives.
	I attend only the Bandon Dispensary daily, from 10 A. M. to 12; and the Fever Hospital, which is connected therewith, at all hours when my presence is necessary.	The physician only attends to the Buttevant Dispensary and Fever Hospital; and although he resides on the spot, the governors conceive that the duties of this establishment take up so much of his time that he could not possibly attend to any other. The salary of the
	medical officer has fluctuated from 50 <i>l.</i> to over 100 <i>l.</i> a year; but the committee have heretofore allowed 100 <i>l.</i> when the funds permitted. The days of attendance are Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and at any time a case may require it.	The Fever Hospital attendance is daily, of course.
Yes, the physicians of this hospital giving daily personal attendance.	I do consider it a most indispensable duty.	I generally do give my personal attendance, except in slight cases, when I send my assistant.
Yes.	A most accurate register is kept.	There has always been a register kept, stating the date of admission, name, age, by whom recommended, residence, disease, treatment, and event, if that can be ascertained, of every case.
Admitted. Cured. Died. Remaining. 4,187 3,977 179 31	Number treated. Number of Fevers. 1830 - - 2,994 234 1831 - - 3,042 336 1832 - - 2,521 233	1830 - - - - 4,287 1831 - - - - 4,295 1832 - - - - 3,031 11,613
This applies to fever cases. During the last nine months 741 cholera patients have been received, of whom a proportion of more than one-third died; the cholera patients are isolated in a part of the hospital unconnected with the fever wards. This hospital has been the sole receptacle of cholera for this city and its vicinity, since 4th February 1832.	The next prevalent diseases (excepting cholera, last year) were pneumonic affections, rheumatisms, erysipelas, measles; and this year, small-pox and scarlatina.	It would be impossible, in so small a space, to give a general statement of the diseases treated during the above period.
Certainly not.	Very rarely in this establishment. The few that have occurred were recommended by the subscribers, under misapprehension as to their circumstances.	It has occurred, but very rarely, the subscribers in general being exceedingly particular in recommending objects only.
Wholesale, from a druggist.	They are supplied by the apothecary of the dispensary, at the lowest possible rate. He is a resident of this town, Mr. H. Belcher.	The medicines are purchased from the dispensary fund, and supplied by a respectable druggist in Cork, either on my requisition to the treasurer, or immediately on the druggist himself.
Receipt. Expenditure. 1831 - £. 1,066 13 0 £. 1,078 0 6 1832 - - 1,373 17 11 1,515 1 0 1833 - - 1,040 6 0 1,015 7 7	Receipt. Expenditure. 1830 - - £. 390 11 0 ½ £. 325 1 3 ½ 1831 - - 381 14 2 ½ 317 10 10 1832 - - 381 4 5 ½ 322 4 5 ½	Receipt. Expenditure. 1830 - - £. 295 10 8 ½ £. 297 0 8 ½ 1831 - - 66 9 0 66 9 0 1832 - - 51 4 0 42 0 6
		Dispensary. Receipt. Expenditure. 1830 - £. 144 2 0 £. 150 11 0 1831 - - 182 4 0 186 8 1 1832 - - 186 10 6 186 10 6
Partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by presentments obtained solely from the city grand jury.	It is supported by voluntary contributions in part, and by grand jury presentment, obtained from the grand jury of the county of Cork.	By private subscriptions, donations, and presentments. The latter are obtained from the county of Cork only.
No.	The establishment under my charge is well supported, and very efficient indeed for the relief of the poor. The committee are at this moment rendering it more so by building a wing to the hospital, which will contain two extensive wards for accidents and surgical cases, and they expect additional support from the grand jury of the county to assist them in completing this highly desirable addition.	I could not suggest any alteration in the funds as heretofore, from their scantiness; however, if the funds of dispensaries in general were made sufficient, I would humbly propose that a few beds should be attached to every dispensary, for the admission of all cases, contagious or otherwise, when they had no means of support in their own houses; and in certain cases, for example, the father of a large family labouring under a chronic disease, where his advice at home might be of much use and comfort to his family, should be supported in his own house during his illness, under the superintendence of the dispensary physician.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Cove Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Fermoy Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Kinsale Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																										
Edward Millett, Esq.	Charles Murphy, Esq., M.D. Thomas F. Downing, Esq., M.D.	Committee and Medical Attendants.																																										
Cove Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the latter established in 1809; the former built, and both united, in July 1828.	Fermoy Dispensary and Fever Hospital, established about the year 1810 or 1811. There are surgical wards attached to the institution for operations, admission of accidents, and all surgical cases.	Kinsale Dispensary and Kinsale Fever Hospital; two institutions; the dispensary established 1812, and the hospital 1816.																																										
One parish, comprising town and island of Cove. Population nearly 11,000.	The parishes of Fermoy, Litter and Clandilane.	The entire of St. Multose, the entire of Tissassin, the greater part of Ringcurran, a great part of Clontead, parts of Kilraun, otherwise Killonney, also parts of Ringrone, Ballymartle and Dunderrow, all in the county of Cork.																																										
Hospitals and dispensaries of the city of Cork; Glanmire; Cloyne; Middleton; Ahadagh; Passage and Carrigaline.	Six dispensaries, but no infirmary or fever hospital, except at Mitchelstown.	Kinnalea, Ballinaboy, Innishannon, and the union of Ballinspittle and Kilbrittain.																																										
None but the above. Salary, 100 <i>l.</i> per annum, divided between three medical attendants. No other emolument whatever.	There is not.	The dispensary and fever hospital are held in the same building, but without a communication																																										
No other than those stated in first query. The attendance is daily.	We do not.	Kinsale Fever Hospital and Dispensary alone, which are daily attended.																																										
Most certainly.	We do.	Most certainly.																																										
Registers have always been regularly kept, and the result submitted, in an annual report, to a general meeting of the subscribers, and to the county grand jury.	A register is kept of all applications and the result.	There is a register kept of all cases where application has been made, not as to the result with respect to the dispensary, it being found impracticable, from the number of physicians prescribing and the negligence of patients in reporting results.																																										
Admitted, 4,918. Cured and relieved, 4,810. Diseases, acute, chronic, surgical, midwifery, vaccination, fevers. The number of deaths was much increased by the cholera prevailing to a great extent in 1832; but typhus fever, since the establishment of the hospital, has become nearly extinct.	During the last three years 251 persons have been received into the fever hospital, and at least three times that number have been attended at their own houses; more than 20 per day relieved at the dispensary.	<table><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,360</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,306</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,419</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>7,084</td></tr></table>	1830	-	-	-	-	2,360	1831	-	-	-	-	2,306	1832	-	-	-	-	2,419						7,084																		
1830	-	-	-	-	2,360																																							
1831	-	-	-	-	2,306																																							
1832	-	-	-	-	2,419																																							
					7,084																																							
Such attempts have been made, but the committee and medical officers guard against this abuse as much as possible.	Never.	That is most particularly guarded against, and seldom ever occurs.																																										
By public contract with a druggist in Cork.	By a druggist.	From Leslie & Co., Dublin, by order of the medical attendants.																																										
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £.278 7 5½</td><td>£.278 7 5½</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 262 2 6</td><td>252 16 8</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - 241 14 2</td><td>234 7 7½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, medicine and contingencies.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	- £.278 7 5½	£.278 7 5½	1832	- - 262 2 6	252 16 8	1833	- - 241 14 2	234 7 7½	The amount of Receipt for three years - £.844 6 2 The expenditure is larger, say 854 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> , the difference being paid out of a balance in treasurer's hands, and comprised under the heads of Medicine, Medical Attendants, Nurses for Fever Hospital, Food, &c.	<table><tr><td colspan="6">DISPENSARY.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td></td><td>Expenditure.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£.93 14 7</td><td></td><td>£.93 8 3½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>93 14 0</td><td></td><td>100 3 2½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>100 19 10</td><td></td><td>84 8 5½</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Medicine, Provisions, Repairs, &c.	DISPENSARY.								Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830	-	£.93 14 7		£.93 8 3½		1831	-	93 14 0		100 3 2½		1832	-	100 19 10		84 8 5½	
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																										
1831	- £.278 7 5½	£.278 7 5½																																										
1832	- - 262 2 6	252 16 8																																										
1833	- - 241 14 2	234 7 7½																																										
DISPENSARY.																																												
		Receipt.		Expenditure.																																								
1830	-	£.93 14 7		£.93 8 3½																																								
1831	-	93 14 0		100 3 2½																																								
1832	-	100 19 10		84 8 5½																																								
By voluntary subscription, and presentment on the county.	By private subscriptions, donations, and by grand jury presentments.	By presentment, and voluntary contribution presented for in the county of Cork alone.																																										
None.	We cannot.	Certainly not. If a further small sum were placed in the hands of the committee, the benefits of the hospital could be extended, and some trifling relief afforded to convalescents.																																										

MUNSTER—CORK.

Mallow Fever Hospital.	Middleton Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Mitchelstown Fever Hospital & Dispensary.																																						
Medical Attendants.	J. Barry, Esq., M. D.	Eugene O'Neil, Esq., M. D.																																						
Fever Hospital; established in the year 1832.	The Middleton House of Recovery, or Fever Hospital, an infirmary and dispensary; the first for the reception of fever patients, the second for all surgical cases; and the last for the dispensation of medicine and advice to the poor. established eleven years ago, and built at the sole expense of the Earl of Kingston.	The Mitchelstown Dispensary and Fever Hospital are under my care; the object of the former is to give medical advice and medicine gratuitously to the sick poor of the town and neighbourhood, of the latter to receive all pauper fever patients, occasionally those labouring under dysentery, small-pox and measles, and of labourers attacked with cholera; we have also a ward for surgical cases; both were																																						
Parish of Mallow.	Six parishes; they are.	Eight parishes in my district, viz. five in the county Cork, two in the county Limerick, and one in the county Tipperary.																																						
Fever Hospital and Dispensary at Buttevant; dispensaries at the following places, viz. Ballyclough, Glauntane, Castletown-Roche and Doneraile.	There is a dispensary at Cloyne, one at Castlemartyr and at Glanmire, which are within ten miles.	Kildorrery, Kilworth, Glanworth, Fermoy, in the county Cork, Ballyporeen, in the county Tipperary, and Ballylander, in the county Limerick.																																						
Extern patients, upon application at the physician's house, receive advice and medicine from the funds of the County Infirmary, which is situated in the town of Mallow. attending the dispensary four days in the week. My assistant and compounder of medicine gets from the under nurse 14 s. per month. They have apartments more as matron and upper nurse; and	I believe there are a few beds attached to the dispensary at Cloyne and Castlemartyr, for the accommodation of fever patients only, which are within 10 miles, but I cannot say what salary the medical attendant gets.	There is no other dispensary, hospital or infirmary immediately in my district. The dispensary and fever hospital I attend are attached. My salary is 40 l. a year for attending the fever hospital and infirmary every day; 60 l. for the committee of management 20 l. a year; his wife 20 l. attached to the hospital gratis, and coals and candles.																																						
The Mallow Fever Hospital is attended by Drs. Linihan & Justice, for which they receive no remuneration; the latter attends the Glauntane Dispensary, four miles distant, three days in the week, and on the intermediate ones, if called on, for which he receives 100 l. per annum.	I attend but one, and for my daily attendance on the fever hospital, infirmary and dispensary, I get a salary of 80 l. a year, together with coals and candles; my residence is close to the hospital.	I attend no other but that of Mitchelstown Dispensary and Fever Hospital.																																						
We do in all cases of fever.	I do, to all patients recommended by subscribers.	I do when practicable.																																						
A registry of patients' names, date of admission into hospital and termination of disease is kept.	I keep an accurate register of all cases received into hospital, together with the result.	A regular register of the number of applicants, the mode of treatment and the termination of every individual case, is kept.																																						
<table><tr><th>Year.</th><th>Admitted.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Died.</th></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>214</td><td>205</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>1833*</td><td>52</td><td>44</td><td>3</td></tr></table> * For five months.	Year.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	1832	214	205	9	1833*	52	44	3	<table><tr><th>Admitted into Hospital.</th><th>Admitted into Infirmary.</th><th>Relieved at Dispensary.</th></tr><tr><td>482</td><td>64</td><td>55 daily.</td></tr></table> All these were extern patients, and classed under the heads of acute and chronic complaints. Among the former, fevers and inflammatory diseases: the latter, all local and subordinate cases.	Admitted into Hospital.	Admitted into Infirmary.	Relieved at Dispensary.	482	64	55 daily.	<table><tr><th></th><th>Extern.</th><th>Intern.</th><th>Died.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>6,618</td><td>90</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>9,312</td><td>43</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>8,767</td><td>45</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Cholera Cases 1832</td><td>43</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr></table>		Extern.	Intern.	Died.	1831	6,618	90	6	1832	9,312	43	1	1833	8,767	45	3	Cholera Cases 1832	43	20	20
Year.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.																																					
1832	214	205	9																																					
1833*	52	44	3																																					
Admitted into Hospital.	Admitted into Infirmary.	Relieved at Dispensary.																																						
482	64	55 daily.																																						
	Extern.	Intern.	Died.																																					
1831	6,618	90	6																																					
1832	9,312	43	1																																					
1833	8,767	45	3																																					
Cholera Cases 1832	43	20	20																																					
Never.	It very frequently occurs, and I cannot prevent it, as I am required to attend all who bring a ticket from a subscriber.	It never occurs.																																						
By the apothecaries of the town, a fortnight each in rotation.	The medicines are supplied by a druggist, and paid for out of the general fund.	The druggist is Mr. Harrington, of Cork. I furnish a list of the medicines required to the acting committee, and they forward it to the druggist. All our accounts are settled monthly, and the hospital daily inspected by a subscriber.																																						
<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>£. 132 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>151 6 3</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	1832	£. 132 0 0	1833	151 6 3	<table><tr><th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 270 11 6</td><td>£. 277 16 7</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>326 0 0</td><td>326 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>275 0 0</td><td>284 16 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 270 11 6	£. 277 16 7	1831	326 0 0	326 4 0	1832	275 0 0	284 16 0	Our receipts for the last three years were nearly the same; the subscriptions were from 110 l. to 120 l.; the county presentments came to the same amount, and our expenditure generally, including every thing, did not much exceed 240 l.; the bill of medicine yearly amounts to between 40 l. and 50 l.																				
	Receipt.																																							
1832	£. 132 0 0																																							
1833	151 6 3																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																						
1830	£. 270 11 6	£. 277 16 7																																						
1831	326 0 0	326 4 0																																						
1832	275 0 0	284 16 0																																						
By voluntary contributions, and grand jury grant.	By private subscription and grand jury grant, in this county only.	They are supported by voluntary subscription, and county presentments, solely off this county.																																						
By attaching a dispensary, which would give the sick poor the benefit of medical attendance at their own houses; for which there is no provision at present in this large and populous town.	Many are recommended to the advantages of the charity who are well able to pay for medicine and advice; I would, therefore, suggest that the clergy, or others equally disinterested, should have the power of recommending patients.	It does not appear to me that the funds at the present could be disposed of to more advantage for the benefit of the sick and suffering poor.																																						

MUNSTER—CORK—KERRY.

Newmarket Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Youghal Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Killarney Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																				
P. R. Fivy, Esq., Surgeon.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																					
Newmarket Dispensary and Fever Hospital, situated in the town of Newmarket, for the benefit of the sick poor of the neighbourhood, established in the year 1814.	The Youghal Charitable Infirmary. This is both an hospital and dispensary. Medicine is dispensed daily, and out-patients are daily visited at their own houses. There is also a fever hospital. Infirmary established February 1784; Fever Hospital established 2d August 1808.	Killarney Dispensary, with six wards for the reception of fever patients, and two small rooms for surgical cases, established in the year 1812.																				
The parishes of Clonfert, Kilmeen, and part of Coolavotha, all in the same county.	One, that of St. Mary's, Youghal.	Three parishes, all in the same county.																				
There are two dispensaries within 10 miles, namely, Kanturk and Freemount; at the same time, the Newmarket district extends a distance of 12 miles in an opposite direction.	The only dispensary within 10 miles is one at Killeagh, county Cork, five miles distant; one at Castlemartyr, county Cork, eight miles; and one at Clashmore, county Waterford, five miles.	There is no dispensary, infirmary or public hospital nearer than 16 miles, Irish measure.																				
There is no other dispensary or hospital within this district. The salary of the medical attendant to the Newmarket Dispensary and Fever Hospital is 80 £. per annum.	There is. The physicians and surgeon who attend to this establishment do so gratuitously. There is also an apothecary employed; his salary is 80 £. per annum; he is required to reside in the dispensary, rent-free, and has an allowance of coals and candles.	There is no dispensary, hospital or infirmary within the district, but the above-named.																				
I do not attend more than one dispensary, infirmary or hospital, which is situated at a distance of a quarter of a mile from my residence. Attendance, three days a week.	I attend the infirmary and fever hospital, institutions hitherto connected, and within a few yards of each other.	No.																				
It is expected I should attend the note of a subscriber, in all cases whenever medical or surgical aid is required.	I do; although my attendance is gratuitous.	We consider it our duty in all cases to give our personal attendance, whenever medical or surgical aid is required.																				
Books for the purpose of registry are kept at the hospital, where a correct report of those seeking medical aid is kept.	Yes.	A register is kept in the hospital of all cases admitted, as well as of all externs applying for relief.																				
I regret being unable to supply an account of the number of persons relieved within the last three years, as I have only been attached to the Newmarket Dispensary a period of 17 months; during that time 3,440 sick poor partook of the benefits of the charity.		The average number of patients annually afflicted with fever and other diseases, admitted into the hospital, amounts to between 250 and 300; the externs to between 4,000 and 5,000. The prevailing diseases are fever, for the most part typhus, affections of the lungs, stomach and bowels, &c.																				
The subscribers of this institution, generally speaking, are averse to recommend for medical attendance persons not properly considered paupers.	Regulations made by the committee have, we believe, prevented an abuse of it in this respect; yet it is possible they may have been evaded in some few instances.	Very rarely.																				
Medicines are ordered by the committee of the dispensary, and supplied by a druggist.	The medicines are supplied principally by a wholesale house, Messrs. P. & C. Leslie, Bride-street, Dublin, and any articles that are run out are supplied by Mr. Harrington, Cork.	The medicines are supplied and paid for out of the general fund, and compounded by the apothecary of the institution.																				
<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 144 16 6½</td><td>£. 141 3 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 168 1 6½</td><td>134 12 10½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 136 16 11</td><td>162 3 6</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 144 16 6½	£. 141 3 6	1832 - - 168 1 6½	134 12 10½	1833 - - 136 16 11	162 3 6	<table><tr><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - £. 224 7 2</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - 231 1 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - - 228 10 8</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Coals, Candles, Salary, Medicine, Calico, Paper, Straw, Bedding, Furniture, Repairs, &c.	Expenditure.	1831 - - - £. 224 7 2	1832 - - - 231 1 9½	1833 - - - 228 10 8	<table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 (Presentment) £. 219 15 7</td><td>466 9 10½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 — - 181 18 1</td><td>455 2 10½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 — - 179 18 2</td><td>513 16 10½</td></tr></table> The amount of subscriptions not given.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 (Presentment) £. 219 15 7	466 9 10½	1831 — - 181 18 1	455 2 10½	1832 — - 179 18 2	513 16 10½
Receipt.	Expenditure.																					
1831 - £. 144 16 6½	£. 141 3 6																					
1832 - - 168 1 6½	134 12 10½																					
1833 - - 136 16 11	162 3 6																					
Expenditure.																						
1831 - - - £. 224 7 2																						
1832 - - - 231 1 9½																						
1833 - - - 228 10 8																						
Receipt.	Expenditure.																					
1830 (Presentment) £. 219 15 7	466 9 10½																					
1831 — - 181 18 1	455 2 10½																					
1832 — - 179 18 2	513 16 10½																					
The dispensary and fever hospital are supported by voluntary contribution, aided by grand jury presentment obtained from the county Cork.	By private subscriptions, donations, and presentment by grand jury of the county.	By subscription and voluntary contribution, and presentments obtained from the grand jury of county Kerry only.																				
The committee of the Newmarket Dispensary are particularly desirous to obtain additional monies from the grand jury, by which they would be enabled to afford proper sustenance, &c. to the sick poor confined in the hospital; hitherto the amount granted was not deemed sufficient for that purpose, being little more than adequate to pay for medicines, &c.	We cannot.	I think the distribution of the present funds could not be rendered more efficient. The population is very great and principally of the lowest paupers, without any employment or support. To make the establishment more beneficial the funds should be greatly increased.																				

MUNSTER—KERRY—LIMERICK.

Tralee Fever Hospital.	Adare Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Limerick Fever and Lock Hospitals.																																																																																																																																							
Jeremiah Leyne, Esq., M.D.	Wm. Griffin, Esq., M.D.	John Grey, Esq., M.D.																																																																																																																																							
Fever Hospital; established in 1814.	The Adare Fever Hospital and Dispensary; established about two years and a half. It is under the care of a resident apothecary. I am consulting physician to the institution, and attend in all severe cases.	The Limerick Fever and Lock Hospitals, being an union under distinct houses, separated by a small field and garden.																																																																																																																																							
The admission into the hospital is not limited to the residents of particular parishes, patients being admitted from the county at large.	The district includes almost all the country around, within four miles of Adare.	There are four or five in the city and suburbs.																																																																																																																																							
One at Castleisland, one at Ardfert, and one at Milltown.	The Croom, Rathkeale, Ballingarry, Kilpeacon, Clarina, Askeaton and Limerick.	There are eleven within a circle of ten miles.																																																																																																																																							
One Dispensary in Tralee not attached to any hospital or infirmary. Attended gratuitously by the physicians of the town twice a week. The apothecary to it is paid 14 <i>l.</i> a year for compounding the medicines.	There is no dispensary nearer than four miles, and one only so near as five miles. There are none within my district.	There are none attached to an hospital or infirmary.																																																																																																																																							
No. The Fever Hospital is distant from my residence more than a quarter of a mile. I am paid 80 <i>l.</i> a year for attending it. I visit the hospital every day, and am frequently obliged to visit it twice or three times a day, according to the severity of the cases.	I attend three of the medical charities in Limerick, in connexion with other medical gentlemen. I am consulting physician to the Adare Dispensary only, for which I am paid 42 <i>l.</i> per annum. I attend regularly one day in each week, prescribe for all who apply, and visit those who are dangerously ill.	I am not at present attached to any other hospital. The salary I derive from this is 40 <i>l.</i> per annum, and am required to attend daily. I have a colleague at a like salary, who is also required to give daily attendance.																																																																																																																																							
I consider it my duty to attend personally every day.	I attend on all occasions when sent for by the medical resident. The latter is also paid 42 <i>l.</i> a year, and gets a house, attendance, &c. He dispenses medicines three times a week, and visits all patients who cannot attend the dispensary.	I do.																																																																																																																																							
A register is kept of the names of the patients, their residence, age, the date of their admission and the result.	There is a regular register kept. The applications are always attended to, in conformity with the regulations of the committee.	There is.																																																																																																																																							
During the period named, 920 patients have been treated in the hospital, all of whom laboured under fever. The number of fever patients was considerably lessened in 1832, during the prevalence of cholera.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Pa- tients.</td><td>Fever Cases.</td><td>Rheu- matism.</td><td>Dys- pepsia.</td><td>Affections of Lungs.</td><td>Dropsy.</td></tr><tr><td>1830*</td><td>1,089</td><td>60</td><td>22</td><td>82</td><td>71</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,807</td><td>60</td><td>32</td><td>106</td><td>200</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>2,264</td><td>77</td><td>40</td><td>150</td><td>260</td><td>5</td></tr></table> * Half year to July 1. During the last year and a half, 53 fever cases have been received into hospital, and 72 cholera cases.		Pa- tients.	Fever Cases.	Rheu- matism.	Dys- pepsia.	Affections of Lungs.	Dropsy.	1830*	1,089	60	22	82	71	3	1831	1,807	60	32	106	200	4	1832	2,264	77	40	150	260	5	<table><tr><td></td><td>Admitted.</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Remaining.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,207</td><td>1,133</td><td>66</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,218</td><td>1,170</td><td>57</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,041</td><td>1,009</td><td>45</td><td>52</td></tr></table>		Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	1831	1,207	1,133	66	77	1832	1,218	1,170	57	65	1833	1,041	1,009	45	52																																																																																							
	Pa- tients.	Fever Cases.	Rheu- matism.	Dys- pepsia.	Affections of Lungs.	Dropsy.																																																																																																																																			
1830*	1,089	60	22	82	71	3																																																																																																																																			
1831	1,807	60	32	106	200	4																																																																																																																																			
1832	2,264	77	40	150	260	5																																																																																																																																			
	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.																																																																																																																																					
1831	1,207	1,133	66	77																																																																																																																																					
1832	1,218	1,170	57	65																																																																																																																																					
1833	1,041	1,009	45	52																																																																																																																																					
All applicants in fever are admitted. The object of the hospital being not only to relieve the sick, but also to check the spreading of fever, by separating the sick from the healthy.	Very seldom. It is a regulation of the dispensary, that any man farming ten acres of ground or upwards cannot be considered entitled to relief; but may get medical advice at the dispensary gratis, on paying for the medicines.	No. We, however, admit apprentices to manufacturers or shopkeepers, upon paying 1 <i>l.</i> admission fees, which is applied to their support and for medicine while they remain.																																																																																																																																							
They are procured from a druggist in Cork; and an apothecary is paid 21 <i>l.</i> a year for compounding them.	They are supplied by Mr. Frazer, chemist and druggist, in Limerick, on my order.	They are supplied by Mr. Bennett Kelly, druggist, of Limerick.																																																																																																																																							
<table><tr><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>1830, (Presentment)</td><td>300</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - - -</td><td>500</td><td>0 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - - -</td><td>300</td><td>0 0</td></tr></table>	Receipt.			£.	s.	d.	1830, (Presentment)	300	0 0	1831 - - - - -	500	0 0	1832 - - - - -	300	0 0	No exact return can be given, as the treasurer is from home. The expenditure is kept within the income, which for this year, 1833, amounted to 214<i>l.</i> 16<i>s.</i>, including the presentment. <table><tr><td rowspan="2">Receipt.</td><td rowspan="2">{</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>£.</td><td>£.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Balance - - - - -</td><td>727 10 0</td><td>318 18 3</td><td>177 12 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Parliamentary grant - - - - -</td><td>132 15 11</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Presentment - - - - -</td><td>692 6 2</td><td>792 6 2</td><td>846 3 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Subscriptions - - - - -</td><td>84 0 0</td><td>84 0 0</td><td>78 4 6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Donations - - - - -</td><td>59 0 0</td><td>37 2 6</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Interest on bequests, &c. - - - - -</td><td>36 8 2</td><td>23 2 8</td><td>50 14 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Admission for patients - - - - -</td><td>10 1 0</td><td>17 0 0</td><td>13 1 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,742 1 3</td><td>1,361 11 5</td><td>1,165 14 8</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Expenditure.</td><td rowspan="2">{</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>£.</td><td>£.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Salaries - - - - -</td><td>346 2 0</td><td>348 4 0</td><td>348 4 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Medicines - - - - -</td><td>87 15 1</td><td>77 13 0</td><td>87 4 5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Provisions - - - - -</td><td>505 12 3</td><td>522 6 5</td><td>483 7 8</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Furniture - - - - -</td><td>59 10 11</td><td>59 11 1</td><td>50 6 8</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Building - - - - -</td><td>231 1 6</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Fuel, Soap, &c. - - - - -</td><td>193 1 2</td><td>175 13 5</td><td>214 8 2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,423 3 0</td><td>1,183 8 0</td><td>1,183 10 11</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>£.</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	{		1831.	1832.	1833.	£.	£.	£.			Balance - - - - -	727 10 0	318 18 3	177 12 0			Parliamentary grant - - - - -	132 15 11	89 1 10	-			Presentment - - - - -	692 6 2	792 6 2	846 3 1			Subscriptions - - - - -	84 0 0	84 0 0	78 4 6			Donations - - - - -	59 0 0	37 2 6	-			Interest on bequests, &c. - - - - -	36 8 2	23 2 8	50 14 1			Admission for patients - - - - -	10 1 0	17 0 0	13 1 0				1,742 1 3	1,361 11 5	1,165 14 8				£.			Expenditure.	{		1831.	1832.	1833.	£.	£.	£.			Salaries - - - - -	346 2 0	348 4 0	348 4 0			Medicines - - - - -	87 15 1	77 13 0	87 4 5			Provisions - - - - -	505 12 3	522 6 5	483 7 8			Furniture - - - - -	59 10 11	59 11 1	50 6 8			Building - - - - -	231 1 6	-	-			Fuel, Soap, &c. - - - - -	193 1 2	175 13 5	214 8 2				1,423 3 0	1,183 8 0	1,183 10 11				£.			By private subscriptions, a grant from Government under the Infirmary Act, and a share of money allocated by a rider on the Limerick Newtown Bill, to three institutions, this Hospital, the House of Industry and Gaol; and there is power vested in the grand juries of both county and city, to give aid.
Receipt.																																																																																																																																									
£.	s.	d.																																																																																																																																							
1830, (Presentment)	300	0 0																																																																																																																																							
1831 - - - - -	500	0 0																																																																																																																																							
1832 - - - - -	300	0 0																																																																																																																																							
Receipt.	{		1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																				
			£.	£.	£.																																																																																																																																				
		Balance - - - - -	727 10 0	318 18 3	177 12 0																																																																																																																																				
		Parliamentary grant - - - - -	132 15 11	89 1 10	-																																																																																																																																				
		Presentment - - - - -	692 6 2	792 6 2	846 3 1																																																																																																																																				
		Subscriptions - - - - -	84 0 0	84 0 0	78 4 6																																																																																																																																				
		Donations - - - - -	59 0 0	37 2 6	-																																																																																																																																				
		Interest on bequests, &c. - - - - -	36 8 2	23 2 8	50 14 1																																																																																																																																				
		Admission for patients - - - - -	10 1 0	17 0 0	13 1 0																																																																																																																																				
			1,742 1 3	1,361 11 5	1,165 14 8																																																																																																																																				
			£.																																																																																																																																						
Expenditure.	{		1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																				
			£.	£.	£.																																																																																																																																				
		Salaries - - - - -	346 2 0	348 4 0	348 4 0																																																																																																																																				
		Medicines - - - - -	87 15 1	77 13 0	87 4 5																																																																																																																																				
		Provisions - - - - -	505 12 3	522 6 5	483 7 8																																																																																																																																				
		Furniture - - - - -	59 10 11	59 11 1	50 6 8																																																																																																																																				
		Building - - - - -	231 1 6	-	-																																																																																																																																				
		Fuel, Soap, &c. - - - - -	193 1 2	175 13 5	214 8 2																																																																																																																																				
			1,423 3 0	1,183 8 0	1,183 10 11																																																																																																																																				
			£.																																																																																																																																						
By presentments granted by Kerry grand jury.	By presentments from one county only, and by subscriptions. The Earl of Dunraven, who built the hospital, dispensary and apothecary's house, at his sole expense, gives also a large subscription towards its support.	By private subscriptions, a grant from Government under the Infirmary Act, and a share of money allocated by a rider on the Limerick Newtown Bill, to three institutions, this Hospital, the House of Industry and Gaol; and there is power vested in the grand juries of both county and city, to give aid.																																																																																																																																							
I think that the funds for the support of the fever hospital cannot be better distributed than as they are at present managed, to the great benefit of the public, and advantage to the sick in hospital.	I cannot suggest any.	I cannot. Further, I do not think that there is at this moment an asylum for the poor in his Majesty's dominions where more benefits are conferred on them for a similar sum.																																																																																																																																							

MUNSTER—LIMERICK—TIPPERARY.

Newcastle Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Rathkeale Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Borris O'Kane Fever Hospital.																								
<i>John Pierce, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Charles Patterson, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>J. J. Stoney, Esq., Surgeon.</i>																								
Newcastle Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the object of the dispensary is to give the poor of the district, who are unable to pay, medicine and advice gratis; the hospital is for accommodating the same class when ill of fever.	The Rathkeale Fever Hospital, established A. D. 1831; and the Rathkeale Dispensary, re-established A. D. 1824; I am sole physician to the hospital, and joint physician, with Dr. Fitzgerald, to the dispensary.	Fever Hospital of Borris O'Kane, now building; intended also by the subscribers thereto to contain a few wards for accidents or for general diseases occurring in persons of extreme poverty.																								
Ten; all in the same county.	Five parishes; all in the county of Limerick.	The entire barony of Lower Ormond is the district of the fever hospital; it contains 19 parishes.																								
Rathkeale; eight miles nearer Limerick.	The Newcastle Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the Adare Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the Askeaton, Ballingarry and Shanagolden Dispensaries.	Shinrone Dispensary and Fever Hospital, Clogh-gordon Dispensary and Fever Hospital, (which are in King's County), Nenagh Fever Hospital and Dispensary, and Lorrach Dispensary, county Tipperary.																								
Yes; as mentioned above. The hospital is a large, new, commodious, well-ventilated and well-circumstanced building; our dispensary is under the same roof, but no communication between the dispensary apartments and fever wards.	The Rathkeale Fever Hospital and the Rathkeale Dispensary are connected; they are under the management of one committee, and subscribers to either have the privilege of recommending patients to both.	There is a dispensary attached to Borris O'Kane Fever Hospital, and one at Lorrach, without a fever hospital.																								
I do not; I reside convenient to the hospital; the salary for attending hospital and dispensary is 100 <i>l.</i> per annum; the hospital is attended daily, or three or four times a day, if necessary; the dispensary patients three days in the week.	I only attend the Rathkeale Hospital and Dispensary, both situated in the town of Rathkeale, where I reside; I attend the hospital twice a day, and such dispensary patients as are specially directed to my care. Dr. Fitzgerald attends the dispensary three days in each week. Patients are attended to at all times, when necessary.	Our salary is 65 <i>l.</i> a year to each.																								
Yes; I generally visit those requiring it in person, but sometimes I send the apothecary, and my visiting subsequently depends on his report.	In all cases we do give our personal attendance.																									
Yes.	A register is kept of the name, age, disease, &c. of all patients admitted to the hospital or dispensary; and also of their medical treatment.																									
1830 - - - - 2,300 1831 - - - - 2,275 1832 - - - - 1,418 The apparent decrease in 1832 is owing to the facility, on account of cholera, given to every one to get relief without tickets; every disease that appears is treated, and these are too general to enumerate.	340 patients have been received into the hospital, of whom only fourteen died. The number of dispensary patients relieved in the last three years is 5,600. The number of prescriptions for these patients is about 17,000.																									
Very seldom; our tickets mention, after the patient's name, "who is unable to pay for medicine or advice."	A great number participate, who could, at least, afford to pay an apothecary for his advice and medicine. The domestic servants of subscribers also participate.																									
By Boileau & George, Bride-street, Dublin, and by W. B. Kelly, Limerick, by a requisition from our apothecary, inspected and approved by me.	The medicines are purchased from a druggist in Limerick by the committee.																									
Receipt for last three years - £. 714 4 9 Expenditure, same period - - 730 3 6	HOSPITAL. <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 268 6 0</td><td>£. 256 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>266 0 6</td><td>158 19 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>330 0 0</td><td>Not yet ascertained.</td></tr> </table> DISPENSARY. <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 -</td><td>£. 126 19 0</td><td>£. 165 9 0½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 -</td><td>74 7 0</td><td>93 9 3½</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 -</td><td>71 0 0</td><td>Not yet ascertained.</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 268 6 0	£. 256 0 0	1832 -	266 0 6	158 19 1	1833 -	330 0 0	Not yet ascertained.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£. 126 19 0	£. 165 9 0½	1832 -	74 7 0	93 9 3½	1833 -	71 0 0	Not yet ascertained.	For the last year (1833) 143 <i>l.</i> ; is in course of expenditure on the building.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831 -	£. 268 6 0	£. 256 0 0																								
1832 -	266 0 6	158 19 1																								
1833 -	330 0 0	Not yet ascertained.																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																								
1831 -	£. 126 19 0	£. 165 9 0½																								
1832 -	74 7 0	93 9 3½																								
1833 -	71 0 0	Not yet ascertained.																								
By private subscription, and presentment from county Limerick solely.	Both dispensary and hospital by private subscriptions, and by county presentment. The presentment is always equal to the dispensary, and double the hospital subscriptions.	By voluntary subscriptions and presentment from county Tipperary only.																								
Yes; I consider it would be a great desideratum to apportion some of the funds to the support of patients labouring under other disease than fever; such cases, for example, as would be admissible into a county infirmary. Here we are such a distance from Limerick, where the County Infirmary is, that where a serious case occurs, we are obliged to get up a private subscription for the support of the patient during his illness, otherwise the accident, already serious, would be rendered doubly so, by a journey of 26 miles; and limbs that I have saved by doing so, if the additional injury of so long a journey was inflicted, would put it beyond the power of human skill to Limerick prior to the operation, the result must have been different.	I would suggest that the fever hospitals should be thrown open for the reception of all poor patients, no matter what the disease, requiring hospital treatment. The great expense of an hospital arises from its permanent establishment of physician, apothecary, nurses, &c. &c. The support of a double or treble number of patients would be attended with a very trifling increase in the expenditure. Thus the expenditure of the Rathkeale Hospital for the year 1832 made a gross sum of 159 <i>l.</i> , of which only 35 <i>l.</i> were for the support of 114 patients, including food, drink, wine, ale, washing, straw, &c.; so that 342 patients would only have made the expenditure 229 <i>l.</i>																									

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Cahir Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Clogheen Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																								
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																																										
Cahir Dispensary, established in the year 1813, and Fever Hospital in the year 1815; the former to provide medical attendance and medicines for the poor of a very extensive district; the latter for the reception of infectious fevers, where patients are provided with medical aid and subsistence.	The Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital and Dispensary, established in the year 1803. The object of the hospital is for the admission and treatment of such poor patients as labour under contagious fever; that of the dispensary is to afford advice and medicine to such other diseases as are not admissible into the hospital.	Clogheen Fever Hospital; established January 1819.																																								
Eighteen parishes, all in the same county.	Nineteen; they are situated in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford and Kilkenny.	Shamaghan, Tullahorton, Tubrid, Whitechurch, Ballybacon; all in county Tipperary.																																								
Cashel Infirmary, Clonmel Dispensary and Fever Hospital, Clogheen Dispensary and Fever Hospital, Newcastle Dispensary, and Poulnamucka Dispensary.	The Kilmaganny Fever Hospital and Dispensary, and the Whitechurch Dispensary, in the county Kilkenny; the Kilsheelan and Grange-mockler Dispensaries, in the county Tipperary; and the Kilmacthomas and Portland Dispensaries, in the county Waterford.	A dispensary and fever hospital at Cahir, nine miles distant; a dispensary at Ballyporeen, five miles distant.																																								
Cahir Dispensary and Fever Hospital, under the control of one committee. There are two medical attendants, a surgeon and an apothecary; the surgeon receiving 70 <i>l.</i> per annum for attending the dispensary; the apothecary receiving 30 <i>l.</i> for attending the former, and 20 <i>l.</i> the latter.	There is a dispensary attached to this hospital; I am paid 90 <i>l.</i> a year for attending the hospital and dispensary, and the apothecary 30 <i>l.</i> per year. There is no other hospital or infirmary within my district.	The dispensary and fever hospital here are connected; for attending both I receive 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per annum.																																								
I attend but the Cahir Dispensary and Fever Hospital, which I do daily; the former in the town, and the latter about three-quarters of a mile from town.	I attend the Carrick-on-Suir Hospital and Dispensary only; I am obliged to attend daily, and to visit such patients in the town, and for one mile round, who are not able to present themselves at the dispensary. They are in the same building, and within three minutes' walk of my residence.	No.																																								
All cases do not require my personal attendance, but I consider it my duty to visit every case, when requested by the applicant to do so; also very many more, if from the account given by the person who brings the recommendation (the person seeking aid), should labour under any acute disease requiring prompt assistance.	I always consider it my duty, and act on it.	Yes.																																								
A register is kept of all persons recommended to the dispensary and hospital, in very many instances with most beneficial effect.	A register is kept.	Yes.																																								
Recommended to the dispensary in the last three years, comprising all diseases incident to this climate, 4,921, and repetitions of them, 14,616; infectious fevers admitted into hospital, 234 cases; recoveries, 226; deaths, 8.	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="3">HOSPITAL.</th><th colspan="2">DISPENSARY.</th></tr><tr><th>Admitted.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Died.</th><th>Applications.</th><th>Visited at their Houses.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830 - 407</td><td>393</td><td>14</td><td>8,268</td><td>468</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 311</td><td>302</td><td>9</td><td>9,828</td><td>780</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 293</td><td>287</td><td>6</td><td>12,844</td><td>692</td></tr></tbody></table>	HOSPITAL.			DISPENSARY.		Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Applications.	Visited at their Houses.	1830 - 407	393	14	8,268	468	1831 - 311	302	9	9,828	780	1832 - 293	287	6	12,844	692	<table><tbody><tr><td>1831</td><td>202</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>192</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>40</td></tr></tbody></table> During the year 1832 and since the influenza prevailed very much; the spasmodic cholera commenced on the 26th of December 1832; since which time we have had 56 cases.	1831	202	1832	192	1833	40									
HOSPITAL.			DISPENSARY.																																							
Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Applications.	Visited at their Houses.																																						
1830 - 407	393	14	8,268	468																																						
1831 - 311	302	9	9,828	780																																						
1832 - 293	287	6	12,844	692																																						
1831	202																																									
1832	192																																									
1833	40																																									
It often occurs that persons receive benefit from the charity, who could not be considered objects of charity. This fraud is generally committed by persons obtaining recommendations in their own name,	Very often, by subscribers incautiously giving tickets.	It does.																																								
Medicines are directed from the druggist's, by the surgeon, and paid for by directions of the committee.	The apothecary returns to me a list of such medicines as may be wanting; this I report to the managing committee, and with their directions the medicines are got from Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin; they are paid for by the treasurer, on an order from the chairman of the committee.	The medicines are ordered by the committee of the dispensary, on my giving a list of those requisite, and are got from Thomas S. Grubb, druggist, Clonmel.																																								
<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">HOSPITAL.</th></tr><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830 - £. 207 9 0</td><td>£. 239 17 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 257 10 6</td><td>254 14 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 248 9 0</td><td>237 16 8½</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">DISPENSARY.</th></tr><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830 - £. 65 3 8</td><td>£. 95 2 4</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 83 1 0</td><td>88 4 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 84 0 0</td><td>105 4 4</td></tr></tbody></table>	HOSPITAL.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 207 9 0	£. 239 17 4	1831 - 257 10 6	254 14 6	1832 - 248 9 0	237 16 8½	DISPENSARY.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 65 3 8	£. 95 2 4	1831 - 83 1 0	88 4 4	1832 - 84 0 0	105 4 4	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Provisions - £. 361 15 4½</td><td>282 15 6</td><td>227 2 6</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries, Medicine, Repairs, &c. - 230 12 8</td><td>207 8 4</td><td>329 5 2</td></tr></tbody></table>	Expenditure.			1830.	1831.	1832.	Provisions - £. 361 15 4½	282 15 6	227 2 6	Salaries, Medicine, Repairs, &c. - 230 12 8	207 8 4	329 5 2	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th>1831</th><th>1832</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>- - - £. 219 12 0</td><td>- - - 205 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - - 205 10 0</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salary, Beds, Bedding, Furniture, Nurse-tenders, &c. &c.	Receipt.		1831	1832	- - - £. 219 12 0	- - - 205 1 0	1833 - - - 205 10 0	
HOSPITAL.																																										
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																									
1830 - £. 207 9 0	£. 239 17 4																																									
1831 - 257 10 6	254 14 6																																									
1832 - 248 9 0	237 16 8½																																									
DISPENSARY.																																										
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																									
1830 - £. 65 3 8	£. 95 2 4																																									
1831 - 83 1 0	88 4 4																																									
1832 - 84 0 0	105 4 4																																									
Expenditure.																																										
1830.	1831.	1832.																																								
Provisions - £. 361 15 4½	282 15 6	227 2 6																																								
Salaries, Medicine, Repairs, &c. - 230 12 8	207 8 4	329 5 2																																								
Receipt.																																										
1831	1832																																									
- - - £. 219 12 0	- - - 205 1 0																																									
1833 - - - 205 10 0																																										
By private subscriptions, and presentments from the county of Tipperary only.	By subscription and presentment; the presentments obtained from the county Tipperary only.	By subscription and presentment.																																								
It is my opinion that every town should have a place of reception for accidents, or poor persons labouring under acute diseases, requiring the prompt and constant attendance of the surgeon. Few dispensaries have funds to carry this plan into effect.	The Fever Hospital and Dispensary Acts prevent the managing committees from affording relief to any but infectious fevers and dispensary cases; and as this very populous and wretched town, with an extensive poor district, is at such a distance from the county infirmaries of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and there being no infirmary in the county Waterford, numerous bad medical and surgical cases occur in my district, which cannot be admitted into the fever hospital; considerable loss of life and misery are the consequences. I would therefore suggest that the law might be so altered as to permit the managing committee to appropriate a portion of the funds for such medical and surgical cases as would occur, and which cannot be done justice to in their own wretched cabins. This I would extend to every such hospital as this within ten miles of a county infirmary.	I think that if the funds afforded it, each fever hospital should have two wards, containing at least three beds each, for bad surgical cases. This being a mountainous neighbourhood, the poor are very liable to severe accidents; and the manufacture of flour in this town and neighbourhood being carried on very extensively, those engaged about the machinery are very liable to injuries.																																								

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

CloghJordan Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Clonmel Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Nenagh Fever Hospital.																																																															
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendants.																																																															
The CloghJordan Dispensary and CloghJordan Fever Hospital; separate establishments, superintended by the same medical attendant, Dr. Drought. The object of the Dispensary is to afford advice and medicine (gratis) to the poor of the surrounding district. The object of the Fever Hospital is to prevent the spreading of contagious disease. Dispensary established in 1813, Fever Hospital in 1829.	Clonmel Fever Hospital and Dispensary. The dispensary established about 1786 for dispensing medicine and medical advice gratuitously to the poor. Fever hospital, about 1808, for reception of fever cases. A surgery attached in 1829, for accidental cases requiring surgical aid.	Nenagh Fever Hospital; new building finished 21st January 1829.																																																															
Seven; viz. Modreeny, Ballingarry, Eglis, Ballymacky, Congar, Barna, Templeharry. The last is in the extremity of King's County; the others all in Tipperary. Modreeny, Templeharry and Ballingarry, are principally attended to.	Parts of five parishes, Clonmel, Kilgrant, Ruthwyan, Kiltegan and Abby. A populous suburb of Clonmel in the county of Waterford, and a mile in that county from Clonmel is included in this district.	Twenty-two parishes; all in Tipperary.																																																															
A dispensary and fever hospital at Shinrone, in Nenagh and Birr. A dispensary at Ballymacky, Tumavara, Moneyglass and two in Borris O'Kane.	Dispensaries at Kilshulim about five miles; Fethard, seven; Poulnamucka, six; Newcastle, eight; dispensary and fever hospital at Cahir, eight.	Nenagh, Silvermines, five Irish miles; Toomavara, five; Ballymacky, five; Borris O'Kane, eight; CloghJordan, seven. Also a Fever Hospital there.																																																															
The CloghJordan Dispensary and Fever Hospital are separate establishments, although for the most part supported by the same subscribers. The medical gentleman receives 80 <i>l.</i> per annum for attending both establishments; 5 <i>l.</i> is given for rent of dispensary. There is no other perquisite.	The dispensary and fever hospital, including the surgery, are attached to the same establishment. No separate allowance is given for district or specific duties to the medical gentleman. Doctor's salary, 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. No other allowance. Apothecary's salary, 60 <i>l.</i> per annum, with the use of apartments for his constant residence on the premises.	None.																																																															
I attend the dispensary and fever hospital of CloghJordan only. The first is attached to the house I reside in. The hospital a quarter of a mile distant. Salary, 80 <i>l.</i> Both institutions are attended daily.	The medical gentleman attend only this establishment. Daily attendance is required to the dispensary, fever hospital and surgery; also personal attendance at the patients' houses, and the doctor is subject to be called on at all hours.	Three medical gentlemen attend this hospital, and take the duty monthly in rotation. One attends a dispensary at Silvermines; (he can answer for himself.) The salary is 20 <i>l.</i> each, and attendance daily.																																																															
Certainly, in all cases and at all times.	It is considered the duty of the medical gentlemen in all cases to give personal attendance.	We do.																																																															
There is a regular register kept at the dispensary, of all the cases where applications for medical or surgical aid has been made on subscribers' tickets. A similar register for the fever hospital, stating the result of treatment, &c. Both are open to the public inspection of the subscribers.	A registry is kept of all cases of application for aid, and how these have been disposed of; but not of the results, except cases in fever hospital and surgery.	Yes.																																																															
6,073 patients have been relieved within the last three years, being an average of 2,024 for each year. Sixty-three bad cases of fever were treated in the hospital during the same period.	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Hospital.</th><th rowspan="2">Dispensary.</th></tr><tr><th>Admitted.</th><th>Discharged.</th><th>Died.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - 376</td><td>345</td><td>14</td><td>6,606</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 502</td><td>479</td><td>29</td><td>6,884</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 233</td><td>207</td><td>9</td><td>4,869</td></tr></table> Though a registry is kept of the patients to the dispensary, their complaints and prescriptions for their relief, the classification of diseases and results of medical practice are not particularized to enable this query to be answered. It is nearly impracticable to register them accurately.	Hospital.			Dispensary.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	1830 - 376	345	14	6,606	1831 - 502	479	29	6,884	1832 - 233	207	9	4,869	<table><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>158</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>155</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>275</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>588</td></tr></table>	1831 -	158	1832 -	155	1833 -	275		588																																				
Hospital.			Dispensary.																																																														
Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.																																																															
1830 - 376	345	14	6,606																																																														
1831 - 502	479	29	6,884																																																														
1832 - 233	207	9	4,869																																																														
1831 -	158																																																																
1832 -	155																																																																
1833 -	275																																																																
	588																																																																
Seldom, I believe.	Particular care is taken to prevent persons participating in the benefit of this charity, who are in circumstances not to require gratuitous assistance. Few cases are known to occur.	Never.																																																															
By Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, 88, Bride-street, Dublin, by direction of the superintendent, and per order of our treasurer, the Rev. William T. Homan. Yearly expense for medicine about, on an average, 37 <i>l.</i>	Medicines are purchased from the wholesale druggists at wholesale prices. The apothecary furnishes a list of medicine wanted, under direction of the doctor, which, being checked by one of the committee, is ordered.	The committee purchase for cash from an eminent Dublin druggist, and on arrival they are inspected by the medical officers.																																																															
<table><tr><th colspan="2">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>Hospital.</th><th>Dispensary.</th></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 54 1 6</td><td>£. 126 6 10</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 78 12 5</td><td>85 19 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 41 1 2</td><td>101 16 9</td></tr></table> The average cost of medicine, 38<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i>	EXPENDITURE.		Hospital.	Dispensary.	1830 - £. 54 1 6	£. 126 6 10	1831 - 78 12 5	85 19 8	1832 - 41 1 2	101 16 9	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th></tr><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance - £. 851 4 1</td><td>671 9 7½</td><td>355 5 4</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment - 197 17 0</td><td>188 2 6</td><td>319 8 6</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions, &c. 200 6 6</td><td>191 17 0</td><td>209 5 6</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines sold - 40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td><td>40 0 0</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Salaries £. 215 12 5</td><td>219 14 10½</td><td>213 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine 118 12 7</td><td>156 3 7½</td><td>150 13 5</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions, &c. } 274 6 2½</td><td>360 5 3½</td><td>239 15 9</td></tr></table>	Receipt.			1830.	1831.	1832.	Balance - £. 851 4 1	671 9 7½	355 5 4	Presentment - 197 17 0	188 2 6	319 8 6	Subscriptions, &c. 200 6 6	191 17 0	209 5 6	Medicines sold - 40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	1830.	1831.	1832.	Salaries £. 215 12 5	219 14 10½	213 2 0	Medicine 118 12 7	156 3 7½	150 13 5	Provisions, &c. } 274 6 2½	360 5 3½	239 15 9	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th rowspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>1831 - £. 333 7 6½</td><td>£. 257 15 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 420 3 9</td><td>329 13 11½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 537 0 9</td><td>695 1 11½</td></tr></table> Built a second house and offices this last year; which cost 373<i>l.</i> 6<i>s.</i> 7<i>d.</i> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, provisions, medicines, &c. <table><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>1831 -</td><td>1832 -</td></tr><tr><td>£. 60 2 -</td><td>60 2 -</td><td>60 2 -</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>1832 -</td><td>1833 -</td></tr><tr><td>£. 60 2 -</td><td>60 2 -</td><td>60 2 -</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.	1831.	1832.	1831 - £. 333 7 6½	£. 257 15 3	1832 - 420 3 9	329 13 11½	1833 - 537 0 9	695 1 11½	1830 -	1831 -	1832 -	£. 60 2 -	60 2 -	60 2 -	1831 -	1832 -	1833 -	£. 60 2 -	60 2 -	60 2 -
EXPENDITURE.																																																																	
Hospital.	Dispensary.																																																																
1830 - £. 54 1 6	£. 126 6 10																																																																
1831 - 78 12 5	85 19 8																																																																
1832 - 41 1 2	101 16 9																																																																
Receipt.																																																																	
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																															
Balance - £. 851 4 1	671 9 7½	355 5 4																																																															
Presentment - 197 17 0	188 2 6	319 8 6																																																															
Subscriptions, &c. 200 6 6	191 17 0	209 5 6																																																															
Medicines sold - 40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0																																																															
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																															
Salaries £. 215 12 5	219 14 10½	213 2 0																																																															
Medicine 118 12 7	156 3 7½	150 13 5																																																															
Provisions, &c. } 274 6 2½	360 5 3½	239 15 9																																																															
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																															
1831.	1832.																																																																
1831 - £. 333 7 6½	£. 257 15 3																																																																
1832 - 420 3 9	329 13 11½																																																																
1833 - 537 0 9	695 1 11½																																																																
1830 -	1831 -	1832 -																																																															
£. 60 2 -	60 2 -	60 2 -																																																															
1831 -	1832 -	1833 -																																																															
£. 60 2 -	60 2 -	60 2 -																																																															
Supported by voluntary subscriptions, and by presentments; the latter obtained at the Tipperary assizes (Clonmel) only.	By subscriptions, donations and presentments from county Tipperary. No presentment has been sought or obtained from any other county.	By voluntary subscriptions, and a presentment on the county of double the amount subscribed, together with occasional fines from petty sessions.																																																															
It would indeed be difficult, if not impossible, to suggest any alteration in the distribution of the present funds supporting these charitable institutions, by which they could be rendered more efficient for the real relief of the poor, conducted as they are on the principles of the best regulated economy, as well as by the most benevolent exertions to find out objects of distress, and promptly to relieve them. Cases of sickness are considered by the deacons as the strongest claims to relief.	The funds of this charity being well and judiciously applied, not any improvement appears to suggest itself. Were other funds obtained, beneficial effects might arise from a partial supply of food, clothing and fuel; but their distribution would probably lead to abuse, and be very difficult to manage.	We are not aware that any alteration for the better could be suggested.																																																															

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Roscrea Fever Hospital.	Templemore Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Tipperary Fever Hospital and Cappaghwhite Dispensary.																																																			
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Edward Kingsley, Esq., Surgeon.																																																				
I am the medical superintendent of the Roscrea Fever Hospital; it was opened May 1825, for the reception of the sick poor labouring under fever, which is its specific object.	The Templemore Fever Hospital and Dispensary united, established in the year 1820. The Dispensary has been established since 1815.	The Tipperary Fever Hospital, established 1827, for fever cases exclusively. The Cappaghwhite Dispensary, established A.D. 1824.																																																			
See Dispensary Report in answer to this question.	Four parishes in my district, all in the same county.	The district extends widely; none are refused advice who require it.																																																			
Answered.	There is a dispensary and fever hospital at Roscrea, a dispensary at Templetoohy, and one at Borris O'Leigh.	The Cashel or County Infirmary, ten miles distant; the Cashel Fever Hospital; the Dundrum Dispensary.																																																			
Answered.	There is no hospital or infirmary in my district, but there is a dispensary at Templetoohy, four miles, and one at Borris O'Leigh, five miles from my district. I believe the emoluments derived from each about 60 <i>l</i> .	The Tipperary Dispensary is attended and supported independent of the fever hospital; apothecary is paid 40 <i>l</i> . per annum; surgeons and physicians prescribe gratuitously.																																																			
I attend the Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	I attend but the Templemore Dispensary and Fever Hospital; I receive a salary of 90 <i>l</i> . Irish, for compounding medicine and attendance; I am required to attend three times a week the dispensary, and the fever Hospital every day.	The Cappaghwhite Dispensary, distant seven miles, is solely under my care; I attend twice a week, and the fever hospital, Tipperary, for three months; for the former I receive 35 <i>l</i> . yearly; for the latter, 25 <i>l</i> .																																																			
	I consider it my duty to attend personally to every case reported.	I do.																																																			
We keep a register, stating the number of patients admitted, by whom recommended, residence of patients, nature of fever and how disposed of.	There is a registry kept of all applications for aid, and the person requiring aid immediately put into hospital.	About 20 new cases are weekly recommended to the Cappaghwhite Dispensary with variable results; medicine ceasing to control disease unassisted by proper nurse-tending, or exerting pernicious effects from cold or unsuitable diet.																																																			
<table><tr><td>Admitted.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1830 - - - 115</td><td>Cured - - - 298</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - - 129</td><td>Died - - - 19</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - - 73</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>317</td><td>317</td></tr></table>	Admitted.		1830 - - - 115	Cured - - - 298	1831 - - - 129	Died - - - 19	1832 - - - 73		317	317	Number of patients admitted, 318. <table><tr><td>Cured - - - 276</td></tr><tr><td>Died - - - 19</td></tr><tr><td>Remaining on the books 23</td></tr></table>	Cured - - - 276	Died - - - 19	Remaining on the books 23	About 250 patients were admitted to the fever hospital, almost exclusively fever cases.																																						
Admitted.																																																					
1830 - - - 115	Cured - - - 298																																																				
1831 - - - 129	Died - - - 19																																																				
1832 - - - 73																																																					
317	317																																																				
Cured - - - 276																																																					
Died - - - 19																																																					
Remaining on the books 23																																																					
None apply for admission but those whose families are unable to keep them at home; there have been, however, a few exceptions of respectable persons being removed from hotels and private houses, but who paid all expenses incurred; good was also in this way done, by preventing the extension of infectious fever in the families a part of which they were.	I am convinced I am sometimes imposed on, but I use every exertion in my power to prevent it.	Very seldom.																																																			
The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Leslie, Bride-street, and are compounded by our own apothecary.	The committee order the medicines, which are got from Boileau & George, Bride-street, Dublin.	Supplied by the druggist, by order of the treasurer and surgeon, with the sanction of committee.																																																			
It is quite impossible to state with accuracy the <i>bonâ fide</i> expenditure of the fever hospital, in consequence of its funds being applied to supply the deficiency of the income of the dispensary, which is always quite inadequate to its support. <table><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 306 0 0</td><td>£. 280 2 11</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - 363 3 0</td><td>299 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 314 3 6</td><td>289 0 7</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Bread, milk, oatmeal, meat, wine, tea, sugar, physician's and apothecary's salaries, nurse-tenders' and servants' wages, turf, candles, soap, blankets, sheets, &c. &c.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 306 0 0	£. 280 2 11	1831 - - 363 3 0	299 6 0	1832 - - 314 3 6	289 0 7	<table><tr><td colspan="3">Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance - £. 20 8 0</td><td>32 1 4</td><td>172 10 11</td></tr><tr><td>Subscription 77 8 0</td><td>120 11 6</td><td>72 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment 120 14 0</td><td>208 6 6</td><td>114 6 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - - -</td><td>£. 196 13 3</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>188 8 5</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>231 0 10½</td></tr></table>	Receipt.			1830.	1831.	1832.	Balance - £. 20 8 0	32 1 4	172 10 11	Subscription 77 8 0	120 11 6	72 4 0	Presentment 120 14 0	208 6 6	114 6 0	Expenditure.		1830 - - -	£. 196 13 3	1831 - - -	188 8 5	1832 - - -	231 0 10½	<table><tr><td colspan="2">HOSPITAL.</td></tr><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 227 18 6</td><td>£. 222 3 10</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 438 2 6</td><td>254 16 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 287 14 0</td><td>320 5 6</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="2">DISPENSARY.</td></tr><tr><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 59 0 0</td><td>£. 58 8 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 48 0 0</td><td>70 0 7</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 35 15 0</td><td>61 6 7</td></tr></table>	HOSPITAL.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 227 18 6	£. 222 3 10	1831 - 438 2 6	254 16 7	1832 - 287 14 0	320 5 6	DISPENSARY.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 59 0 0	£. 58 8 7½	1831 - 48 0 0	70 0 7	1832 - 35 15 0	61 6 7
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1830 - £. 306 0 0	£. 280 2 11																																																				
1831 - - 363 3 0	299 6 0																																																				
1832 - - 314 3 6	289 0 7																																																				
Receipt.																																																					
1830.	1831.	1832.																																																			
Balance - £. 20 8 0	32 1 4	172 10 11																																																			
Subscription 77 8 0	120 11 6	72 4 0																																																			
Presentment 120 14 0	208 6 6	114 6 0																																																			
Expenditure.																																																					
1830 - - -	£. 196 13 3																																																				
1831 - - -	188 8 5																																																				
1832 - - -	231 0 10½																																																				
HOSPITAL.																																																					
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1830 - £. 227 18 6	£. 222 3 10																																																				
1831 - 438 2 6	254 16 7																																																				
1832 - 287 14 0	320 5 6																																																				
DISPENSARY.																																																					
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																				
1830 - £. 59 0 0	£. 58 8 7½																																																				
1831 - 48 0 0	70 0 7																																																				
1832 - 35 15 0	61 6 7																																																				
Supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and by a presentment paid by the county, amounting to double the sum received according to the 58 Geo. 3. c. 47. s. 7.	Supported by subscriptions, donations and presentments obtained from the same county.	By subscriptions and county presentment.																																																			
We hope, after some time, by strict economy, to be able to enclose the fever hospital with a wall; it must (till so desirable an object is effected) be considered incomplete, as the ingress of visitors, who do much mischief in a variety of ways, cannot now be prevented. We already have a balance in hand towards so necessary and indispensable a matter.	I know of no alteration in the funds to render the establishment more efficient; I would beg to premise, that if a few surgical wards were added to our fever hospital to receive a class of patients that require immediate surgical aid, it would be of infinite service, and which cannot be removed to the county hospital, being sixteen miles from my district; the funds are scarcely sufficient to support the establishment at present.	By uniting the funds of the Tipperary Fever Hospital and Dispensary, a general hospital might be supported for the reception of all severe medical and surgical cases, and all contagious diseases, presenting at the same time all the advantages of daily dispensary attendance. I should humbly suggest such a plan for more general adoption.																																																			

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.

Dungarvan Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Lismore Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Waterford Fever Hospital.																																																																																								
Arthur Quin, Esq., Surgeon.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																																																								
The Dungarvan Fever Hospital, for the reception of fever patients. The Dungarvan Dispensary, for the relief of the poor, for all other diseases, and for rendering medical and surgical aid; established in 1817.	Lismore Fever House and Dispensary, established in the year 1815.	The fever hospital in this city was founded in 1799, for the city and county of Waterford.																																																																																								
Five parishes, all in this county.	Part of one parish, including the town of Lismore.																																																																																									
There is but one dispensary, at Cappoquin, nine miles from this town.	Tallow Fever Hospital and Dispensary, Ballyduff Dispensary and Cappoquin Dispensary.	The Leper Hospital, the House of Industry, both in this city; the Dispensaries of Portlaw, Tramore, Kilmeaden and Dunmore, are within 10 miles of this city.																																																																																								
There are none but the one above mentioned.	No other dispensary, hospital or infirmary within our district.	There is a general dispensary in this city unconnected with any hospital or infirmary in our district. The apothecary alone receives a salary annually of 70 <i>l</i> .																																																																																								
I attend the fever hospital and dispensary, situated near this town; the former I visit every day, and when necessary several times a day. The dispensary I attend two days in the week, as appointed, but I generally attend every day. The hospital is near the town, and the dispensary in it. The salary I receive 59 <i>l</i> . for both, annually.	The medical officers of the Lismore Fever House and Dispensary do not attend any other. The medical officers attend every day at the fever house, and two days a week at the dispensary, and visit all patients at their own houses, when they are unable to come to the dispensary.																																																																																									
I do.	Yes.																																																																																									
A register is kept of all fever or dispensary cases.	Yes.	There is a register of cases kept at the fever hospital; a statement of the results is annually published.																																																																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>From last Year.</td><td>Admitted</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Remaining.</td></tr><tr><td>Hospital - { 1831</td><td>8</td><td>48</td><td>48</td><td>6</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>2</td><td>191</td><td>171</td><td>6</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>16</td><td>165</td><td>159</td><td>8</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Dispensary - { 1831</td><td>20</td><td>568</td><td>565</td><td>8</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>15</td><td>718</td><td>703</td><td>11</td><td>19</td></tr></table> In 1832, the dispensary was closed for want of funds; notwithstanding, I gave my gratuitous attendance on the poor regularly.		From last Year.	Admitted	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Hospital - { 1831	8	48	48	6	2	1832	2	191	171	6	16	1833	16	165	159	8	4	Dispensary - { 1831	20	568	565	8	15	1832	15	718	703	11	19	<table><tr><td></td><td>Hospital.</td><td>Dispensary.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - -</td><td>99</td><td>1,181</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - -</td><td>94</td><td>2,703</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - -</td><td>78</td><td>1,102</td></tr></table> The prevalent diseases are catarrhs, pulmonary, bowel and rheumatic complaints.		Hospital.	Dispensary.	1830 - -	99	1,181	1831 - -	94	2,703	1832 - -	78	1,102	<table><tr><td></td><td>Admitted.</td><td>Dismissed.</td><td>Died.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>223</td><td>196</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>275</td><td>243</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>222</td><td>198</td><td>12</td></tr></table> Total number of persons admitted, from the opening of the fever hospital in the year 1799 to the 1st of March 1833, 25,908. The only diseases treated in this hospital have been contagious fevers.		Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.	1830 -	223	196	18	1831 -	275	243	22	1832 -	222	198	12																								
	From last Year.	Admitted	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.																																																																																					
Hospital - { 1831	8	48	48	6	2																																																																																					
1832	2	191	171	6	16																																																																																					
1833	16	165	159	8	4																																																																																					
Dispensary - { 1831	20	568	565	8	15																																																																																					
1832	15	718	703	11	19																																																																																					
	Hospital.	Dispensary.																																																																																								
1830 - -	99	1,181																																																																																								
1831 - -	94	2,703																																																																																								
1832 - -	78	1,102																																																																																								
	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Died.																																																																																							
1830 -	223	196	18																																																																																							
1831 -	275	243	22																																																																																							
1832 -	222	198	12																																																																																							
It has occurred that such persons have applied for the benefit of the charity, but, when discovered, have been invariably refused.	This is guarded against; a rare case may occur.	It never occurs that persons participate in the benefits of the fever hospital, who are in circumstances not to require such gratuitous assistance.																																																																																								
I visit the patients, and prescribe for them, and the medicines supplied by an apothecary appointed by the committee of managers.	Supplied by Boileau & George, of Dublin, wholesale druggists, on application from the medical officer; small quantities have been purchased occasionally in Cork.	The medicines are purchased by the Committee.																																																																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>£.195 0 0</td><td>£.173 5 6</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>223 186 5 6</td><td>268 19 9</td></tr><tr><td>1833 -</td><td>160 13 0</td><td>168 19 8</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 -	£.195 0 0	£.173 5 6	1832 -	223 186 5 6	268 19 9	1833 -	160 13 0	168 19 8	<table><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>RECEIPT.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td><td>£. s. d.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions, &c. -</td><td>106 4 6</td><td>170 6 6</td><td>146 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentments - - -</td><td>105 3 6</td><td>162 14 6</td><td>142 3 6</td></tr><tr><td>EXPENDITURE.</td><td>211 8 0</td><td>333 1 0</td><td>288 19 6</td></tr><tr><td>Hospital:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Provisions - - - -</td><td>32 8 9</td><td>29 3 6</td><td>21 7 8</td></tr><tr><td>Attendants - - - -</td><td>34 8 6</td><td>39 11 7½</td><td>40 16 5½</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs - - - -</td><td>5 17 9</td><td>28 1 1</td><td>19 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Dispensary:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Physician - - - -</td><td>108 18 6</td><td>108 18 6</td><td>108 18 6</td></tr><tr><td>Apothecary - - - -</td><td>22 2 6</td><td>22 2 6</td><td>22 2 6</td></tr><tr><td>Female Attendant -</td><td>2 15 4</td><td>2 15 4</td><td>2 15 4</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - - -</td><td>65 19 2</td><td>30 1 9</td><td>10 0 10</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - - - -</td><td>2 6 6</td><td>-</td><td>2 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>202 2 0</td><td>163 18 1</td><td>145 19 2</td></tr></table>		1830.	1831.	1832.	RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Subscriptions, &c. -	106 4 6	170 6 6	146 16 0	Presentments - - -	105 3 6	162 14 6	142 3 6	EXPENDITURE.	211 8 0	333 1 0	288 19 6	Hospital:				Provisions - - - -	32 8 9	29 3 6	21 7 8	Attendants - - - -	34 8 6	39 11 7½	40 16 5½	Repairs - - - -	5 17 9	28 1 1	19 0 0	Dispensary:				Physician - - - -	108 18 6	108 18 6	108 18 6	Apothecary - - - -	22 2 6	22 2 6	22 2 6	Female Attendant -	2 15 4	2 15 4	2 15 4	Medicines - - - -	65 19 2	30 1 9	10 0 10	Sundries - - - -	2 6 6	-	2 2 0	£.	202 2 0	163 18 1	145 19 2	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 -</td><td>£.1,041 2 8</td><td>£.540 2 6</td></tr><tr><td>1831 -</td><td>743 14 10</td><td>585 18 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832 -</td><td>725 16 11</td><td>551 10 9</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 -	£.1,041 2 8	£.540 2 6	1831 -	743 14 10	585 18 0	1832 -	725 16 11	551 10 9
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																								
1831 -	£.195 0 0	£.173 5 6																																																																																								
1832 -	223 186 5 6	268 19 9																																																																																								
1833 -	160 13 0	168 19 8																																																																																								
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																							
RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																							
Subscriptions, &c. -	106 4 6	170 6 6	146 16 0																																																																																							
Presentments - - -	105 3 6	162 14 6	142 3 6																																																																																							
EXPENDITURE.	211 8 0	333 1 0	288 19 6																																																																																							
Hospital:																																																																																										
Provisions - - - -	32 8 9	29 3 6	21 7 8																																																																																							
Attendants - - - -	34 8 6	39 11 7½	40 16 5½																																																																																							
Repairs - - - -	5 17 9	28 1 1	19 0 0																																																																																							
Dispensary:																																																																																										
Physician - - - -	108 18 6	108 18 6	108 18 6																																																																																							
Apothecary - - - -	22 2 6	22 2 6	22 2 6																																																																																							
Female Attendant -	2 15 4	2 15 4	2 15 4																																																																																							
Medicines - - - -	65 19 2	30 1 9	10 0 10																																																																																							
Sundries - - - -	2 6 6	-	2 2 0																																																																																							
£.	202 2 0	163 18 1	145 19 2																																																																																							
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																																								
1830 -	£.1,041 2 8	£.540 2 6																																																																																								
1831 -	743 14 10	585 18 0																																																																																								
1832 -	725 16 11	551 10 9																																																																																								
By subscriptions, and presentments at the summer assizes only for this county.	By voluntary subscriptions, and grand jury presentments from county of Waterford only.	It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and grand jury presentments of the city and county of Waterford grand juries only.																																																																																								
I cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds which would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor. The two establishments are conducted under a committee, and the greatest economy observed. The funds are barely sufficient to carry them on; and in consequence of the great expense which occurred in 1832, when cholera was prevalent here, the dispensary has been closed, and my salary reduced to 50 <i>l</i> , which I proposed in consideration of the want of funds.	Cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of these establishments. When distress or disease have required other funds, they have been obtained by subscriptions for the particular existing wants.	No; by the 58 Geo. 3, the funds of the fever hospital must be exclusively applied to the relief of infectious disorders. In consequence of the non-existence of a fever hospital in the central part of the county of Kilkenny, patients are frequently sent to this hospital from the adjoining part of the county Kilkenny.																																																																																								

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Joseph W. Bryson, Esq., M. D.	S. Burney, Esq., Medical Attendant.	R. Coffey, Esq., M. D.
Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
One, the parish of Belfast.		
A dispensary is attached to the hospital, as above designated; no emolument is derived from it by the medical attendants. The apothecary receives a salary of 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.		One small dispensary; no salaries. The subject of paying medical officers for attendance on the poor, has divided the subscribers nearly equally. At a large meeting specially convened, the question of payment was negatived by a majority of four, in an assembly of upwards of seventy, held a few months ago.
I attend only the above hospital; five minutes' walk from my residence; receive no salary, and consider it my duty to attend daily.		I attend the surgical patients of the hospital daily without any salary.
As one of the surgeons to the above hospital, I consider it my duty to attend personally all cases admitted into the surgical wards during my week, which is once a month, there being four attending surgeons.	In my own district I do, and if the medical attendant could not be had in another district, I have gone also.	To the surgical patients in the hospital only.
		Yes, of the patients admitted under my care.
Cases occasionally occur, where persons who are able to pay, receive medicine gratuitously from the dispensary.	Frequently, and I think medical practitioners should be more cautious in inquiring into the circumstances of those for whom they order medicine from the hospital; and a great many subscribers in my opinion, from mistaken motives of humanity, would give a certificate to any person who would ask it. I think, however, the charity has been less imposed on in this respect, since the daily prescribing for extern patients at the hospital has ceased, as though a person may in time become pretty well acquainted with the really poor in his own district, it is quite impossible for any one to be acquainted with the poor of the whole town.	Often, it is almost a daily occurrence; this I have observed particularly when acting as a dispensary surgeon, which office I held for upwards of seven years, and resigned in consequence of subscribers demanding my time and attention on cases where I well knew ample means existed to pay for both.
Medicines are supplied from the hospital funds, and ordered by the committee.		By the committee.
By subscription and presentment of the grand jury of county Antrim.		
I am satisfied that if small salaries were given to a few medical officers, to attend the sick poor, that many lives would be preserved and much misery alleviated.	I cannot, unless by impressing on the subscribers and the medical men, the impropriety of recommending or prescribing for any but the really necessitous; I also think the hospital is not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of sick poor who stand in need of admission. My own opinion is, that a proper system of Poor Laws would go far to remove the mass of human misery which is so general in this kingdom, and I think if introduced, the really charitable would pay less than they do at present, while the unfeeling resident at home, and the absentee, who neither sees nor cares for our wretchedness, would thus be compelled to contribute.	Granting moderate salaries to the medical attendants, especially to those who attend the sick poor in their own miserable abodes; gratuitous attendance in my opinion can never be properly effective, being generally rendered only when it suits the perfect convenience of those patients who reward the practitioner for his services.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>William Duncan, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Henry Forade, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Robert M^cCluney, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary; also Belfast General Dispensary, established in October 1827.	I am consulting surgeon to the Belfast Fever Hospital, and one of the attending physicians to the infirmary of the Belfast Poor-house; cannot state the time it was established.	The Belfast Dispensary and Hospital.
One parish, Belfast or Shankhill, in said county.	Belfast or Shankhill, both in the same county.	Only one, the parish of Shankhill or Belfast, in the county of Antrim.
Lying-in hospital and dispensaries as above; also county Antrim Infirmary and Fever Hospital; Lisburn, and dispensaries at Ballymacarret, Holywood, Bangor, Newtownbreda, Castlereagh, Whitehouse, Carrickfergus, Hillsborough.	One in Ballymacarret, Newtownbreda, Holywood, Bangor, Lisburn, Hillsborough, Whitehouse and Carrickfergus.	The County Infirmary is held in Lisburn, distant from Belfast nearly seven miles, where there is likewise a dispensary; dispensaries are also established at Ballymacarret, one mile; Newtownbreda, three miles; Holywood, four miles; Whiteabbey, four miles; Carrickfergus, eight miles; Cumber, seven miles; Newtown Ards, eight miles.
None attached to any other hospital; but there is the General Dispensary and a Lying-in Dispensary. No salary or emolument derived from either by the medical attendants.	There is a dispensary attached to the fever hospital, by which the infirmary of the poor-house is supplied with medicine; the gentleman in charge of this dispensary receives a salary; there is another dispensary which is attended gratuitously, and obtains a grant from the county.	The dispensary and hospital are united, and conducted by the same committee. The only medical officer who receives an annual salary of 50 <i>l.</i> with board, is the resident apothecary.
Two, as above; viz. fever hospital and general dispensary. No salary paid me by either. Attendance daily.	I attend the infirmary of the poor-house, and am consulting surgeon of the Belfast Hospital, for which I receive no remuneration. I attend the infirmary three times a week, and oftener when called on, and attend at the Belfast Hospital when required; both are in the same town.	I only attend at the hospital when called upon as the senior consulting surgeon, to which I have been attached for upwards of thirty years. No salary is paid to any of the medical attendants except the resident apothecary.
No, except in the hospital; the attendants of the dispensary attached to it undertaking to attend the poor at their own houses; however, in urgent cases I never refuse to do so.	I consider it my duty, and the duty of every medical person to give his attendance when required, if not otherwise engaged.	I do, and always have done so.
The apothecary keeps the register.	I keep no register.	There is a regular registry kept of all the in-patients, with their result; and also the number of dispensary patients supplied with medicine and advice at their own houses.
	Not keeping a register, cannot give the information required.	
Not that I am aware of.	I believe there are.	I think there are persons who receive both advice and medicine from this establishment, who are in circumstances not requiring such gratuitous assistance.
Until lately ordered from Glasgow; at present by the druggists in the town.	By druggists.	They are purchased from the wholesale druggist, and prepared by the resident apothecary.
By private subscriptions, donations, charity sermons, &c., and presentments from county Antrim only.	By subscriptions, donations and bequests, charity sermons, weekly collections at the principal houses of worship, and by the water tax.	By annual subscriptions, donations, bequests, charity sermons, and presentments from the grand jury of the county of Antrim.
The members of the committee divide themselves into several sub-committees, for the management of the funds, and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details to enable me to recommend any alteration.	In my opinion no salary should be given to the medical attendants of the hospital; but the attendants of districts should be recompensed for their labour.	I am really at a loss to suggest any alteration, knowing as I do the economy practised by the committee. It might be worth while to consider the propriety of levying by grand jury assessment, or local taxation, the funds requisite for the support of the hospital or dispensary of the district where situated, and not depend upon the casualty of private subscription.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																												
Alexander Kindell, Esq., Surgeon.	William Mateer, Esq., M. D.	David Moore, Esq., Surgeon.																																												
There is no hospital or infirmary under my care; the sick of the district I am in charge of get medicines from the dispensary attached to the fever hospital.	—	Belfast Fever Hospital. The fever hospital and dispensary was established about 1795; the present is a general one, established in 1816.																																												
One parish, county Antrim.	—	The town is divided into dispensary districts, all situated in same county.																																												
Having been only a few months in Belfast, cannot answer this question.	—	The county infirmary is at Lisburn, seven miles from Belfast. There is also a dispensary near Smithfield, in Belfast; others at Carrickfergus, Whitehouse, Ballymacarret, Newtownbreda, Holywood and Bangor.																																												
There is no dispensary, hospital or infirmary within the district I have charge of.	— the medicines prescribed by the physicians, and surgeons to the extern patients. He also acts as house surgeon, and dispenses the medicine to the patients in the hospital, keeps a register of the patients, and performs various other duties in the establishment. His salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, with board, lodging and washing. No other medical attendant either of the hospital or of a district has any salary or emolument whatever.	There is a dispensary attached to the fever hospital. An apothecary resides in the hospital, and dispenses the medicine to the patients in the hospital, keeps a register of the patients, and performs various other duties in the establishment. His salary is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum, with board, lodging and washing. No other medical attendant either of the hospital or of a district has any salary or emolument whatever.																																												
I attend no hospital, dispensary or infirmary.	—	I only attend the Belfast Hospital, and generally visit once, and sometimes twice, a day. No salary or other emolument.																																												
I would consider it the duty of every medical man who takes the charge of a district, to see those cases that are not able to come to him at their own house.	—	I consider it my duty to attend when surgical aid is required.																																												
All who come to my house, I prescribe for; those not able to come I see at their own houses, in the district under my charge. great proportion of these cases are pulmonary and catarrhal affections. The number of applications by the poor at my residence for advice amounts to 3,045. The number of patients visited in their own houses, during the same period, is 450. The cause of such a great number of applicants to one individual arises from the circumstance, that at one period, owing to the withdrawal of the other medical officers, almost the entire business of the charity had devolved upon me.	A register of all the cases, where application has been made for medical advice and assistance has been kept for the last six months only. In such registry the number of cases is alone specified. A	A register is kept of all cases admitted into the hospital; an account is also kept of the number of dispensary patients who have received medicine or attendance.																																												
Being only two months in charge of a district, cannot answer this question.	—	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Fever.</th><th>Other Diseases.</th><th>Surgical.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="3">1831</td><td>{ Admitted - -</td><td>574</td><td>183</td><td>329</td></tr><tr><td>{ Cured - - -</td><td>495</td><td>146</td><td>306</td></tr><tr><td>{ Died - - -</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">1832</td><td>{ Admitted - -</td><td>1,034</td><td>106</td><td>262</td></tr><tr><td>{ Cured - - -</td><td>944</td><td>70</td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td>{ Died - - -</td><td>79</td><td>43</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">1833</td><td>{ Admitted - -</td><td>536</td><td>123</td><td>271</td></tr><tr><td>{ Cured - - -</td><td>506</td><td>78</td><td>233</td></tr><tr><td>{ Died - - -</td><td>53</td><td>34</td><td>28</td></tr></tbody></table> All kinds of medical and surgical cases, during three years, about 9,000 or 10,000. Dispensary patients (externs) receive medicine and advice, gratis, annually.			Fever.	Other Diseases.	Surgical.	1831	{ Admitted - -	574	183	329	{ Cured - - -	495	146	306	{ Died - - -	45	50	19	1832	{ Admitted - -	1,034	106	262	{ Cured - - -	944	70	250	{ Died - - -	79	43	22	1833	{ Admitted - -	536	123	271	{ Cured - - -	506	78	233	{ Died - - -	53	34	28
		Fever.	Other Diseases.	Surgical.																																										
1831	{ Admitted - -	574	183	329																																										
	{ Cured - - -	495	146	306																																										
	{ Died - - -	45	50	19																																										
1832	{ Admitted - -	1,034	106	262																																										
	{ Cured - - -	944	70	250																																										
	{ Died - - -	79	43	22																																										
1833	{ Admitted - -	536	123	271																																										
	{ Cured - - -	506	78	233																																										
	{ Died - - -	53	34	28																																										
Many have come to me that bought their own medicines, that would not be able to give a fee, and with moderate care in the medical men, those cases can be easily selected.	Many persons apply and receive gratuitous advice and medicine, who are in circumstances to procure both.	It sometimes occurs that persons apply for gratuitous aid, who are able to purchase medicine.																																												
Cannot say.	—	The medicine is purchased from wholesale druggists, out of the funds.																																												
Cannot answer this.	—	—																																												
All supported by subscriptions, and a grant from the grand jury of the county Antrim, I believe.	—	By public subscription, and by a presentment to the same amount from the grand jury of the county Antrim only; also by legacies and donations.																																												
This I cannot answer, having never been in medical charge of civil establishment, and the very short time since my return from military service.	—	I am of opinion that a portion of the funds might be usefully applied to the payment of one or two medical men, who would be responsible for their attendance on the poor; they would then be attended more promptly and regularly than by trusting to gratuitous aid.																																												

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>Daniel Murray, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>S. S. Thomson, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>William Quin, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
One of the districts of Belfast. The attendance in the district is gratuitous.	The Belfast Dispensary and Fever Hospital. The dispensary was established about 1792 or 1793; the fever hospital was attached thereto in 1797. I was appointed one of the attending physicians to these institutions in 1801, and acted as such for many years. I am now a consulting physician.	Belfast Hospital and Dispensary, of which I am one of the surgeons. The hospital was established about the year 1792.
—	The parish of Shankhill or Belfast alone is included; this is all in the county of Antrim.	There are several parishes, but I have no means of ascertaining their number or names accurately.
—	Whitehouse Dispensary, three miles from Belfast, in the county Antrim; the County Antrim Infirmary at Lisburn, with a dispensary attached; Fever Hospital at Lisburn, in the county Down, one mile from Belfast; Ballymacarret Dispensary, three miles; Newtownbreda Dispensary, four miles; and Holywood.	The Dispensaries of Ballymacarret, Newtownbreda, Holywood, Whitehouse, and the County Infirmary at Lisburn.
There is a dispensary attached to the fever hospital. Chapel-lane Dispensary; it has no hospital attached to it. No salaries paid.	There is another dispensary in the town of Belfast, which is on a smaller scale; it is called the cine and advice, but, I think, are not visited in their own houses by the medical gentlemen attached to it.	There is a dispensary in Chapel-lane, also supported by subscriptions and grand jury presentments, the duties of which are performed gratuitously. At this establishment the poor receive medicine.
—	I am not connected with any dispensary or hospital but as stated. I have never been paid any salary for my services.	I do not attend any other hospital, and have never received any salary for my services.
I consider it my duty to attend to all cases, whether medical or surgical, to which I may be called, if within my district.	My present connexion with the dispensary and hospital is rather honorary than active. I give advice to the poor, as far as the occupations of private practice permit.	I do, to such cases as are admitted into the surgical wards of the hospital.
—	A regular registry is kept at the dispensary.	There is.
—	—	—
—	I am persuaded this does occur. bers, and medical men being frequently unable to judge of the means of the parties.	Many such cases occur in the dispensary department from the indiscriminate manner in which recommendations are sometimes given by subscribers, and medical men being frequently unable to judge of the means of the parties.
By the managing committee. the prescriptions of the physicians and surgeons. The apothecary resides at the dispensary and is paid a yearly salary,	The medicines are laid in by the committee, being purchased from wholesale druggists. They are dispensed by an apothecary, in conformity to the prescriptions of the physicians and surgeons. The apothecary resides at the dispensary and is paid a yearly salary, his time being entirely devoted to the institution.	They have been purchased in Glasgow, chiefly under the direction of the Dispensary Committee, but are now procured from the druggists in Belfast.
—	—	—
—	By voluntary subscriptions, and presentments on the county of Antrim.	By subscriptions, bequests, &c., and grand jury presentments.
—	I am satisfied that moderate salaries should be paid to a competent number of attending physicians and surgeons, so as to secure a due attendance on the poor; such seems to be the intention of the Dispensary Act in granting county money. The gratuitous attendance attaches no responsibility, and experience has shown it to be inadequate. system has totally failed in securing them that attention which their wants require	Having too frequently witnessed the difficulty the poor experienced in procuring the attendance of medical men (even in the most urgent cases) in their own houses, I would suggest the appointment of a few physicians and surgeons, to whom moderate salaries should be given, as the present gratuitous and the cause of humanity imperatively demands.

ULSTER—ANTRIM—CAVAN—DONEGAL.

Lisburn Fever Hospital.	Cavan Fever Hospital.	Ramelton Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Hugh Macdonald, Esq., M. D.	J. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon.																																
The Lisburn Fever Hospital, built in 1832; opened to receive patients in January 1833.	I attend the Cavan Fever Hospital; there is but one in the county; it was established about ten years ago.	The Ramelton Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the dispensary established in the year 1813, and the hospital in 1829.																																
The county Antrim; part of the parish; but it is in contemplation to extend its usefulness to several other parishes on Lord Hertford's estate.	The whole county is included.	The parish of Tullyaughuish, in the same county, including part of Conwill parish.																																
The Belfast Fever Hospital, seven miles distant; the Hillsborough Dispensary, on Lord Downshire's estate, three miles.	There are a vast number of dispensaries dispersed over the county, and they are a great burden to the county; and I am convinced that they render no benefit to the public commensurate with the burden they impose.	The Letterkenny Dispensary, seven miles distant; the Kilmacrennen, five miles distant; and the Fanet and Rathmullan Dispensaries, the first ten miles, and the latter five miles distant.																																
There is a dispensary attached to the County Infirmary, at the opposite end of the town to where the hospital is built; the emoluments are small; there is merely advice and medicine given to those who can attend. No patients visited at their own houses.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary in the whole county.	None but the Ramelton Dispensary. My salary is 50 <i>l.</i> a year.																																
In reference to this question, there is no regular appointment of a medical attendant upon the Fever Hospital; so far the attendance is gratuitous, and voluntary on the part of those who have visited the patients.	I attend but the fever hospital above specified, and no dispensary.	My attendance is confined to the Ramelton Dispensary, which is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance given at all times when ordered by a governor.																																
—	I give regular medical attendance every day.	Certainly.																																
The applications for admission were generally attended to, frequently with the best results. No register, as yet, kept regularly.	There is such a register regularly kept.	I have always kept an account of the patients, also by whom they are recommended, and the medicines prescribed every time they return in the course of the year, for the satisfaction of the governors.																																
The diseases were all fever, and since the commencement of the new fever hospital upwards of 30 cases have been admitted, and only two deaths.	The number of persons admitted for the last three years about 900, the average being about 300 per annum; none are admitted but cases of fever, and the average of deaths is about one in 15.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Recommended.</td><td>Inoculated.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>1,300</td><td>280</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,455</td><td>755</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>1,203</td><td>299</td></tr></table>		Recommended.	Inoculated.	1831	1,300	280	1832	1,455	755	1833	1,203	299																				
	Recommended.	Inoculated.																																
1831	1,300	280																																
1832	1,455	755																																
1833	1,203	299																																
There have not been any cases of persons applying except those in great necessity.	Seldom or never; the people in general are not anxious to enter fever hospitals with those who are in the lowest circumstances; but I know it to be otherwise in dispensaries, where much imposition is practised.	None are recommended who I believe are well able to pay.																																
The medicines have been chiefly supplied by Surgeon Wethered, who has attended the greater number of cases so far gratuitously, both in the hospital and at their own houses previous to removal.	By a respectable apothecary, who also acts as assistant and surgeon to the institution.	The medicines ordered and paid for by the treasurer, Mr. Watt.																																
Little more than the amount specified in answer No. 12 has been received or expended.	The expenditure is about 350 <i>l.</i> per annum.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 83 7 0</td><td>£. 83 7 0</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>92 15 4½</td><td>92 15 4½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>92 16 0</td><td>92 16 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Salary</td><td>£. 50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td><td>50 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>19 9 1½</td><td>20 12 2½</td><td>22 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>Contingent</td><td>13 17 10½</td><td>20 3 2</td><td>20 1 0</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	£. 83 7 0	£. 83 7 0	1832	92 15 4½	92 15 4½	1833	92 16 0	92 16 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Salary	£. 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Medicine	19 9 1½	20 12 2½	22 6 0	Contingent	13 17 10½	20 3 2	20 1 0
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																
1831	£. 83 7 0	£. 83 7 0																																
1832	92 15 4½	92 15 4½																																
1833	92 16 0	92 16 0																																
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																		
	1831.	1832.	1833.																															
Salary	£. 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0																															
Medicine	19 9 1½	20 12 2½	22 6 0																															
Contingent	13 17 10½	20 3 2	20 1 0																															
It has been heretofore supported by subscription; latterly the sum of fifty pounds sterling was assessed at the winter Court-leet 1832, on the town of Lisburn, and townland of Lisum, county Antrim.	It is supported by voluntary subscription, and by presentments of the county Cavan only; the grand jury having the power of presenting double the sum subscribed.	Supported by private subscription, and by presentment, as specified in the county of Donegal.																																
If funds were available to pay medical men for visiting the poor at their own houses immediately on the first attack of illness, besides the funds for the support of the hospital, there is little doubt but the spreading of disease would in a great measure be prevented, and in some instances lives saved.	I think the funds as well managed as possible.	None; our funds are limited; we give our nurse at the hospital 4 <i>d.</i> per day, and 5 <i>d.</i> when there is a patient in the house; this with the expenses attending otherwise, is paid by fines at petty sessions and I believe partly from what is marked contingencies.																																

ULSTER—DOWN—TYRONE.

Downpatrick Fever Hospital.	Newry Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Strabane Fever Hospital and Dispensary.																																																									
George Buchanan, Esq., M.D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	A. Lenney, Esq., M.D.																																																									
The Downpatrick Fever Hospital, for the treatment of patients affected with fever, cholera, or other contagious epidemic; established in the present year, and not yet occupied with patients till its outfit be completed.	Newry Fever Hospital and Dispensary, being one institution.	The Strabane Fever Hospital and Dispensary; the dispensary established in 1812, and the hospital in 1816.																																																									
Every parish in the county of Down is entitled to the relief afforded by this institution.	The district to which I attend extends into two parishes, but is chiefly situated in one.	Three parishes; viz. Urney, Comus and Lock, and all in the same county.																																																									
None other except the county Down Infirmary, and the Castlewellan Dispensary.	There are six other dispensaries; viz. Warrenpoint, Meigh, Rathfryland, Poyntzpass, Forkhill and Newtonhamilton; but no infirmaries or public hospitals within ten miles.	There is the Lifford Infirmary and Dispensary, the Dunnamana, Ardstraw, Donaghmore, St. Johnstown and Raphoe Dispensaries.																																																									
The County Infirmary has a Dispensary attached to it, open every Wednesday and Saturday for the relief of the poor generally. The attendance on which is considered part of the duty of the surgeon and of the apothecary of the infirmary, and for which neither receive any additional remuneration.	There is no dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within this district, the salary for attending which is 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.	The fever hospital is attached to the dispensary, and has no additional allowance; nor is there any other in the district.																																																									
I attend the County Infirmary daily, for which I receive annually, as salary, 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> The apothecary of the infirmary receives for his daily attendance 23 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> annually. The Fever Hospital, which is within two minutes' walk of my residence, I and two other medical gentlemen have undertaken to attend daily, without salary. The apothecary of the fever hospital, who is resident, receives an annual salary of 20 <i>l.</i>	None but the Newry Dispensary and Fever Hospital is attended by me.	I only attend one hospital and one dispensary.																																																									
I consider it my duty to give my own personal attendance to every case in either the County Infirmary or Fever Hospital. Although my duty does not require me to attend to cases out of those establishments, yet it has been my constant practice to visit and prescribe for all cases of fever or other illness amongst the poor of my immediate neighbourhood, whenever solicited to do so.	The medical officer, in all cases, considers it his duty to give his own personal attendance.	Certainly.																																																									
In our fever hospital, a register will be kept of all cases seeking relief, how disposed of, and with what result.	A registry is kept of all the cases, when application has been made for aid.	There is a register kept, and every case accurately noted down.																																																									
The fever hospital being only just now completed, no patients have as yet been admitted. The only diseases for which medical relief is contemplated, will be cases of fever, cholera or other epidemic.	There were during the last three years 4,323 persons so relieved. The diseases consisted for the most part of fevers, inflammatory affections, stomacic and bowel complaints, cutaneous affections, &c.	1831 - - - - - 3,119 1832 - - - - - 3,067																																																									
No answer can as yet be given to this Query.	Persons are rarely recommended to this institution who do not require gratuitous assistance.	Occasionally, but very seldom, and not lately.																																																									
No medicine has as yet been laid in; but it is contemplated to have the necessary stock procured from the county infirmary.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Jeffries & Co., Dublin.	Ordered from a druggist, by the governors.																																																									
No answer can as yet be given, as the fever hospital is not yet occupied by patients.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 - - -</td><td>160 12 4</td><td>143 0 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - - -</td><td>331 6 6</td><td>298 13 10</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - -</td><td>263 2 2½</td><td>256 18 0</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Medicines, Hospital Necessaries, Salaries and House-rent. <table> <tr> <th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Salaries - - -</td><td>108 6 2</td><td>54 3 0½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicine - - -</td><td>33 17 5</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies - -</td><td>28 10 4</td><td>13 16 9</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1830 - - -	160 12 4	143 0 1	1831 - - -	331 6 6	298 13 10	1832 - - -	263 2 2½	256 18 0		1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries - - -	108 6 2	54 3 0½	Medicine - - -	33 17 5	—	Contingencies - -	28 10 4	13 16 9	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - - -</td><td>183 12 1</td><td>170 14 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - -</td><td>93 3 4</td><td>67 19 9½</td></tr> </table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. <table> <tr> <th></th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Salaries - - -</td><td>108 6 2</td><td>54 3 0½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medicine - - -</td><td>33 17 5</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies - -</td><td>28 10 4</td><td>13 16 9</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1831 - - -	183 12 1	170 14 0	1832 - - -	93 3 4	67 19 9½		1831.	1832.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Salaries - - -	108 6 2	54 3 0½	Medicine - - -	33 17 5	—	Contingencies - -	28 10 4	13 16 9
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																									
1830 - - -	160 12 4	143 0 1																																																									
1831 - - -	331 6 6	298 13 10																																																									
1832 - - -	263 2 2½	256 18 0																																																									
	1831.	1832.																																																									
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																									
Salaries - - -	108 6 2	54 3 0½																																																									
Medicine - - -	33 17 5	—																																																									
Contingencies - -	28 10 4	13 16 9																																																									
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																									
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																									
1831 - - -	183 12 1	170 14 0																																																									
1832 - - -	93 3 4	67 19 9½																																																									
	1831.	1832.																																																									
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																									
Salaries - - -	108 6 2	54 3 0½																																																									
Medicine - - -	33 17 5	—																																																									
Contingencies - -	28 10 4	13 16 9																																																									
Supported by presentment on the county of Down, and by annual subscriptions from charitable individuals.	Newry being situated in the counties of Down and Armagh, the presentments from those correspond to the sums subscribed in their respective parts of the town.	It is supported by presentment and subscription, and from one county, county Tyrone.																																																									
I know of no alteration in the distribution of the funds of our fever hospital, which would be likely to render that institution more efficient in relieving the poor.	The distribution of the funds of the establishment of which we have the charge, seems to be regulated, with regard to the poor, in the most advantageous manner.	I do not know of any change that could be made in the distribution of the funds, that would do so much general good.																																																									

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY—LEITRIM—MAYO.

County Galway Infirmary.	County Leitrim Infirmary and Carrick-on-Shannon Dispensary.	County Mayo Infirmary.																																																																																																				
Andrew J. Veitch, Esq., M.D.	William Hutchinson, Esq., Surgeon.	George Howse, Esq., M.D.																																																																																																				
The County of Galway Infirmary. I understand that the present building was occupied by patients first in the year 1802. There was a County Infirmary before that time, but I do not know how long.	County of Leitrim Infirmary and Carrick-on-Shannon Dispensary. The former established about 33 years; the latter, 10.	The County of Mayo Infirmary, which was erected about forty years ago, in the town of Castlebar and county of Mayo.																																																																																																				
They are sixty in number, all in the same county.	Patients are sent to this infirmary from all parts of the county, as well as the near part of Roscommon. No distinction is made in this country as to county or parish of patients. Governors can recommend from any place.	All the parishes in the county are included.																																																																																																				
One fever hospital and one dispensary in the town of Galway, and two dispensaries in the county within ten miles.	In the county of Leitrim at Mohill, nine miles distant; Drunane, four miles; Drummod, ten miles; Kiltubrid, six miles. Dispensaries are established for extern patients only. In county Roscommon, Elphin, eight miles; Croghan, six miles; Frenchpark, ten miles; Boyle, eight miles; Keadue, six miles.	No dispensary at present exists.																																																																																																				
No; but the County of Galway Infirmary gives relief to several hundred extern patients in the year; no salary or emolument for attending them.	There is not.	No regular dispensary; no salary.																																																																																																				
Only one; the salary 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ; required to attend every day.	I do not attend any other infirmary, hospital or dispensary.	In addition to the County Infirmary, I attend the gaol, hospital, bridewell and lunatic, which are about one quarter of a mile from my residence, and which I attend almost daily. No extra salary allowed for the two latter.																																																																																																				
I do.	The duty of every county infirmary surgeon obliges him to attend his patients at all hours, day and night, when necessary. I also feel it my duty to visit externs who reside within a reasonable distance, when unable to appear at the dispensary.	I do consider it my duty.																																																																																																				
There is a register to that effect.	A regular register is kept.	A register is kept of all the intern patients of the County Infirmary, together with the result, &c. Externs get medicine, trusses, bandages, &c. and children are vaccinated.																																																																																																				
The number of persons that have received relief amount to 1,405. All cases, surgical and medical, are admitted, except idiopathic fever.	<table><tr><th colspan="5">INFIRMARY.</th></tr><tr><th>Remaining from 1829.</th><th>Admitted.</th><th>Discharged cured or incurable.</th><th>Died.</th><th>Under treatment.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>21</td><td>259</td><td>256</td><td>4</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>20</td><td>302</td><td>289</td><td>6</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>27</td><td>279</td><td>285</td><td>10</td><td>3</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="3">DISPENSARY.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>5,682</td><td>1832 - 6,153 1833 - 4,356</td></tr></table> Patients visited at their own houses not included in the above. Fractures, simple and compound, wounds, burns and scalds, dislocations, cancers of the breast, lips and other parts, &c. The dispensary practice gives a great variety of medical and surgical cases, particularly amongst the children of the poor, and women in and after parturition.	INFIRMARY.					Remaining from 1829.	Admitted.	Discharged cured or incurable.	Died.	Under treatment.	1830	21	259	256	4	20	1831	20	302	289	6	27	1832	27	279	285	10	3	DISPENSARY.			1831	5,682	1832 - 6,153 1833 - 4,356	One thousand one hundred and twenty-five intern patients were relieved, in which are included all sorts of severe wounds and injuries, and most cases of acute and chronic diseases.																																																																		
INFIRMARY.																																																																																																						
Remaining from 1829.	Admitted.	Discharged cured or incurable.	Died.	Under treatment.																																																																																																		
1830	21	259	256	4	20																																																																																																	
1831	20	302	289	6	27																																																																																																	
1832	27	279	285	10	3																																																																																																	
DISPENSARY.																																																																																																						
1831	5,682	1832 - 6,153 1833 - 4,356																																																																																																				
No.	It does sometimes, but so seldom as not to require any particular comment.	Some few cases may occasionally occur.																																																																																																				
By a druggist in Dublin, who is paid out of the general fund.	They are bought from a druggist in Dublin, and prepared or compounded in the surgery of the institution, for the use of the patients, by a licentiate apothecary.	They are purchased from Messrs. Boileau & George, of Dublin, druggists.																																																																																																				
<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th></th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>707 16 5</td><td>1831</td><td>661 15 4</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>731 16 3</td><td>1832</td><td>711 19 11</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>747 1 3</td><td>1833</td><td>713 18 0</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th colspan="6">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">1831.</th><th colspan="2">1832.</th><th colspan="2">1833.</th></tr><tr><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th><th>£.</th><th>s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>320 11 7</td><td>313 5 7</td><td>308 5 7</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>202 17 11</td><td>227 16 5</td><td>215 17 8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicine</td><td>26 11 4</td><td>43 6 3</td><td>49 15 7</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Firing, &c.</td><td>37 8 7</td><td>57 7 0</td><td>47 2 10</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Building, &c.</td><td>26 5 9</td><td>39 1 8</td><td>48 0 3</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Repairs</td><td>30 1 7</td><td>11 19 11</td><td>17 3 6</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>17 18 5</td><td>19 3 1</td><td>27 12 6</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> The salaries include those of the surgeon, apothecary, register, chaplain, housekeeper, three nurses, barber, porter and purveyor.	Receipt.		Expenditure.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	1831	707 16 5	1831	661 15 4	1832	731 16 3	1832	711 19 11	1833	747 1 3	1833	713 18 0	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.						1831.		1832.		1833.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	Provisions	320 11 7	313 5 7	308 5 7			Salaries	202 17 11	227 16 5	215 17 8			Medicine	26 11 4	43 6 3	49 15 7			Firing, &c.	37 8 7	57 7 0	47 2 10			Building, &c.	26 5 9	39 1 8	48 0 3			Repairs	30 1 7	11 19 11	17 3 6			Contingencies	17 18 5	19 3 1	27 12 6			Not having any private funds, the county gives the allowance directed by law, viz. 600 <i>l.</i> late currency; disbursed under the following heads:—Provisions, fuel, furniture, medicines, instruments, repairs, rent, salaries, contingencies, &c.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Receipt.</th><th colspan="2">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£. s. d.</th><th></th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>982 16 4</td><td>1830</td><td>794 12 3</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>931 10 6</td><td>1831</td><td>951 15 3</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>692 6 6</td><td>1832</td><td>768 4 2</td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	1830	982 16 4	1830	794 12 3	1831	931 10 6	1831	951 15 3	1832	692 6 6	1832	768 4 2
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																																				
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.																																																																																																			
1831	707 16 5	1831	661 15 4																																																																																																			
1832	731 16 3	1832	711 19 11																																																																																																			
1833	747 1 3	1833	713 18 0																																																																																																			
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																						
1831.		1832.		1833.																																																																																																		
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.																																																																																																	
Provisions	320 11 7	313 5 7	308 5 7																																																																																																			
Salaries	202 17 11	227 16 5	215 17 8																																																																																																			
Medicine	26 11 4	43 6 3	49 15 7																																																																																																			
Firing, &c.	37 8 7	57 7 0	47 2 10																																																																																																			
Building, &c.	26 5 9	39 1 8	48 0 3																																																																																																			
Repairs	30 1 7	11 19 11	17 3 6																																																																																																			
Contingencies	17 18 5	19 3 1	27 12 6																																																																																																			
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																																				
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.																																																																																																			
1830	982 16 4	1830	794 12 3																																																																																																			
1831	931 10 6	1831	951 15 3																																																																																																			
1832	692 6 6	1832	768 4 2																																																																																																			
By the interest, amounting to 22 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , of a fund created by the subscription of the governors, and a presentment off the county of Galway only.	By presentments from the grand jury of this county only, and yearly small subscriptions for the support of the dispensary.	Chiefly by county presentments, and only from one county.																																																																																																				
I do not conceive the small sum granted yearly can be better laid out than it is at present; but the number of applications for admission far exceed the number that can be admitted from want of sufficient funds.	It is the opinion of the committee under whose superintendence I have endeavoured to answer the above queries, that the funds committed to their charge could not be more beneficially disbursed than they are; in which opinion, as their medical officer, I fully agree.	I think the funds are well applied; but think a well-regulated dispensary attached to the infirmary would greatly extend the benefit of the institution.																																																																																																				

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.				LEINSTER—CARLOW—DROGHEDA.																																																																																									
County Roscommon Infirmary.				County Carlow Infirmary.		Drogheda Infirmary and Dispensary.																																																																																							
The Treasurer.				Thomas J. Rawson, Esq., M.D.		Robert Pentland, Esq., Surgeon.																																																																																							
The County Infirmary of Roscommon, open for the reception of accidents and all diseases, except infectious fevers and incurable disease; established in the year 1767, 31st March.				There is but one infirmary in the county, called the Carlow Infirmary.		The Infirmary for the county of the town of Drogheda, to which is attached a dispensary.																																																																																							
The infirmary is open to the entire county.				It includes the whole county.		There are properly three parishes concerned in the district, but the establishment is connected with and shares its benefits with parishes in the counties of Meath and Louth.																																																																																							
There are five dispensaries within ten miles of Roscommon; Lecarrow, Ballygar, Lanesborough, Tusk and Strokestown.				The dispensaries of Tullow, Myshall, Newtown, Carlow, Leighlinbridge, Bagnalstown, Baltinglass, Ballickmoylin, Castledermot; the last three are not in the county.		There are several dispensaries; viz. at Termonfeckon, Dunleer, Slane, Duleek, Black Lion, Bellewstown, Collon, Julianstown, Belbriggan, and Stamullen; but no infirmary within ten miles of Drogheda.																																																																																							
There is a dispensary attached to the infirmary; salary, 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, with 100 <i>l.</i> for the county infirmary; total, 115 <i>l.</i> yearly.				There is no dispensary immediately attached to the infirmary, but the infirmary surgeon is one of the dispensary physicians, without any emolument.		There is no other medical establishment within the county of the town of Drogheda.																																																																																							
The surgeon attends only the infirmary and the dispensary attached thereto.				The surgeon attends the infirmary every day; the salary 100 <i>l.</i> Irish; he attends the Carlow Dispensary also every day without any salary.		I am not connected with any others than the Infirmary and Dispensary of Drogheda; my salary for the infirmary is 100 <i>l.</i> (late currency); and for the dispensary 70 <i>l.</i> (late currency); the attendance at the infirmary is daily, or at all hours, in case of accidents; the dispensary is open three days in each week.																																																																																							
The surgeon feels himself only bound to attend patients at the hospital, but he often visits the sick poor at their dwellings in the town and immediate neighbourhood.				I do.		I am liable to be called upon at all hours to attend to the duties of the infirmary; the dispensary is open at stated days and hours.																																																																																							
There is a register kept.				There is a registry kept of all cases admitted into the infirmary, with the result of each.		A regular register is kept of all applications for relief, the names of applicants, their diseases, and by whom recommended, with other observations.																																																																																							
The general diseases treated have been accidents.				There were 505 cases admitted in the last three years, principally surgical: fractures, scalds, burns, ulcers, diseases of the eye, urinary organs, tumors, strangulated hernia, aneurisms, &c.		<table><tr><th colspan="2">Infirmary.</th><th colspan="2">Dispensary.</th></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - - 89</td><td>1831</td><td>- - - 4,743</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - - 83</td><td>1832</td><td>- - - 4,306</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - - 76</td><td>1833</td><td>- - - 3,000</td></tr></table>		Infirmary.		Dispensary.		1831	- - - 89	1831	- - - 4,743	1832	- - - 83	1832	- - - 4,306	1833	- - - 76	1833	- - - 3,000																																																																						
Infirmary.		Dispensary.																																																																																											
1831	- - - 89	1831	- - - 4,743																																																																																										
1832	- - - 83	1832	- - - 4,306																																																																																										
1833	- - - 76	1833	- - - 3,000																																																																																										
Many, I believe, do who do not require gratuitous aid, but it is difficult to make distinctions or to reject on this ground when recommended by a governor.				Not to my knowledge.		This must often occur, particularly in surgical diseases, where perhaps operations are necessary, or in cases of sudden accidents.																																																																																							
The medicines are purchased from Messrs. Boileau & George, out of the funds of the hospital.				By druggists.		By the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.																																																																																							
<table><tr><th>RECEIPT:</th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance - - -</td><td>£.1 3 8½</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Vested Balance - -</td><td>86 16 0</td><td>106 2 1</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grants</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>89 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>Presentments - -</td><td>600 0 0</td><td>553 16 11</td><td>553 16 11</td></tr><tr><td>Donations and Subscriptions - - -</td><td>52 7 0</td><td>65 2 0</td><td>86 1 1</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines</td><td>63 14 5</td><td>42 0 9</td><td>120 6 1</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, &c. - - -</td><td>93 13 8</td><td>97 13 8</td><td>97 0 4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 986 16 7½</td><td>953 17 3</td><td>946 6 3</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>EXPENDITURE:—</th><th>1830</th><th>1831</th><th>1832</th></tr><tr><td>- - -</td><td>-</td><td>£.1,011 6 5</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>- - -</td><td>-</td><td>985 11 4</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>- - -</td><td>-</td><td>838 11 3</td><td>-</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:—Provisions, Salaries, Medicine, Repairs, Furniture, &c.				RECEIPT:	1830.	1831.	1832.	Balance - - -	£.1 3 8½	-	-	Vested Balance - -	86 16 0	106 2 1	-	Parliamentary Grants	89 1 10	89 1 10	89 1 10	Presentments - -	600 0 0	553 16 11	553 16 11	Donations and Subscriptions - - -	52 7 0	65 2 0	86 1 1	Petty Session Fines	63 14 5	42 0 9	120 6 1	Rent, &c. - - -	93 13 8	97 13 8	97 0 4		£. 986 16 7½	953 17 3	946 6 3	EXPENDITURE:—	1830	1831	1832	- - -	-	£.1,011 6 5	-	- - -	-	985 11 4	-	- - -	-	838 11 3	-	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Receipt.</th><th colspan="3">Expenditure.</th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance £.394 16 10½</td><td>383 18 3¼</td><td>34 6 4</td><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>£.438 1 4¾</td></tr><tr><td>Receipts 427 2 9½</td><td>381 7 6½</td><td>321 15 3½</td><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>730 19 5¾*</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 821 19 8</td><td>765 5 9¾</td><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>385 1 2½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>356 1 7½</td><td colspan="3">* Out of this sum 342<i>l.</i> 11<i>s.</i> was lodged in Government securities.</td></tr></table>		Receipt.			Expenditure.			1831.	1832.	1833.	1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance £.394 16 10½	383 18 3¼	34 6 4	1831	-	£.438 1 4¾	Receipts 427 2 9½	381 7 6½	321 15 3½	1832	-	730 19 5¾*		£. 821 19 8	765 5 9¾	1833	-	385 1 2½			356 1 7½	* Out of this sum 342 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> was lodged in Government securities.		
RECEIPT:	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																										
Balance - - -	£.1 3 8½	-	-																																																																																										
Vested Balance - -	86 16 0	106 2 1	-																																																																																										
Parliamentary Grants	89 1 10	89 1 10	89 1 10																																																																																										
Presentments - -	600 0 0	553 16 11	553 16 11																																																																																										
Donations and Subscriptions - - -	52 7 0	65 2 0	86 1 1																																																																																										
Petty Session Fines	63 14 5	42 0 9	120 6 1																																																																																										
Rent, &c. - - -	93 13 8	97 13 8	97 0 4																																																																																										
	£. 986 16 7½	953 17 3	946 6 3																																																																																										
EXPENDITURE:—	1830	1831	1832																																																																																										
- - -	-	£.1,011 6 5	-																																																																																										
- - -	-	985 11 4	-																																																																																										
- - -	-	838 11 3	-																																																																																										
Receipt.			Expenditure.																																																																																										
1831.	1832.	1833.	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																								
Balance £.394 16 10½	383 18 3¼	34 6 4	1831	-	£.438 1 4¾																																																																																								
Receipts 427 2 9½	381 7 6½	321 15 3½	1832	-	730 19 5¾*																																																																																								
	£. 821 19 8	765 5 9¾	1833	-	385 1 2½																																																																																								
		356 1 7½	* Out of this sum 342 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> was lodged in Government securities.																																																																																										
By presentments from the County Roscommon, a grant from Government, an annuity of 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> from the late Mrs. Walcot, and by annual and life subscriptions.				By presentments and subscriptions, the presentments from the county Carlow only.		By presentment from the grand jury of the county of the town; by Government grant, corporation allowance, private subscriptions, and interest of money at loan.																																																																																							
The funds of this institution, although distributed with the greatest economy, are not more than equal to the expenditure of the hospital, which has been of late increased by several beds added for intern patients, and no alteration in that respect can be suggested; but we want a fever hospital very much, and an asylum for aged and infirm objects, to whom we cannot extend any relief from the hospital.				I do not know of any.		I can only suggest, that for our present limited establishment there is a want of sufficient funds for its support; I would recommend a considerable addition, to enable cases of fever to be received, and also an addition of beds for chronic cases.																																																																																							

LEINSTER—DUBLIN CITY—DUBLIN—KILDARE.

City of Dublin Infirmary, (Jervis Street.)	County Dublin Infirmary and Dispensary.	County Kildare Infirmary.																																																																				
Committee and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendant.																																																																				
Charitable Infirmary, Jervis-street, established 1721; but one dispensary since the formation.	Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary; there is a dispensary attached to it; the hospital was established in the year 1767, and derived its name from being situated in the Earl of Meath's liberty, and in 1777 was by Act of Parliament made the County Dublin Infirmary.	County Kildare Infirmary.																																																																				
The parish of St. Mary's, in Dublin, for the relief of the City and County of Dublin.	Its district includes all the parishes in the city as well as the county Dublin.	All the parishes in the County Kildare are included in the district.																																																																				
Does not know.	Exclusive of the several hospitals and dispensaries in the city, there are about eight dispensaries within ten miles.	Kilcullen, Newbridge, Rathangan, and Monastereven Dispensaries, but no hospitals or infirmaries, except a fever hospital at Kilcullen.																																																																				
There are seven surgeons and two physicians, who serve without fee or reward; there is a dispensary attached to this hospital.	There is a dispensary attached to the hospital for the relief of extern patients, and there is no salary derived by any of the medical gentlemen.	No dispensary attached to any hospital or infirmary within the district.																																																																				
The medical attendants of this hospital are attached to many other charities in this city.	Some of the medical gentlemen attend other institutions, but not in connexion with this establishment.	Attend the County Kildare Infirmary only.																																																																				
The physicians and surgeons do.	Certainly.	I consider it my duty to attend to all cases, medical and surgical, recommended by governors or subscribers, and according to Act of Parliament to all cases of accident.																																																																				
Yes.	There is a registry kept.	A regular register is kept of all cases where application has been made, and patients admitted according to priority of application from governors, &c.																																																																				
<table><thead><tr><th>Infirmary.</th><th>Dispensary.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1831 - - 516</td><td>1831 - - 44,391</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - 625</td><td>1832 - - 38,254</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - 757</td><td>1833 - - 39,917</td></tr></tbody></table> The cases treated are generally accidents and acute medical diseases.	Infirmary.	Dispensary.	1831 - - 516	1831 - - 44,391	1832 - - 625	1832 - - 38,254	1833 - - 757	1833 - - 39,917	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Admitted.</th><th>Discharged.</th><th>Died.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1831. Infirmary Patients</td><td>734</td><td>691</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>Government Patients</td><td>641</td><td>575</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,375</td><td>1,266</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>1832. Infirmary Patients</td><td>886</td><td>848</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Government Patients</td><td>697</td><td>638</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,583</td><td>1,486</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1833. Infirmary Patients</td><td>910</td><td>861</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>Government Patients</td><td>659</td><td>609</td><td>82</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,569</td><td>1,470</td><td>131</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,527</td><td>4,222</td><td>339</td></tr></tbody></table>		Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	1831. Infirmary Patients	734	691	45	Government Patients	641	575	63		1,375	1,266	108	1832. Infirmary Patients	886	848	40	Government Patients	697	638	60		1,583	1,486	100	1833. Infirmary Patients	910	861	49	Government Patients	659	609	82		1,569	1,470	131		4,527	4,222	339	<table><thead><tr><th>Admitted.</th><th>Cured.</th><th>Relieved.</th><th>Died.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>860</td><td>540</td><td>300</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">6,726 Externs.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	860	540	300	20	6,726 Externs.							
Infirmary.	Dispensary.																																																																					
1831 - - 516	1831 - - 44,391																																																																					
1832 - - 625	1832 - - 38,254																																																																					
1833 - - 757	1833 - - 39,917																																																																					
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.																																																																			
1831. Infirmary Patients	734	691	45																																																																			
Government Patients	641	575	63																																																																			
	1,375	1,266	108																																																																			
1832. Infirmary Patients	886	848	40																																																																			
Government Patients	697	638	60																																																																			
	1,583	1,486	100																																																																			
1833. Infirmary Patients	910	861	49																																																																			
Government Patients	659	609	82																																																																			
	1,569	1,470	131																																																																			
	4,527	4,222	339																																																																			
Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.																																																																			
860	540	300	20																																																																			
6,726 Externs.																																																																						
No.	I am not aware of any.	Not with my knowledge.																																																																				
By a druggist, conformable to a contract, by public advertisements.	By a monthly order from the standing committee, and from a respectable wholesale druggist, Messrs. Boileau & George.	Ordered by the surgeon, and paid for by the treasurer of the infirmary to the druggist.																																																																				
<table><thead><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1831 - £. 964 12 3½</td><td>£. 1,014 11 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 1,055 13 6½</td><td>1,011 11 1</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 1,180 16 4½</td><td>1,259 5 1½</td></tr></tbody></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £. 964 12 3½	£. 1,014 11 9½	1832 - 1,055 13 6½	1,011 11 1	1833 - 1,180 16 4½	1,259 5 1½	<table><thead><tr><th>Receipt:</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Treasury Grant</td><td>£. 720 8 11</td><td>813 10 5</td><td>712 11 8</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary ditto</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>88 19 10</td><td>89 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>County Presentment</td><td>553 16 10</td><td>553 16 10</td><td>553 16 10</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>255 11 6</td><td>246 3 11</td><td>246 17 2</td></tr><tr><td>Donations, &c.</td><td>322 7 2</td><td>280 6 1</td><td>148 4 5</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Government Stock</td><td>177 10 3</td><td>197 14 7</td><td>220 18 3</td></tr><tr><td>Fines</td><td>- - -</td><td>- - -</td><td>35 15 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 2,118 16 6</td><td>2,180 11 8</td><td>2,007 10 2</td></tr><tr><td>Expenditure:—1831</td><td>- - -</td><td>£. 2,075 6 5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - -</td><td>2,070 6 10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- - -</td><td>2,040 14 6½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Clothing, Printing, Provisions, Medicines, Insurance, Furniture and Repairs, Coals, Salaries and Wages, Rent of Old Hospital and Contingencies.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Receipt:	1831.	1832.	1833.	Treasury Grant	£. 720 8 11	813 10 5	712 11 8	Parliamentary ditto	89 1 10	88 19 10	89 1 10	County Presentment	553 16 10	553 16 10	553 16 10	Subscriptions	255 11 6	246 3 11	246 17 2	Donations, &c.	322 7 2	280 6 1	148 4 5	Interest on Government Stock	177 10 3	197 14 7	220 18 3	Fines	- - -	- - -	35 15 0		£. 2,118 16 6	2,180 11 8	2,007 10 2	Expenditure:—1831	- - -	£. 2,075 6 5		1832	- - -	2,070 6 10		1833	- - -	2,040 14 6½		GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Clothing, Printing, Provisions, Medicines, Insurance, Furniture and Repairs, Coals, Salaries and Wages, Rent of Old Hospital and Contingencies.				<table><thead><tr><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1830 - £. 666 11 10</td><td>£. 708 18 0½</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 856 19 1½</td><td>747 13 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - 789 8 1</td><td>654 6 9½</td></tr></tbody></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £. 666 11 10	£. 708 18 0½	1831 - 856 19 1½	747 13 3½	1833 - 789 8 1	654 6 9½
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																					
1831 - £. 964 12 3½	£. 1,014 11 9½																																																																					
1832 - 1,055 13 6½	1,011 11 1																																																																					
1833 - 1,180 16 4½	1,259 5 1½																																																																					
Receipt:	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																			
Treasury Grant	£. 720 8 11	813 10 5	712 11 8																																																																			
Parliamentary ditto	89 1 10	88 19 10	89 1 10																																																																			
County Presentment	553 16 10	553 16 10	553 16 10																																																																			
Subscriptions	255 11 6	246 3 11	246 17 2																																																																			
Donations, &c.	322 7 2	280 6 1	148 4 5																																																																			
Interest on Government Stock	177 10 3	197 14 7	220 18 3																																																																			
Fines	- - -	- - -	35 15 0																																																																			
	£. 2,118 16 6	2,180 11 8	2,007 10 2																																																																			
Expenditure:—1831	- - -	£. 2,075 6 5																																																																				
1832	- - -	2,070 6 10																																																																				
1833	- - -	2,040 14 6½																																																																				
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Clothing, Printing, Provisions, Medicines, Insurance, Furniture and Repairs, Coals, Salaries and Wages, Rent of Old Hospital and Contingencies.																																																																						
Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																					
1830 - £. 666 11 10	£. 708 18 0½																																																																					
1831 - 856 19 1½	747 13 3½																																																																					
1833 - 789 8 1	654 6 9½																																																																					
Grand Jury presentments, Parliamentary allowance, subscriptions, bequests, donations, Government and Bank Stocks and rents.	It is supported by presentments from the grand jury of the county of Dublin only; by subscriptions and donations; a Parliamentary grant, fines levied by magistrates at the petty sessions held in the County Dublin, and the interest on 6,762 l. 18 s. 4 d. Government 3½ per cent. Stock.	By donations, annual subscriptions and by presentments from the County Kildare solely.																																																																				
No.	None that the committee are aware of.	We cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds, which would render the establishment more efficient.																																																																				

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY—LONGFORD—LOUTH.

King's County Infirmary.	County Longford Infirmary.	County Louth Infirmary.																																																																																												
George Peirce, Esq., Surgeon.	George Peacocke, Esq., Surgeon.	E. G. Brunker, Esq., M.D.																																																																																												
The King's County Infirmary, established A.D. 1788.	The Longford County Infirmary at Longford.	County of Louth Infirmary, established in the year 1752.																																																																																												
All the county.	About twenty parishes all in the county, except a part of a few extending into adjoining county.	The district extends over the whole county of Louth, and into a small part of the county of Armagh.																																																																																												
There are six dispensaries within ten miles of our hospital; viz. Clara, five miles; Philipstown, seven; Frankford, nearly ten; Tyrrellspass (county Westmeath), seven miles; Clonaslee (Queen's County), eight miles; besides several others, varying from twelve to twenty miles, also Geashill, six miles, (in this county.)	Dispensary at Kenagh, eight miles distant; also at Edgworthstown, seven miles distant; there are two more dispensaries within the county, ten and twelve miles distant from the County Infirmary at Longford.	There are dispensaries at the following places, within ten miles; viz. Castle-Bellingham, Louth, Ballymascanlon, Forkhill.																																																																																												
All poor persons applying at the infirmary on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are prescribed for, and supplied with medicine.	Yes, to the County Infirmary; no salary or emolument derived by the surgeon for attendance upon same dispensary.	There is a dispensary attached to the County Infirmary, for which there is no salary. The whole duty is done by myself, with the exception of an apothecary who compounds the medicines prescribed.																																																																																												
None but the King's County Infirmary.	No, only the County Infirmary, where attendance is given every day and twice a week to outpatients recommended to the dispensary, from 10 till 3 o'clock each dispensary day; viz. Mondays and Fridays.	I have to attend the infirmary every day, and the dispensary for extern patients twice a week; salary, 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>																																																																																												
In every case requiring my attendance, I am sent notice from the hospital instantly.	Yes, at the infirmary.	It is my duty to attend all accidents and urgent cases when brought to the infirmary.																																																																																												
A correct registry is kept, tickets filed, and the manner in which each application is disposed noted by the committee.	A registry is kept of all patients admitted into the infirmary; all applications being attended to, and received according to the accommodation in the infirmary at the period of application, and the priority of said applications <i>cateris paribus</i> , the urgency and nature of the condition of the patient; cases of sudden accident attended to at all hours.	A register of all applicants for relief is kept; accommodation in the infirmary is afforded to as many as it is capable of containing; the rest are supplied with medicine and advice. The hospital is very small, not containing more than 17 beds; if there were funds and accommodation, I am certain 30 beds would be constantly filled.																																																																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Intern. Patients.</td><td>Extern. Patients.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>388</td><td>6,470</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>443</td><td>8,372</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>403</td><td>6,788</td></tr></table> Medical and surgical cases are treated in hospital.		Intern. Patients.	Extern. Patients.	1831 - - -	388	6,470	1832 - - -	443	8,372	1833 - - -	403	6,788	<table><tr><td>1830, admitted - - -</td><td>198</td></tr><tr><td>1831, " - - -</td><td>205</td></tr><tr><td>1832, " - - -</td><td>220</td></tr></table> Of these, 185 were cases of sudden accident, consisting of fractures and wounds of various kinds; the remainder is made up of cases of diseases of the eyes, catarrhs, rheumatism, ague, diseases, such as tumors, requiring surgical operation for their cure and removal, affecting some cases of the venereal in its constitutional form, &c. &c.	1830, admitted - - -	198	1831, " - - -	205	1832, " - - -	220	<table><tr><td></td><td>Intern Patients.</td><td>Extern Patients.</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>120</td><td>891</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>172</td><td>1,012</td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>182</td><td>754</td></tr></table> N.B. The register of extern patients is the number of individuals actually relieved.		Intern Patients.	Extern Patients.	1831 - - -	120	891	1832 - - -	172	1,012	1833 - - -	182	754																																																														
	Intern. Patients.	Extern. Patients.																																																																																												
1831 - - -	388	6,470																																																																																												
1832 - - -	443	8,372																																																																																												
1833 - - -	403	6,788																																																																																												
1830, admitted - - -	198																																																																																													
1831, " - - -	205																																																																																													
1832, " - - -	220																																																																																													
	Intern Patients.	Extern Patients.																																																																																												
1831 - - -	120	891																																																																																												
1832 - - -	172	1,012																																																																																												
1833 - - -	182	754																																																																																												
It may, and does sometimes occur, but not often.	Sometimes such persons are recommended to the benefits of the charity.	None are relieved except accidents, without a recommendation from a governor of the infirmary, who is supposed to have a personal knowledge of the fitness of the applicant to be relieved by the charity.																																																																																												
By contract, the last three years by Messrs. Boileau & George, Bride-street, Dublin.	By a Dublin druggist, at the expense of the governor of the institution.	By Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, Dublin.																																																																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Government Grant</td><td>£. 89 1 9½</td><td>89 1 9½</td><td>89 1 9½</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment -</td><td>553 10 10</td><td>553 10 10</td><td>553 10 10</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions -</td><td>60 18 0</td><td>3 3 0</td><td>9 9 0</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines</td><td>98 14 0½</td><td>51 12 0½</td><td>40 5 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 802 4 8</td><td>697 7 8</td><td>692 6 7½</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td>Expenditure.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1830 - - -</td><td>£. 800 13 10½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>681 19 2½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>751 1 8½</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Medicine, Provisions, Furniture and Repairs, Firing and Sundries.		Receipt.				1830.	1831.	1832.	Government Grant	£. 89 1 9½	89 1 9½	89 1 9½	Presentment -	553 10 10	553 10 10	553 10 10	Subscriptions -	60 18 0	3 3 0	9 9 0	Petty Session Fines	98 14 0½	51 12 0½	40 5 0		£. 802 4 8	697 7 8	692 6 7½		Expenditure.			1830 - - -	£. 800 13 10½			1831 - - -	681 19 2½			1832 - - -	751 1 8½			In the absence of the treasurer and secretary, it is not in my power to answer this Query; but from a public document, I can state that the receipts for year ending January 1833, 865<i>l.</i> 3<i>s.</i> 2½<i>d.</i> Expenditure for said year, 555<i>l.</i> 4<i>s.</i> 11<i>d.</i>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Government Grant -</td><td>£. 89 1 10</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>89 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment -</td><td>461 10 9</td><td>461 10 9</td><td>461 10 9</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions and Donations -</td><td>195 6 0</td><td>89 7 0</td><td>76 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines -</td><td>71 11 0</td><td>49 6 9</td><td>59 8 6</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Funds -</td><td>77 0 3</td><td>85 6 3</td><td>194 13 5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 894 9 10</td><td>774 11 7</td><td>881 8 6</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td>Expenditure.</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 - - -</td><td>£. 487 10 1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - - -</td><td>462 4 9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833 - - -</td><td>452 4 3</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Provisions, Medicines, Coals, Furniture, Repairs, and Contingencies.		Receipt.				1831.	1832.	1833.	Government Grant -	£. 89 1 10	89 1 10	89 1 10	Presentment -	461 10 9	461 10 9	461 10 9	Subscriptions and Donations -	195 6 0	89 7 0	76 14 0	Petty Session Fines -	71 11 0	49 6 9	59 8 6	Interest on Funds -	77 0 3	85 6 3	194 13 5		£. 894 9 10	774 11 7	881 8 6		Expenditure.			1831 - - -	£. 487 10 1			1832 - - -	462 4 9			1833 - - -	452 4 3		
	Receipt.																																																																																													
	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																											
Government Grant	£. 89 1 9½	89 1 9½	89 1 9½																																																																																											
Presentment -	553 10 10	553 10 10	553 10 10																																																																																											
Subscriptions -	60 18 0	3 3 0	9 9 0																																																																																											
Petty Session Fines	98 14 0½	51 12 0½	40 5 0																																																																																											
	£. 802 4 8	697 7 8	692 6 7½																																																																																											
	Expenditure.																																																																																													
1830 - - -	£. 800 13 10½																																																																																													
1831 - - -	681 19 2½																																																																																													
1832 - - -	751 1 8½																																																																																													
	Receipt.																																																																																													
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																											
Government Grant -	£. 89 1 10	89 1 10	89 1 10																																																																																											
Presentment -	461 10 9	461 10 9	461 10 9																																																																																											
Subscriptions and Donations -	195 6 0	89 7 0	76 14 0																																																																																											
Petty Session Fines -	71 11 0	49 6 9	59 8 6																																																																																											
Interest on Funds -	77 0 3	85 6 3	194 13 5																																																																																											
	£. 894 9 10	774 11 7	881 8 6																																																																																											
	Expenditure.																																																																																													
1831 - - -	£. 487 10 1																																																																																													
1832 - - -	462 4 9																																																																																													
1833 - - -	452 4 3																																																																																													
By Government grant, grand jury presentment of the King's County, subscriptions and fines levied at petty sessions in the King's County.	By county presentments, annual subscriptions, bequests and donations, presentments off county Longford alone.	Supported principally by presentments made by the grand jury of the county Louth, Government grant; there are also some annual subscribers, funds belonging to the body of governors, and fines from magistrates at petty sessions.																																																																																												
As far as the intention of a county infirmary is concerned, I conceive ours a well-conducted establishment; our committee attend regularly every Monday, and pass the weekly accounts.	From my experience, I am of opinion that in all establishments in Ireland for affording medical relief to the poor, proper food and lodging should be connected as frequently as possible with the administering of medicines, such as is practised in the	The funds of the hospital have been husbanded with the greatest care. The hospital has not been large enough to give accommodation to half the applicants. In no place is a larger and more convenient building required; the present one being the first used as an infirmary in Ireland.																																																																																												

different hospitals and county infirmaries, as I consider the manner in which medicine is given to the poor at the dispensaries, owing to the poverty, habits and peculiarities of character and manners of the Irish peasantry, such an expense is but seldom attended with the beneficial result looked for, and often detrimental.

LEINSTER—MEATH—QUEEN'S—WESTMEATH.

County Meath Infirmary.	Queen's County Infirmary.	County Westmeath Infirmary.																																																																															
L. Byron, Esq., M.D.	John Jacob, Esq., M.D.	—																																																																															
The Meath Hospital, or County of Meath Infirmary, was established in the year 1754.	Queen's County Infirmary.	County Westmeath Infirmary; between fifty and sixty years.																																																																															
The hospital answers for the entire county.	The district for which the infirmary has been established embraces the entire county. All sick poor living in the county are entitled to the bene-	The institution is for the relief and benefit of the entire county.																																																																															
fits to be derived from it, both as intern and extern patients. Some of the governors of the institution have at different periods endeavoured to limit the district from which extern patients should be admitted to the benefits of advice and medicine at the infirmary, to the vicinity of the town, and the ordinary extent of country commonly embraced within dispensary districts. Such alteration has however been invariably disapproved of by a large majority of the governors.																																																																																	
Two fever hospitals and six dispensaries.	Fourteen dispensaries were presented for at the assizes for 1833; of these, the following are within ten miles of the infirmary: Ballybrittas, distant seven miles; Portarlinton, eight miles; Mountmellick, five miles; Mountrath, six miles; Offerlane, ten miles; Abbeyleix, seven miles; and Stradbally, four miles and a half.	Killucan, Kinnegad, Tyrrellspass, Ballincargy, Castlepollard, Castletowndelvin, Turin, Ballinalack, and Castlepollard Fever Hospital.																																																																															
This is the only hospital or infirmary in the county that has a dispensary attached.	There is no second infirmary in this county; there is but one fever hospital, a very small establishment, attached to the Abbeyleix Dispensary, which I believe seldom contains patients.	There are, on an average, 3,500 extern patients relieved, and supplied with medicine and advice annually, for which the surgeon receives no additional salary or emolument.																																																																															
I attend no hospital or infirmary but this one, and the dispensary attached to it, for which I am paid 184 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> annually. There are two days in the week for dispensing medicine, but accidents and important cases are attended to at all times.	I attend the Queen's County Infirmary daily; number of intern patients, from 35 to 50. I prescribe for extern patients, for which, and my attendance on the county gaol, I receive 184 <i>l.</i> per annum. I am physician to the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, where I attend almost daily, for which I receive 100 <i>l.</i> per annum. Both the infirmary and lunatic asylum are situated within a quarter of a mile of my residence.	I attend but one county infirmary, which I am obliged to visit repeatedly in the course of each day, and frequently at night.																																																																															
All cases, both medical and surgical, have my personal attendance. The hospital being almost exclusively surgical, its doors are open at all hours, both day and night, for the reception of cases.	It is my duty to give my own personal attendance to all cases in any of the three institutions named above. It is not my duty to attend to patients at their own houses, but I do so when called on. The poor of Maryborough, and its immediate vicinity, are as well attended to at their own houses as in any district to which a regular dispensary is attached.	Certainly.																																																																															
A regular registry is kept of all cases, both intern and extern. All the urgent cases were taken into hospital, and the remainder treated as dispensary patients.	No separate register is kept of such cases as are visited at their own houses; a registry is kept of the patients admitted into the infirmary, as well as those receiving medicine and advice as extern patients.	There is a registry kept of all the cases admitted into the infirmary, as well as the extern patients, who get advice and medicine, bandages, &c.																																																																															
<table><tr><td></td><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1833.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>On the books</td><td>- 20</td><td>- 3,747</td></tr><tr><td>Admitted</td><td>- 214</td><td>- 2,716</td></tr><tr><td>Cured</td><td>- 140</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Relieved</td><td>- 39</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Died</td><td>- 11</td><td></td></tr></table>		Interns.	Externs.		1833.	1833.	On the books	- 20	- 3,747	Admitted	- 214	- 2,716	Cured	- 140		Relieved	- 39		Died	- 11		<table><tr><td></td><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 693</td><td>- 8,410</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 730</td><td>- 8,217</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 643</td><td>- 8,261</td></tr></table> Diseases present themselves in endless variety; those resulting from over-exertion, a debilitated condition of the constitution, and privation from the necessities of life, particularly as regards food and clothing, being most prevalent.		Interns.	Externs.	1831	- 693	- 8,410	1832	- 730	- 8,217	1833	- 643	- 8,261	By the end of this year there will be above 1,000 intern patients, and 10,160 extern patients, relieved at the infirmary. Diseases, generally inflammatory, with many cases of liver disease, dropsy, and rheumatism.																																														
	Interns.	Externs.																																																																															
	1833.	1833.																																																																															
On the books	- 20	- 3,747																																																																															
Admitted	- 214	- 2,716																																																																															
Cured	- 140																																																																																
Relieved	- 39																																																																																
Died	- 11																																																																																
	Interns.	Externs.																																																																															
1831	- 693	- 8,410																																																																															
1832	- 730	- 8,217																																																																															
1833	- 643	- 8,261																																																																															
Yes, owing to the carelessness of governors and subscribers giving tickets of admission to individuals who should not receive such gratuitous assistance.	Frequent, and occasionally very gross impositions are practised upon the charity, which can only be prevented by a due degree of circumspection on the part of the governors, as to the persons whom they may recommend. I do not, however, think that this infirmary suffers on the whole from this cause, more than other similar institutions with which I am acquainted.	Such persons are sometimes recommended for relief; when it is discovered they are remonstrated with, with the view of preventing a recurrence of it.																																																																															
I give an order for medicine, when required, and it is supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, Bridestreet, Dublin.	The medicines are procured from Boileau & George, of Dublin, and compounded at the infirmary.	They are purchased by the governors from a druggist in Dublin.																																																																															
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 682 12 0½</td><td>£. 659 12 7½</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 747 8 2½</td><td>722 1 0½</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 775 18 2</td><td>697 6 11½</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 682 12 0½	£. 659 12 7½	1831	- 747 8 2½	722 1 0½	1832	- 775 18 2	697 6 11½	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance</td><td>- £. 382 19 1</td><td>352 9 3</td><td>364 19 2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Government Grant</td><td>- 89 1 9</td><td>89 1 9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>- 553 16 11</td><td>553 16 11</td><td>553 16 11</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions & Donations</td><td>- 267 7 9½</td><td>302 1 9</td><td>280 10 3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines</td><td>- 127 7 5½</td><td>99 18 4</td><td>102 8 9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 1,420 13 0</td><td>1,397 8 0</td><td>1,304 15 1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Expenditure.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>£. 1,068 4 7</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>1,032 8 10</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>1,096 15 10</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Provisions, Medicines, Salaries and Wages, Furniture and Repairs, Fuel, Soap and Candles, Clothing, Rent and Taxes, Stationary, Stamps, and Contingencies.		Receipt.	1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance	- £. 382 19 1	352 9 3	364 19 2		Government Grant	- 89 1 9	89 1 9			Presentment	- 553 16 11	553 16 11	553 16 11		Subscriptions & Donations	- 267 7 9½	302 1 9	280 10 3		Petty Session Fines	- 127 7 5½	99 18 4	102 8 9			£. 1,420 13 0	1,397 8 0	1,304 15 1			Expenditure.				1831	-	£. 1,068 4 7			1832	-	1,032 8 10			1833	-	1,096 15 10			<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 618 8 4</td><td>£. 524 17 7</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- 115 10 0</td><td>1,000 7 10</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 984 7 2</td><td>871 5 2½</td></tr></table> There was some building and repairs the last two years.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	- £. 618 8 4	£. 524 17 7	1831	- 115 10 0	1,000 7 10	1832	- 984 7 2	871 5 2½
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																															
1830	- £. 682 12 0½	£. 659 12 7½																																																																															
1831	- 747 8 2½	722 1 0½																																																																															
1832	- 775 18 2	697 6 11½																																																																															
	Receipt.	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																													
Balance	- £. 382 19 1	352 9 3	364 19 2																																																																														
Government Grant	- 89 1 9	89 1 9																																																																															
Presentment	- 553 16 11	553 16 11	553 16 11																																																																														
Subscriptions & Donations	- 267 7 9½	302 1 9	280 10 3																																																																														
Petty Session Fines	- 127 7 5½	99 18 4	102 8 9																																																																														
	£. 1,420 13 0	1,397 8 0	1,304 15 1																																																																														
	Expenditure.																																																																																
1831	-	£. 1,068 4 7																																																																															
1832	-	1,032 8 10																																																																															
1833	-	1,096 15 10																																																																															
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																																															
1830	- £. 618 8 4	£. 524 17 7																																																																															
1831	- 115 10 0	1,000 7 10																																																																															
1832	- 984 7 2	871 5 2½																																																																															
By presentment from this county only; by subscriptions and donations.	It is supported principally by presentments, also by voluntary contributions, and by fines imposed by magistrates, &c. for certain offences.	By presentments, subscriptions, donations and fines.																																																																															
I do not think that any hospital can be better regulated than this is, in regard to the distribution of the funds. The only want is, there are not funds enough. If about thirty patients could be accommodated (and there is room enough), I believe that all urgent cases suited to the hospital could be admitted, and the most perfect satisfaction given. At present I am sometimes obliged to refuse admission to those who ought to be received.	I cannot suggest any improvement in the distribution of the funds from which the infirmary is supported. The most rigid economy is observed in every department, as the means at the disposal of the committee are utterly inadequate to the support of the institution, in the full and efficient operation of which it is capable. By the printed reports sent to the commissioners, it will appear that a large number of fit objects are annually refused admission into our infirmary, solely in consequence of insufficiency of funds for their support. The institution is at this moment involved in debt, and the committee have been reluctantly obliged to reduce the number of patients, which have been occasionally as high as 50 to 28. It would be very desirable if it were made imperative on grand juries to present for the full amount which might be necessary to keep these institutions in the fullest operation that the wants of the district might render necessary.	I cannot.																																																																															

LEINSTER—WEXFORD—WICKLOW.

County Wexford Infirmary.	County Wicklow Infirmary, No. 1.	County Wicklow Infirmary, No. 2. (at Baltinglass.)																																																																																																																
J. R. Crane, Esq., M.D.	William Hamilton, Esq., M.D.	N. W. Heath, Esq., Licen. Surgeon.																																																																																																																
The County of Wexford Infirmary; established in the year 1769.	Wicklow County Infirmary, No. 1, there being a second County Infirmary, at Baltinglass, which is distant 28 miles.	Second County Wicklow Infirmary. I also attend the Stratford-on-Slaney Fever Hospital. They have been many years established. See Reply to Query No. 1, on the subject of the Stratford-on-Slaney Fever Hospital.																																																																																																																
It is the infirmary for the county sick poor.	Wicklow Infirmary receives patients from every part of the county, except the neighbourhood of the second County Infirmary.	Six; in the county of Wicklow, and a small portion of Kildare.																																																																																																																
There is a large Fever Hospital in Wexford, a Fever Hospital and Dispensary at Enniscorthy, ten miles; the same at Oulart, ten miles; a Dispensary at Broadway, seven miles; at Bridgetown, eight miles; at Taghmon, seven miles; at Castlebridge, two and a half miles; at Kyle, four miles; at Screene, three and a half miles.	There is a dispensary and fever hospital at Newtown, within eight miles; and a dispensary at Rathdrum, also distant eight miles.	There are three dispensaries in the barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, besides those attached to the infirmary and fever hospital; viz. at Blessington, Dunlavin and Kiltegan. There are also dispensaries at Hacketstown, Balitore and Castledermot.																																																																																																																
There is a dispensary attached to the infirmary, at which the sick poor receive advice and medicine twice a week. I have no additional salary for this duty.	There is a dispensary attached to Wicklow County Infirmary, but no emolument is derived from it by the medical attendant.	There is a dispensary attached to the infirmary, where the poor get advice and medicine; and all sudden accidents are admitted at the infirmary, without any recommendation from a governor.																																																																																																																
I attend and perform all the medical and surgical duties of the County Infirmary, Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, all within half a mile of my house, and requiring very close attendance. I visit the infirmary twice a day, the gaol once in general. I have no salary but from the infirmary, amounting to 183 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , which is the salary of all county infirmary surgeons.	I attend the Wicklow Infirmary and Dispensary attached to it only: the former daily, the latter three times a week; and for attending the infirmary I receive 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per annum.	I attend the Second County Infirmary and the Fever Hospital in Stratford-on-Slaney; the distance from one to the other is four British miles, and I reside between them. The salary of the infirmary is 100 <i>l.</i> Irish, out of which is paid 20 <i>l.</i> rent for infirmary and house, in which a matron resides - - - - - £. 73 16 11 For Fever Hospital and Dispensaries - - - 55 7 8 TOTAL SALARIES - - - £. 129 4 7																																																																																																																
I do certainly, at the infirmary, gaol or lunatic asylum, not elsewhere.	Receiving no emolument for attending the dispensary, I do not conceive it my duty, nor is it expected that I should do so; but humanity compels me, and the other medical men here, to give daily attendance on the poor.	Yes; and to visit when a recommendation on a ticket, according to rule, is sent from a governor. The rules require two days' attendance at Baltinglass, and two at Stratford, in the week; but advice and medicine are daily given to all poor who apply. The infirmary and fever hospital are visited daily.																																																																																																																
An exact register of the cases of intern patients, and of the number of externs, is kept by me, since my appointment in February last. The same was done by my predecessor, Dr. Archer.	A register of the Interns, how disposed of, &c. is kept. Of the Externs, a list merely setting forth their numbers.	There is a reglster kept of all cases admitted to the infirmary and fever hospital, and the number of extern cases who receive advice and medicine.																																																																																																																
Interns, 1832. Admitted, 312; Cured, 210; Relieved, 41; Died, 16; Incurable, 7; Dismissed, 4; Remaining, 34. Externs, 1,984*. * The exact result it is impossible to know. All diseases, except those of a contagious nature, are admitted.	Interns. 1830 -- 128 1831 -- 114 1832 -- 142. Externs. 1830, 2,000 1831-32, about the same number. The majority of dispensary patients labour under dyspepsia, bowel and cutaneous complaints. Interns are accidents, ulcers and a variety of acute and chronic diseases. N.B. No extern patient's name is twice registered in the same year.	1831 - - - - - 1,240 1832 - - - - - 1,055 1833 - - - - - 1,388 A great number of these cases were different modifications of dyspepsia, and diseases of the chylopoetic viscera. The rest, the common affections generally attending our species; then accidents, sores, &c. &c.																																																																																																																
It does not.	Sometimes it does occur, but rarely.	Not often. The district is poor; the village of Stratford-on-Slaney miserably so, and Baltinglass not much better.																																																																																																																
The medicines are supplied by a druggist in Dublin.	By Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin, and are compounded by the apothecary of the hospital.	By an apothecary, Mr. Johnson, Baltinglass.																																																																																																																
<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Receipt.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance - - - £. 346 0 4$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>£. 341 0 3$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grant - - -</td><td>89 1 9</td><td>89 1 9</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment - - -</td><td>600 0 0</td><td>600 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions - - -</td><td>160 0 6</td><td>214 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>Proceeds of Ball - - -</td><td>41 12 6</td><td>23 5 7</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines - - -</td><td>19 10 0</td><td>14 2 9</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Bequests - - -</td><td>27 8 3</td><td>27 8 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 1,283 5 4$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>1,309 14 7$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td rowspan="2">Expenditure.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries - - - £. 194 1 9</td><td>£. 196 7 9</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - - -</td><td>97 0 7</td><td>180 7 10</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions, Coals, &c. - - -</td><td>554 7 0$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>597 7 2</td></tr><tr><td>Furniture - - -</td><td>73 0 1$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>107 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries - - -</td><td>24 3 7</td><td>9 0 8</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 942 13 1</td><td>1,090 3 5</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	1831.	1832.	Balance - - - £. 346 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 341 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Parliamentary Grant - - -	89 1 9	89 1 9	Presentment - - -	600 0 0	600 0 0	Subscriptions - - -	160 0 6	214 16 0	Proceeds of Ball - - -	41 12 6	23 5 7	Petty Session Fines - - -	19 10 0	14 2 9	Interest on Bequests - - -	27 8 3	27 8 3		£. 1,283 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,309 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Expenditure.	1831.	1832.	Salaries - - - £. 194 1 9	£. 196 7 9	Medicines - - -	97 0 7	180 7 10	Provisions, Coals, &c. - - -	554 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	597 7 2	Furniture - - -	73 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 0 0	Sundries - - -	24 3 7	9 0 8		£. 942 13 1	1,090 3 5	<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Receipt.</td><td rowspan="2">Expenditure.</td><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 520 18 9</td><td>£. 520 18 9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 661 16 1</td><td>661 16 1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 700 13 5$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>700 13 5$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> It is to be noticed, that half the county presentment for each year, is paid to the treasurer of the Baltinglass Infirmary, and is included in the receipts specified above. <table><tr><td>Provisions - - -</td><td>£. 72 6 10</td><td>£. 68 8 11$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>£. 61 5 5</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines and Wine - - -</td><td>22 3 5</td><td>34 3 3</td><td>42 1 7</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, Salaries and Insurance - - -</td><td>109 10 10$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>109 10 10</td><td>109 4 10</td></tr><tr><td>Half a year's Arrears - - -</td><td>- - -</td><td>46 3 0</td><td>- - -</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Repairs and Sundries - - -</td><td>42 11 9$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>37 7 11$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>59 14 6</td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1830.	1831.	1832.	1831	£. 520 18 9	£. 520 18 9			1832	- 661 16 1	661 16 1			1833	- 700 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			Provisions - - -	£. 72 6 10	£. 68 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 61 5 5	Medicines and Wine - - -	22 3 5	34 3 3	42 1 7	Rent, Salaries and Insurance - - -	109 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 10 10	109 4 10	Half a year's Arrears - - -	- - -	46 3 0	- - -	Fuel, Repairs and Sundries - - -	42 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 14 6	<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Receipt.</td><td rowspan="2">Expenditure.</td><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>- £. 319 8 3$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>£. 246 12 11</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- - 327 8 0</td><td>295 14 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- - 322 19 10</td><td>272 6 4</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.	Expenditure.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			1830.	1831.	1832.	1830	- £. 319 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 246 12 11			1831	- - 327 8 0	295 14 0			1832	- - 322 19 10	272 6 4		
Receipt.		1831.	1832.																																																																																																															
	Balance - - - £. 346 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 341 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																																																
Parliamentary Grant - - -	89 1 9	89 1 9																																																																																																																
Presentment - - -	600 0 0	600 0 0																																																																																																																
Subscriptions - - -	160 0 6	214 16 0																																																																																																																
Proceeds of Ball - - -	41 12 6	23 5 7																																																																																																																
Petty Session Fines - - -	19 10 0	14 2 9																																																																																																																
Interest on Bequests - - -	27 8 3	27 8 3																																																																																																																
	£. 1,283 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,309 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																																																
Expenditure.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																																
	Salaries - - - £. 194 1 9	£. 196 7 9																																																																																																																
Medicines - - -	97 0 7	180 7 10																																																																																																																
Provisions, Coals, &c. - - -	554 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	597 7 2																																																																																																																
Furniture - - -	73 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 0 0																																																																																																																
Sundries - - -	24 3 7	9 0 8																																																																																																																
	£. 942 13 1	1,090 3 5																																																																																																																
Receipt.	Expenditure.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																
		1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																														
1831	£. 520 18 9	£. 520 18 9																																																																																																																
1832	- 661 16 1	661 16 1																																																																																																																
1833	- 700 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	700 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																																																																																
Provisions - - -	£. 72 6 10	£. 68 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 61 5 5																																																																																																															
Medicines and Wine - - -	22 3 5	34 3 3	42 1 7																																																																																																															
Rent, Salaries and Insurance - - -	109 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 10 10	109 4 10																																																																																																															
Half a year's Arrears - - -	- - -	46 3 0	- - -																																																																																																															
Fuel, Repairs and Sundries - - -	42 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 14 6																																																																																																															
Receipt.	Expenditure.	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																
		1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																														
1830	- £. 319 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 246 12 11																																																																																																																
1831	- - 327 8 0	295 14 0																																																																																																																
1832	- - 322 19 10	272 6 4																																																																																																																
It is supported by grand jury presentments, by donations and subscriptions.	By presentments obtained from the county of Wicklow alone, by interest on Government Stock, by donations, subscriptions, fines from petty sessions, and Parliamentary grant of 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> annually.	By subscriptions and presentments from the grand jury of Wicklow only. The jury present 552 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> annually, to be divided between the infirmary at Wicklow and that in Baltinglass; viz. 276 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> to each.																																																																																																																
Very considerable improvements have been made, and are making, in the distribution of the funds, and the general management of the infirmary. In proof of which, I beg leave to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at the general quarterly meeting of the governors, held last August. The Wexford Infirmary has been lately visited by Mr. Porter, a member of the Court of Censors of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and reported by him to be the best conducted County Infirmary which he hadseen in Ireland.	The funds are not more than sufficient to meet the present expenditure; but a nourishment dispensary attached to the hospital for extern patients would be most useful, and is highly desirable.	I believe the funds are carefully and judiciously applied.																																																																																																																

MUNSTER—CLARE—CITY OF CORK.

County Clare Infirmary.	North Infirmary.	South Infirmary.																																																								
George W. O'Brien, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendants.	John Woodroffe, Esq., M.D.																																																								
The County of Clare Infirmary; established about 40 years.	North Charitable Infirmary.	The South Infirmary.																																																								
The whole county.	A great number; every sick pauper applying at the North Infirmary is relieved, without considering from what part of the country he comes; nearly one half of the intern patients are from the county of Cork, which does not contribute in any way to the support of the charity.	The hospital is open for the reception of patients from all cities, counties, and indeed countries.																																																								
The fever hospital at Ennis; the dispensaries at Clare, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Quinn, Tulla, Crusheen, Corofin, Ballynacally.	Several dispensaries; the South Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	In the city of Cork there is another infirmary, on the plan of the South Infirmary (the North Infirmary), a fever hospital, a dispensary, a Lying-in Hospital and a Foundling Hospital.																																																								
There is one attached to the infirmary. The salary of surgeon to the infirmary is, 184 <i>l.</i> per annum.	A dispensary for out-patients is attached to the infirmary. Two physicians, at 20 <i>l.</i> late currency per year each, and one surgeon, at the same salary; the second surgeon attends gratis.	There is no dispensary attached to the infirmary, but the physicians and surgeons have never yet received any salary or recompense whatever for their daily attendance upon it or the infirmary.																																																								
I do not. My attendance to the patients in the infirmary is every day. The extern patients are attended three times a week.	The medical gentlemen of this infirmary do not attend any other hospital.	The physicians and surgeons of the South Infirmary attend daily, are not connected with any other institutions, and receive no salary whatever for their services.																																																								
I do, when the patients present themselves at the hospital.	On all necessary occasions.	The medical officers do consider it their duty to give their personal attendance in all cases requiring such.																																																								
There is.	A regular registry of all patients, both intern and extern, with the result of each case, kept in the hospital.	A register of all cases is regularly kept.																																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>548</td><td>5,943</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>591</td><td>6,477</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>543</td><td>4,883</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,658</td><td>17,303</td></tr></table>		Interns.	Externs.	1830	548	5,943	1831	591	6,477	1832	543	4,883		1,658	17,303	<table><tr><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>553</td><td>28,026</td></tr></table> During six months of this period the North Infirmary was occupied as a cholera hospital.	Interns.	Externs.	553	28,026	The diseases treated include all medical and surgical cases, with the exception of contagious fever and cholera; the number relieved for the last two years amounts to— <table><tr><td></td><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>261</td><td>9,814</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>336</td><td>10,009</td></tr></table>		Interns.	Externs.	1831	261	9,814	1832	336	10,009																												
	Interns.	Externs.																																																								
1830	548	5,943																																																								
1831	591	6,477																																																								
1832	543	4,883																																																								
	1,658	17,303																																																								
Interns.	Externs.																																																									
553	28,026																																																									
	Interns.	Externs.																																																								
1831	261	9,814																																																								
1832	336	10,009																																																								
It does sometimes unavoidably, though not very often.	No instance of the kind has been known ever to occur.	I think not.																																																								
Messrs. P. A. & C. Leslie, Bride-street, Dublin.	At wholesale prices, by William Gosnell & Son, druggists.	By contract yearly.																																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 904 10 0$\frac{3}{4}$</td><td>£. 699 10 4$\frac{3}{4}$</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>935 3 2$\frac{3}{4}$</td><td>724 19 4$\frac{3}{4}$</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>862 5 2$\frac{3}{4}$</td><td>688 18 4$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 904 10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	£. 699 10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1831	935 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	724 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1832	862 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	688 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>£. 534 13 5$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>£. 695 3 2$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>529 4 5$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>674 11 8$\frac{3}{4}$</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,045 9 3</td><td>483 14 8</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. Provisions, medicines, wine and groceries, soap, candles, coal and lard, furniture and repairs, incidents, law expenses, &c., salaries and wages.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830	£. 534 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 695 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1831	529 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	674 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1832	1,045 9 3	483 14 8	<table><tr><td></td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance</td><td>£. 83 18 7$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grant</td><td>44 16 3</td></tr><tr><td>Presentment</td><td>230 15 4</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>233 17 4$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>Bequests</td><td>517 5 11</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine sold</td><td>100 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Rents received</td><td>33 4 8</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 1,243 18 2</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>£. 211 5 3</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines, Groceries, &c.</td><td>242 11 10$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries and Wages</td><td>146 7 6</td></tr><tr><td>Coal, Soap, &c.</td><td>92 4 9$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>Books, Printing, &c.</td><td>9 4 2</td></tr><tr><td>Rent, repairs, &c.</td><td>36 12 5</td></tr><tr><td>Furniture, Coffins, &c.</td><td>54 8 0$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table>		1832.	Balance	£. 83 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Parliamentary Grant	44 16 3	Presentment	230 15 4	Subscriptions	233 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bequests	517 5 11	Medicine sold	100 0 0	Rents received	33 4 8		£. 1,243 18 2	Provisions	£. 211 5 3	Medicines, Groceries, &c.	242 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salaries and Wages	146 7 6	Coal, Soap, &c.	92 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Books, Printing, &c.	9 4 2	Rent, repairs, &c.	36 12 5	Furniture, Coffins, &c.	54 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																								
1830	£. 904 10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	£. 699 10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$																																																								
1831	935 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	724 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$																																																								
1832	862 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	688 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																								
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																								
1830	£. 534 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£. 695 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																								
1831	529 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	674 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$																																																								
1832	1,045 9 3	483 14 8																																																								
	1832.																																																									
Balance	£. 83 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																									
Parliamentary Grant	44 16 3																																																									
Presentment	230 15 4																																																									
Subscriptions	233 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																									
Bequests	517 5 11																																																									
Medicine sold	100 0 0																																																									
Rents received	33 4 8																																																									
	£. 1,243 18 2																																																									
Provisions	£. 211 5 3																																																									
Medicines, Groceries, &c.	242 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																									
Salaries and Wages	146 7 6																																																									
Coal, Soap, &c.	92 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																									
Books, Printing, &c.	9 4 2																																																									
Rent, repairs, &c.	36 12 5																																																									
Furniture, Coffins, &c.	54 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$																																																									
By a Government grant, by presentment from the county grand jury, by private subscriptions, and by fines inflicted at petty sessions.	Grand jury presentments from the city grand jury, subscriptions, donations, and a Parliamentary grant of 50 <i>l.</i> late currency yearly.	It receives 230 <i>l.</i> presented by the city grand jury, and 44 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> from the Treasury yearly; its other funds arise from voluntary contributions.																																																								
The only improvement which I can suggest, is to have a few additional beds in the hospital for the reception of lying-in patients; it would not be much expense to the establishment, and would save the lives of many poor people.	The North Infirmary is at present being rebuilt, so as to afford accommodation for 100 patients; the present revenue of the charity will be totally inadequate to maintain any thing like this number of beds, whilst the demands of the sick poor are constantly on the increase. In a large community like the city of Cork, there cannot be a more efficient means of arresting the progress of pauperism, than providing proper and adequate hospital accommodation for the poor; because the assistance afforded by a dispensary cannot relieve the poor from the heavy expenditure attendant upon sickness; the necessity of not leaving an indispensable establishment, such as the North Infirmary, dependent upon the fluctuating and precarious support of voluntary contributions, but to provide from the public revenues, so as to enable the governors to maintain it upon a scale of the most extended and real usefulness.	The funds are admirably applied, but totally unequal to meet the wants of the diseased poor; in fact there is not the means of supporting one tenth of the number applying for and who ought to receive hospital accommodation.																																																								

MUNSTER—CORK—KERRY—LIMERICK.

County Cork Infirmary.	County Kerry Infirmary.	City of Limerick Infirmary and Barrington's Hospital.																																																								
St. John Galway, Esq., M. D.		Medical Attendants.																																																								
The County Infirmary at Mallow.	The County Infirmary, also the hospital attached to the gaol for prisoners.	Barrington's Hospital and City of Limerick Infirmary, established in the year 1831.																																																								
	All in the same county.	All those of the City and Liberties, four miles in circumference, containing a population of over 70,000.																																																								
Glauntane, Ballyclough, Castletown-Roche, Doneraile, Buttevant, Kildorrery, Whitechurch, Glanworth, Kanturk, Donoughmore, all within 10 miles, or much less, of this place.	There are five dispensaries and one fever hospital within ten miles.	There are no other public dispensaries in the City or Liberties.																																																								
The extern patients treated at this infirmary partake, in some measure, of the character of dispensary patients. There is a fever hospital on a small scale, and without an expensive staff, in the town, besides dispensaries.	Medicine is provided for external patients at the County Infirmary, by the surgeon of the infirmary.	One city dispensary contiguous to, but not at present attached to the hospital, at which dispensary the poor receive medicine, and occasionally advice. No salary to medical attendants. There are no other public dispensaries.																																																								
I attend no other charitable institution.	I attend but one hospital with the gaol, which is near a mile distant from my residence. The infirmary is daily visited, often twice in the day; the gaol twice in the week, and oftener if necessary. The salary is limited by Act of Parliament.	Some of the City Infirmary medical attendants attend other public institutions within the city.																																																								
Yes, I am bound to personal attendance.	I do in all cases consider it my duty.	At all times, particularly in accidents or serious cases, on their admission into hospital.																																																								
An accurate register is kept of all cases treated in or through this establishment, but we have no record of the applicants whom, for want of room or funds, we are obliged to refuse admission to.	A regular register is kept of all cases under treatment, and letters recommendatory regularly filed.	In every instance.																																																								
<table><tr><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - 326</td><td>2,370</td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 316</td><td>2,240</td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 291</td><td>2,321</td></tr></table>	Interns.	Externs.	1830 - 326	2,370	1831 - 316	2,240	1832 - 291	2,321	The number of internal patients vary on the average from 250 to 300 every year. The external patients average from 1,900 to 2,000 every year. Surgical diseases of all denominations, and some acute diseases.	377 Interns; 4,945 Externs. Cholera patients, [1832,] 1,537. Medical and surgical diseases, not infectious, including all severe accidents, dropsies, rheumatism, hepatic and visceral derangements, chest affections, ophthalmia, erysipelas, &c.																																																
Interns.	Externs.																																																									
1830 - 326	2,370																																																									
1831 - 316	2,240																																																									
1832 - 291	2,321																																																									
The practice of a job will sometimes be attempted with success, but certainly such instances must be regarded as exceptions that strengthen a rule.	It very seldom occurs, and if detected, are obliged to pay for medicine.	This would be contrary to the bye-laws of the hospital.																																																								
The medicines are purchased from a wholesale dealer, and compounded in the house by an apothecary, at a fixed salary.	The medicine is supplied by a druggist, from the general fund for support of the hospital, and is compounded by an apothecary at the hospital.	By a druggist, on the order of the committee, certified by the medical attendants.																																																								
<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1830 - £. 541 15 8½</td><td></td><td>£. 554 12 0½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1831 - 652 3 10½</td><td></td><td>600 14 7</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832 - 568 3 6½</td><td></td><td>554 19 8½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1830.</td><td colspan="2">1831.</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions - £. 169 11 11</td><td>176 15 9½</td><td>167 19 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Medicines - 162 16 8</td><td>165 17 4</td><td>159 11 10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Soap and Candles - 28 13 0</td><td>35 18 5½</td><td>23 16 6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Furniture and Repairs - 43 14 5</td><td>22 18 4</td><td>8 14 2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies - 14 10 2</td><td>4 6 6½</td><td>4 4 9½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Salaries and Wages 135 5 10½</td><td>145 5 10½</td><td>145 5 10½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Building and Repairs - - - -</td><td>44 15 3</td><td>33 18 11½</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Surgical Instruments - -</td><td>4 17 0</td><td>1 8 1½</td><td></td></tr></table>	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1830 - £. 541 15 8½		£. 554 12 0½		1831 - 652 3 10½		600 14 7		1832 - 568 3 6½		554 19 8½		GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				1830.		1831.		Provisions - £. 169 11 11	176 15 9½	167 19 6		Medicines - 162 16 8	165 17 4	159 11 10		Fuel, Soap and Candles - 28 13 0	35 18 5½	23 16 6		Furniture and Repairs - 43 14 5	22 18 4	8 14 2		Contingencies - 14 10 2	4 6 6½	4 4 9½		Salaries and Wages 135 5 10½	145 5 10½	145 5 10½		Building and Repairs - - - -	44 15 3	33 18 11½		Surgical Instruments - -	4 17 0	1 8 1½		The yearly receipt is about 500 l. granted by presentment; the expenditure amounts to the same; comprising, support of patients, food, medicine and other necessities, wages of servants and rent of the building.	Receipt, £. 899 14 11½ Expenditure, 879 19 11½ GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. General Hospital Furniture - £. 218 16 1 Additions and Alterations, &c. 74 8 9 Surgical Instruments - 95 17 9 Medicines - 58 0 0 Provisions, Coals and Candles - 124 18 5½ Salaries and Wages - 269 3 0 Incidentals - 38 15 10 Balance in Bank - 19 15 0 TOTAL - £. 899 14 11½
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																								
1830 - £. 541 15 8½		£. 554 12 0½																																																								
1831 - 652 3 10½		600 14 7																																																								
1832 - 568 3 6½		554 19 8½																																																								
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																										
1830.		1831.																																																								
Provisions - £. 169 11 11	176 15 9½	167 19 6																																																								
Medicines - 162 16 8	165 17 4	159 11 10																																																								
Fuel, Soap and Candles - 28 13 0	35 18 5½	23 16 6																																																								
Furniture and Repairs - 43 14 5	22 18 4	8 14 2																																																								
Contingencies - 14 10 2	4 6 6½	4 4 9½																																																								
Salaries and Wages 135 5 10½	145 5 10½	145 5 10½																																																								
Building and Repairs - - - -	44 15 3	33 18 11½																																																								
Surgical Instruments - -	4 17 0	1 8 1½																																																								
Supported by presentments and voluntary contributions. The presentments do not amount to the sum grand juries are vested with the power of providing. No motive has been assigned for withholding the supply. The funds are unequal to half the demands of the poor, and I am sure that no imputation has been, or can be, thrown on the management.	By presentments from one county.	By fines imposed by summary convictions before magistrates at petty sessions; by Government grant of 100 l. late currency. No grand jury presentment has as yet been looked for, as the governors heretofore have had funds enough by the aforesaid incomes, with voluntary subscriptions and donations, to support its present limited and small number of beds, viz. 35.																																																								
I have nothing to do with the economy of this infirmary, but I can assert that the money management approaches very nearly to perfection, and is deserving of imitation.	I cannot suggest any; the funds are very limited and most judiciously expended.	Most certainly; the funds to all charitable institutions ought in the first instance to be advanced, under proper restrictions, by the Treasury and Government. The accounts and expenditure, after having undergone inspection, and being certified by Government officers, and audited, ought then be made compulsory, and grand juries to present said sum to be repaid to the Treasury, as in the case of the Lunatic Asylum, &c.																																																								

MUNSTER—LIMERICK—TIPPERARY.						ULSTER—ANTRIM.																																															
County Limerick Infirmary.			County Tipperary Infirmary.			County Antrim Infirmary.																																															
Mr. J. Sands, Apothecary.			Charles Vaughan, Esq., M.D.			Wm. Stewart, Esq., M.D.																																															
County of Limerick Infirmary.			The County of Tipperary Infirmary.			The County of Antrim Infirmary; established in the year 1766, for admission of patients, and the distribution of medicine, and giving advice to externs.																																															
			The district includes the whole county.			The whole county send interns. Externs come from eight or nine parishes in this county; but many from the adjoining counties of Down and Armagh.																																															
City Dispensary, Barrington's Fever and Lying-in Hospitals, and about twelve dispensaries.			There are dispensaries at Fethard, Cahir, Thurles, Tipperary, Lyttleton, Poulnamucka and Dundrum.			In Belfast there is a fever hospital and dispensary attached; as also a second dispensary, established at first for diseases of the eye, and children. The only medical officer paid is the house apothecary to the former; salary, 60 <i>l.</i> a year, and rooms.																																															
None.			A very extensive dispensary is attached to the infirmary.			See preceding Answer.																																															
			I do not. Lisburn, as also the cholera one when open. I receive the Treasury allowance of 100 <i>l.</i> late currency, with deductions, as also the grand jury presentment of 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> annually. We attend daily at the hospital, and on Fridays and Saturdays for externs. The fever and cholera hospitals, when required, and no salary except those specified. I allow Dr. Thompson 50 <i>l.</i> a year.			I do not attend any but the hospital. My assistant, Dr. Thompson, attends the fever hospital in																																															
			It is my duty to attend to the patients in the infirmary at all times; it is also my duty to prescribe for the extern patients twice a week, and I visit the poor in the town of Cashel whenever called upon.			Not imperative, except at the hospital; but we visit occasionally in the town of Lisburn.																																															
			There is.			A daily entrance of patients, date, disease, governors' recommendation for interns or externs. The result constantly noted of cures, deaths, &c.																																															
<table><tr><td></td><td>Remaining.</td><td>Admitted.</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Dismissed.</td><td>Died.</td></tr><tr><td>1830</td><td>51</td><td>466</td><td>483</td><td>67</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>51</td><td>427</td><td>413</td><td>45</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>46</td><td>502</td><td>344</td><td>131</td><td>17</td></tr></table>				Remaining.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed.	Died.	1830	51	466	483	67	16	1831	51	427	413	45	16	1832	46	502	344	131	17	There were admitted into the infirmary 780 patients, of whom 23 died; the remainder were discharged cured, with the exception of a few incurables or irregulars. The number of externs during this period amounted to 19,019.			Within the last three years, 4,654 patients have been treated at the hospital, 722 of whom were interns. There are no diseases peculiar to the county. We are perfectly exempt from calculous cases in the bladder. All cases requiring operation are taken into the house.																							
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed.	Died.																																																
1830	51	466	483	67	16																																																
1831	51	427	413	45	16																																																
1832	46	502	344	131	17																																																
Very frequently; the regulations of the hospital, however, tend to prevent this abuse as much as possible.			They do, occasionally.			Many, as externs, and some interns, from accidents, rendering admission necessary; but they occasionally give some remuneration.																																															
Apothecaries' Hall, and sometimes from the Medical Hall, in Limerick.			The medicines are ordered by the surgeon, provided by Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, in Dublin, and the invoices are laid before the governors and examined by them.			By a druggist, and compounded by a house apothecary, who has a salary of 30 <i>l.</i> late currency annually.																																															
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 788 16 8</td><td>£. 1,016 0 0½</td><td>1831</td><td>£. 861 2 1</td><td>£. 774 7 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 1,099 14 9</td><td>927 10 6½</td><td>1832</td><td>- 908 16 1½</td><td>807 17 9½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 972 2 0</td><td>1,086 15 2</td><td>1833</td><td>- 975 0 0</td><td>852 17 10</td></tr></table>				Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831	£. 788 16 8	£. 1,016 0 0½	1831	£. 861 2 1	£. 774 7 8	1832	- 1,099 14 9	927 10 6½	1832	- 908 16 1½	807 17 9½	1833	- 972 2 0	1,086 15 2	1833	- 975 0 0	852 17 10	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 861 2 1</td><td>£. 774 7 8</td><td>1830</td><td>£. 815 8 1</td><td>731 2 3½</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 908 16 1½</td><td>807 17 9½</td><td>1831</td><td>- 652 1 5</td><td>700 15 11½</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 975 0 0</td><td>852 17 10</td><td>1832</td><td>- 445 8 6</td><td>555 12 0½</td></tr></table>				Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831	£. 861 2 1	£. 774 7 8	1830	£. 815 8 1	731 2 3½	1832	- 908 16 1½	807 17 9½	1831	- 652 1 5	700 15 11½	1833	- 975 0 0	852 17 10	1832	- 445 8 6	555 12 0½	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Provisions, medicines, salaries, furniture, &c.	
	Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																		
1831	£. 788 16 8	£. 1,016 0 0½	1831	£. 861 2 1	£. 774 7 8																																																
1832	- 1,099 14 9	927 10 6½	1832	- 908 16 1½	807 17 9½																																																
1833	- 972 2 0	1,086 15 2	1833	- 975 0 0	852 17 10																																																
	Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																		
1831	£. 861 2 1	£. 774 7 8	1830	£. 815 8 1	731 2 3½																																																
1832	- 908 16 1½	807 17 9½	1831	- 652 1 5	700 15 11½																																																
1833	- 975 0 0	852 17 10	1832	- 445 8 6	555 12 0½																																																
<table><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>£. 225 19 3</td><td>356 7 0½</td><td>353 4 5</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>- 207 11 3</td><td>51 12 7</td><td>152 2 3½</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries and Wages</td><td>341 8 7</td><td>344 16 4½</td><td>344 16 4</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>- 83 12 2½</td><td>25 14 6</td><td>62 3 1</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Taxes</td><td>- 28 1 5</td><td>22 16 5</td><td>38 3 3½</td></tr><tr><td>Furniture and Repairs</td><td>- 52 9 1</td><td>42 2 6½</td><td>46 9 1</td></tr><tr><td>Soap, Candles and Fuel</td><td>- 76 18 3</td><td>84 1 1</td><td>89 16 8</td></tr></table>				1831.	1832.	1833.	Provisions	£. 225 19 3	356 7 0½	353 4 5	Medicines	- 207 11 3	51 12 7	152 2 3½	Salaries and Wages	341 8 7	344 16 4½	344 16 4	Contingencies	- 83 12 2½	25 14 6	62 3 1	Rent and Taxes	- 28 1 5	22 16 5	38 3 3½	Furniture and Repairs	- 52 9 1	42 2 6½	46 9 1	Soap, Candles and Fuel	- 76 18 3	84 1 1	89 16 8	It is supported by subscriptions, by presentment on the county Tipperary, and by Parliamentary grant.			By presentments from the county of Antrim and subscription of governors, and occasional fines from petty sessions. Lord Hertford gives 50 <i>l.</i> late currency annually.															
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																		
Provisions	£. 225 19 3	356 7 0½	353 4 5																																																		
Medicines	- 207 11 3	51 12 7	152 2 3½																																																		
Salaries and Wages	341 8 7	344 16 4½	344 16 4																																																		
Contingencies	- 83 12 2½	25 14 6	62 3 1																																																		
Rent and Taxes	- 28 1 5	22 16 5	38 3 3½																																																		
Furniture and Repairs	- 52 9 1	42 2 6½	46 9 1																																																		
Soap, Candles and Fuel	- 76 18 3	84 1 1	89 16 8																																																		
No.			The funds are managed with the strictest economy, and relief afforded to as many as possible.			The lessening the extern, and increasing the intern establishments, where better food, lodgings, &c. are procured.																																															

ULSTER—ARMAGH—DONEGAL—DOWN.

County Armagh Infirmary.	County Donegal Infirmary.	County Down Infirmary and Dispensary.																																																																																																																																																																								
A. Robinson, Esq., Surgeon.	A. Gillespey, Esq., Surgeon.	George Buchanan, Esq., M. D.																																																																																																																																																																								
The Armagh County Infirmary.	Donegal Infirmary, for the reception of poor patients labouring under medical and surgical diseases.	The county of Down Infirmary, with its dispensary attached, established in the year 1774, for the treatment of every description of medical and surgical disease, except fever, cholera or other contagious epidemic.																																																																																																																																																																								
The district extends over the whole county of Armagh, including, of course, all the parishes in that county; strictly speaking, none other than residents in the county are entitled to relief at it.	All the parishes in said county.	Every parish in the county of Down is entitled to the relief afforded by this institution.																																																																																																																																																																								
	Clonleigh, Strabane, Ardstraw, Castlederg, Raphoe, Donaghmore, Donaghedy and Taughboyne Dispensaries.	None, except the Downpatrick Fever Hospital and Castlewellan Dispensary.																																																																																																																																																																								
There are dispensaries, but no other infirmary in the district; adjoining the city of Armagh there is a fever hospital, built and supported by His Grace the Lord Primate; and a cholera hospital at Middleton; there is a fever hospital, built and supported by the Primate and the other trustees of Bishop Sterne's charity.	None. Castlewellan, Newtownbreda, Hollywood, Bangor, all situated in the county of Down, have each dispensaries for their particular surrounding districts; the salaries of the medical attendants fluctuating according to the duties required to be performed by each of them. The county infirmary has a dispensary attached to it, for the relief of the poor generally, from every part of the county, the attendance upon which is considered part of the duty of the surgeon and of the apothecary of the infirmary, and for which neither receive any additional remuneration.	Newry, Warrenpoint, Rathfryland, Banbridge,																																																																																																																																																																								
The person in charge of the Armagh County Infirmary is also the medical officer of the county gaol, situated in the city of Armagh; his salary, as surgeon of the infirmary, is 139 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , and as physician to the gaol, 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	The county infirmary alone, in which the surgeon is constantly resident. attendance, 23 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> annually. The fever hospital, which is within two minutes' walk of my residence, I and two other medical gentlemen have undertaken to attend daily without salary. The apothecary of the fever hospital, who is resident in it, receives an annual salary of 20 <i>l.</i>	I attend the county infirmary daily, for which I receive annually, as salary, 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; the apothecary of the infirmary receives for his daily																																																																																																																																																																								
In all cases in the infirmary or gaol, but in none other.	To intern patients only, since the establishment of a dispensary in the parish in which the infirmary is situated. blishments, yet it has been my constant practice to visit and prescribe for all cases of fever or other illness amongst the poor of my immediate neighbourhood.	I consider it my duty to give my own personal attendance to every case in either the county infirmary or fever hospital. Although my duty does not require me to attend to cases out of those establishments, yet it has been my constant practice to visit and prescribe for all cases of fever or other illness amongst the poor of my immediate neighbourhood.																																																																																																																																																																								
Such register is kept.	A register is kept of the name, age and disease of every patient, the date of admission and discharge, with the result.	A regular registry is kept of all patients admitted into the infirmary, with the result of their several cases; also a registry of all out-door patients receiving advice and medicine, but the result of those cases not known.																																																																																																																																																																								
<table><tr><td></td><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>388</td><td>2,748</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>438</td><td>2,366</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>482</td><td>2,526</td></tr></table>		Interns.	Externs.	1831	388	2,748	1832	438	2,366	1833	482	2,526	<table><tr><td>Admitted.</td><td>Cured</td><td>Relieved</td><td>Discharged.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Remaining.</td></tr><tr><td>340</td><td>182</td><td>68</td><td>18</td><td>29</td><td>43</td></tr></table> Chiefly chronic and scrofulous.	Admitted.	Cured	Relieved	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	340	182	68	18	29	43	<table><tr><td></td><td>Interns.</td><td>Externs.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>173</td><td>1,456</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>163</td><td>1,153</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>156</td><td>1,152</td></tr></table> The enumeration of their diseases would embrace almost every ailment to which the poor of this county are liable.		Interns.	Externs.	1831	173	1,456	1832	163	1,153	1833	156	1,152																																																																																																																																				
	Interns.	Externs.																																																																																																																																																																								
1831	388	2,748																																																																																																																																																																								
1832	438	2,366																																																																																																																																																																								
1833	482	2,526																																																																																																																																																																								
Admitted.	Cured	Relieved	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.																																																																																																																																																																					
340	182	68	18	29	43																																																																																																																																																																					
	Interns.	Externs.																																																																																																																																																																								
1831	173	1,456																																																																																																																																																																								
1832	163	1,153																																																																																																																																																																								
1833	156	1,152																																																																																																																																																																								
The general statement of the diseases treated would be such as the Commissioners can find in any comprehensive works on medicine and surgery; the catalogue will be a long one.																																																																																																																																																																										
Frequently.	None ever apply for admission that are not real objects of the charity; of course, none are admitted.	It is probable that some persons do receive assistance gratuitously who could afford to pay for it; but, generally speaking, care is taken by the governors that those whom they recommend for relief are persons of limited means, and unable to pay for medical assistance.																																																																																																																																																																								
The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau & George, druggists, on the order of the surgeon.	They are supplied from a druggist, and compounded by an apothecary.	The medicines are supplied by Messrs. Boileau, Dublin, wholesale druggists, according to a list from time to time forwarded to them, their account being paid by the governors out of their general fund.																																																																																																																																																																								
<table><tr><td colspan="4">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on £. 1,000</td><td>£77 10 10</td><td>£69 15 8</td><td>£69 15 8</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grant</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>89 1 10</td><td>89 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>County Presentment</td><td>400 0 0</td><td>450 0 0</td><td>500 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions, &c.</td><td>223 11 2</td><td>280 5 2</td><td>258 5 2</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines</td><td>92 15 6</td><td>73 0 4</td><td>91 0 6</td></tr><tr><td>Trusses sold, &c.</td><td>4 0 6</td><td>3 0 8</td><td>5 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>Balance agst. Institution</td><td>170 2 4</td><td>72 17 5</td><td>34 1 11</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>1,057 2 2</td><td>1,038 1 1</td><td>1,048 1 1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>Due last Settlement</td><td>39 17 4</td><td>170 2 4</td><td>72 17 5</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>347 9 7</td><td>315 7 2</td><td>322 9 5</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines, &c.</td><td>79 13 10</td><td>104 6 10</td><td>117 16 0</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Soap, &c.</td><td>72 16 9</td><td>77 16 1</td><td>80 6 3</td></tr><tr><td>Furniture and Repairs</td><td>60 18 4</td><td>17 4 2</td><td>8 9 7</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and Taxes</td><td>16 9 7</td><td>11 9 0</td><td>20 10 10</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs on Building</td><td>118 2 4</td><td>36 8 6</td><td>28 18 8</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>262 6 2</td><td>254 8 8</td><td>273 17 2</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>59 8 1</td><td>50 18 2</td><td>122 15 7</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>1,057 2 2</td><td>1,038 1 1</td><td>1,048 1 1</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Interest on £. 1,000	£77 10 10	£69 15 8	£69 15 8	Parliamentary Grant	89 1 10	89 1 10	89 1 10	County Presentment	400 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	Subscriptions, &c.	223 11 2	280 5 2	258 5 2	Petty Session Fines	92 15 6	73 0 4	91 0 6	Trusses sold, &c.	4 0 6	3 0 8	5 16 0	Balance agst. Institution	170 2 4	72 17 5	34 1 11	£.	1,057 2 2	1,038 1 1	1,048 1 1	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				Due last Settlement	39 17 4	170 2 4	72 17 5	Provisions	347 9 7	315 7 2	322 9 5	Medicines, &c.	79 13 10	104 6 10	117 16 0	Fuel, Soap, &c.	72 16 9	77 16 1	80 6 3	Furniture and Repairs	60 18 4	17 4 2	8 9 7	Rent and Taxes	16 9 7	11 9 0	20 10 10	Repairs on Building	118 2 4	36 8 6	28 18 8	Salaries	262 6 2	254 8 8	273 17 2	Contingencies	59 8 1	50 18 2	122 15 7	£.	1,057 2 2	1,038 1 1	1,048 1 1	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Receipt.</td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>£. 827 11 8</td><td>£. 938 1 1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>1,045 2 11</td><td>819 6 11</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>843 9 2</td><td>673 5 5</td><td></td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Provisions, furniture, repairs, firing, medicine, salaries, incidents, &c.	Receipt.		Expenditure.		1831	£. 827 11 8	£. 938 1 1		1832	1,045 2 11	819 6 11		1833	843 9 2	673 5 5		<table><tr><td colspan="4">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in hand</td><td>£. 696 7 0</td><td>148 7 1</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grant</td><td>89 1 9</td><td>89 1 9</td><td>89 1 9</td></tr><tr><td>County Presentment</td><td>461 10 9</td><td>961 1 8</td><td>961 0 7</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on £. 2,000, &c.</td><td>92 6 2</td><td>138 9 9</td><td>1,859 1 4</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>1,409 7 2</td><td>727 5 0</td><td>180 5 0</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines</td><td>33 15 0</td><td>35 16 5</td><td>86 12 3</td></tr><tr><td>Balance due</td><td>—</td><td>59 2 11</td><td>59 16 1</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>2,782 7 11</td><td>2,159 4 8</td><td>3,235 17 1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance due Treasurer</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>59 2 11</td></tr><tr><td>Necessaries</td><td>400 1 11</td><td>374 17 6</td><td>328 5 8</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries*</td><td>155 1 10</td><td>155 1 10</td><td>155 1 10</td></tr><tr><td>Lodged in Bank for erecting new Infirmary and Fever Hospital</td><td>2,078 17 0</td><td>1,629 5 3</td><td>2,693 6 7</td></tr><tr><td>Balance</td><td>148 7 1</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>£.</td><td>2,782 7 11</td><td>2,159 4 8</td><td>3,235 17 1</td></tr></table> * For surgeon, apothecary, registrar, housekeeper, porter, and three women servants.	RECEIPT.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance in hand	£. 696 7 0	148 7 1	—	Parliamentary Grant	89 1 9	89 1 9	89 1 9	County Presentment	461 10 9	961 1 8	961 0 7	Interest on £. 2,000, &c.	92 6 2	138 9 9	1,859 1 4	Subscriptions	1,409 7 2	727 5 0	180 5 0	Petty Session Fines	33 15 0	35 16 5	86 12 3	Balance due	—	59 2 11	59 16 1	£.	2,782 7 11	2,159 4 8	3,235 17 1	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				Balance due Treasurer	—	—	59 2 11	Necessaries	400 1 11	374 17 6	328 5 8	Salaries*	155 1 10	155 1 10	155 1 10	Lodged in Bank for erecting new Infirmary and Fever Hospital	2,078 17 0	1,629 5 3	2,693 6 7	Balance	148 7 1	—	—	£.	2,782 7 11	2,159 4 8	3,235 17 1
RECEIPT.																																																																																																																																																																										
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																																							
Interest on £. 1,000	£77 10 10	£69 15 8	£69 15 8																																																																																																																																																																							
Parliamentary Grant	89 1 10	89 1 10	89 1 10																																																																																																																																																																							
County Presentment	400 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0																																																																																																																																																																							
Subscriptions, &c.	223 11 2	280 5 2	258 5 2																																																																																																																																																																							
Petty Session Fines	92 15 6	73 0 4	91 0 6																																																																																																																																																																							
Trusses sold, &c.	4 0 6	3 0 8	5 16 0																																																																																																																																																																							
Balance agst. Institution	170 2 4	72 17 5	34 1 11																																																																																																																																																																							
£.	1,057 2 2	1,038 1 1	1,048 1 1																																																																																																																																																																							
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																																																										
Due last Settlement	39 17 4	170 2 4	72 17 5																																																																																																																																																																							
Provisions	347 9 7	315 7 2	322 9 5																																																																																																																																																																							
Medicines, &c.	79 13 10	104 6 10	117 16 0																																																																																																																																																																							
Fuel, Soap, &c.	72 16 9	77 16 1	80 6 3																																																																																																																																																																							
Furniture and Repairs	60 18 4	17 4 2	8 9 7																																																																																																																																																																							
Rent and Taxes	16 9 7	11 9 0	20 10 10																																																																																																																																																																							
Repairs on Building	118 2 4	36 8 6	28 18 8																																																																																																																																																																							
Salaries	262 6 2	254 8 8	273 17 2																																																																																																																																																																							
Contingencies	59 8 1	50 18 2	122 15 7																																																																																																																																																																							
£.	1,057 2 2	1,038 1 1	1,048 1 1																																																																																																																																																																							
Receipt.		Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																								
1831	£. 827 11 8	£. 938 1 1																																																																																																																																																																								
1832	1,045 2 11	819 6 11																																																																																																																																																																								
1833	843 9 2	673 5 5																																																																																																																																																																								
RECEIPT.																																																																																																																																																																										
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																																							
Balance in hand	£. 696 7 0	148 7 1	—																																																																																																																																																																							
Parliamentary Grant	89 1 9	89 1 9	89 1 9																																																																																																																																																																							
County Presentment	461 10 9	961 1 8	961 0 7																																																																																																																																																																							
Interest on £. 2,000, &c.	92 6 2	138 9 9	1,859 1 4																																																																																																																																																																							
Subscriptions	1,409 7 2	727 5 0	180 5 0																																																																																																																																																																							
Petty Session Fines	33 15 0	35 16 5	86 12 3																																																																																																																																																																							
Balance due	—	59 2 11	59 16 1																																																																																																																																																																							
£.	2,782 7 11	2,159 4 8	3,235 17 1																																																																																																																																																																							
GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																																																										
Balance due Treasurer	—	—	59 2 11																																																																																																																																																																							
Necessaries	400 1 11	374 17 6	328 5 8																																																																																																																																																																							
Salaries*	155 1 10	155 1 10	155 1 10																																																																																																																																																																							
Lodged in Bank for erecting new Infirmary and Fever Hospital	2,078 17 0	1,629 5 3	2,693 6 7																																																																																																																																																																							
Balance	148 7 1	—	—																																																																																																																																																																							
£.	2,782 7 11	2,159 4 8	3,235 17 1																																																																																																																																																																							
It is supported by presentment on the county of Armagh alone, and by private subscriptions; it also derives occasional support from fines and forfeitures, and 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> from Bishop Sterne's charity.	Partly by grand jury presentment, and the interest of money in the funds arising from the fines imposed on townlands for illicit distillation, and by a few private subscriptions.	Supported by presentment on the county of Down alone, by annual and life subscriptions from charitable individuals, by fines levied at petty sessions, and the sums arising from forfeited recognizances.																																																																																																																																																																								
I know of none.		The only description of destitute poor, who occasionally require medical assistance, being subject to fits of epilepsy, and for whose relief no legislative enactment at present in this county appears to exist, is the class of idiots. The funds of a county infirmary might, I consider, be made to embrace also their relief, by affording them an asylum; but as our funds are only at present barely adequate to the probable demand upon them, I do not conceive that our present funds could be applied in any more efficient way than they are for the relief of the poor.																																																																																																																																																																								

ULSTER—FERMANAGH—LONDONDERRY—MONAGHAN.

County Fermanagh Infirmary.	County Londonderry Infirmary.	County Monaghan Infirmary.																																																																																																																																																																			
G. A. Nixon, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	S. M'Dowell, Esq., M. D.																																																																																																																																																																			
County Fermanagh Infirmary, to which there is a dispensary attached for those recommended by governor or subscribers.	City and County of Londonderry Infirmary.	I have the county Monaghan Infirmary under my care, but no dispensary; object, to relieve the diseases of the poor of the county; established in 1808.																																																																																																																																																																			
All parishes in the county, and even from an adjoining county, if recommended by a governor.	The district includes the entire county.	All the parishes in the county.																																																																																																																																																																			
Maguire's Bridge, Lisnaskea, Churchhill, Brookeborough and Holywell; the two latter are, I think, more than 10 miles from Enniskillen, but am not sure.	There is no hospital or infirmary within 10 miles. The dispensaries within that distance are the following: City of Derry, Muff, Fahan, St. Johnstown, Newtowncunningham, Glendermott, Donaghady, Faughan Vale, Lower Cumber, and Upper Cumber.	Dispensaries within 10 miles of me are, one at Glasslough, one at Castletown, one at Clonis, one at Balynode, and one at Ballybay.																																																																																																																																																																			
Not any in the county; there is no district marked out.	There is no other hospital or infirmary, in the district, except the county infirmary, and there is no dispensary attached to it.	There is no dispensary attached to the County Monaghan Infirmary which I attend; but I attend the out-patients of the infirmary two days in the week, for which I get no salary.																																																																																																																																																																			
None, except the gaol hospital.	No other medical establishment under my charge, except the District Lunatic Asylum. Both institutions are within a quarter of a mile of my residence, and within a few hundred yards of each other. I attend the Infirmary daily, and the Asylum twice in the week, at least, and as much oftener as necessary. Salary for County Infirmary, 89 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; for Asylum, 100 <i>l.</i>	I attend but one (the County Monaghan Infirmary), distant not more than a quarter of a mile; yearly salary, 92 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> I am required to attend every day in the week.																																																																																																																																																																			
To all cases in hospital, and to those who come for medicine and advice, on dispensary days at the hospital.	In every instance.	I do consider it my duty, in all cases, to give my personal attendance whenever medical and surgical aid is required.																																																																																																																																																																			
There is a register of those admitted, and how disposed of. The names and medicines given are the only notes taken of extern patients.	Such register is kept.	There is a register kept, how those applications have been disposed of, and with what result.																																																																																																																																																																			
<table><tr><td></td><td>Re- maining.</td><td>Ad- mitted.</td><td>Cured.</td><td>Re- lieved.</td><td>Dis- missed.</td><td>Died.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>29</td><td>223</td><td>170</td><td>32</td><td>15</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>29</td><td>209</td><td>154</td><td>28</td><td>33</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>19</td><td>264</td><td>214</td><td>23</td><td>13</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Dispensary</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1831 - - -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3,053</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1832 - - -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,963</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1833 - - -</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,582</td></tr></table>		Re- maining.	Ad- mitted.	Cured.	Re- lieved.	Dis- missed.	Died.	1831	29	223	170	32	15	6	1832	29	209	154	28	33	4	1833	19	264	214	23	13	8	Dispensary	-	-	1831 - - -	-	-	3,053				1832 - - -	-	-	2,963				1833 - - -	-	-	2,582		4,993. The diseases, in general, are fractures, ulcers, and affections of the stomach, liver and intestines; scrofula also prevails much.																																																																																																																		
	Re- maining.	Ad- mitted.	Cured.	Re- lieved.	Dis- missed.	Died.																																																																																																																																																															
1831	29	223	170	32	15	6																																																																																																																																																															
1832	29	209	154	28	33	4																																																																																																																																																															
1833	19	264	214	23	13	8																																																																																																																																																															
Dispensary	-	-	1831 - - -	-	-	3,053																																																																																																																																																															
			1832 - - -	-	-	2,963																																																																																																																																																															
			1833 - - -	-	-	2,582																																																																																																																																																															
Very seldom.	Never, except by the practice of fraud, and that very rarely.	It is, in general, the very poorest classes.																																																																																																																																																																			
By contract from Mr. Collum, apothecary in Enniskillen.	By a wholesale druggist.	Mr. James Sheppard, apothecary, in the town of Monaghan.																																																																																																																																																																			
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grant</td><td>£. 89 10 9¹/₂</td><td>89 10 9¹/₂</td><td>39 10 9¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>County Presentment</td><td>800 0 0</td><td>400 0 0</td><td>400 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>42 0 0</td><td>420 0 0</td><td>42 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Interest</td><td>16 12 3¹/₂</td><td>16 12 3¹/₂</td><td>16 12 3¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines</td><td>11 8 0</td><td>8 17 6</td><td>25 10 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 939 11 1</td><td>935 0 7</td><td>573 13 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>234 3 10</td><td>184 11 7</td><td>227 1 4¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines</td><td>75 10 0</td><td>61 14 1</td><td>60 11 10¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>175 12 3¹/₂</td><td>175 12 3¹/₂</td><td>175 12 3¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Soap, &c.</td><td>143 6 7</td><td>118 15 0</td><td>113 9 2</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>8 15 11¹/₂</td><td>8 15 11¹/₂</td><td>8 15 11¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Contingence</td><td>178 19 9¹/₂</td><td>106 18 8</td><td>96 8 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 816 8 5¹/₂</td><td>656 9 6¹/₂</td><td>684 18 8</td></tr></table>		RECEIPT.				1831.	1832.	1833.	Parliamentary Grant	£. 89 10 9 ¹ / ₂	89 10 9 ¹ / ₂	39 10 9 ¹ / ₂	County Presentment	800 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	Subscriptions	42 0 0	420 0 0	42 0 0	Interest	16 12 3 ¹ / ₂	16 12 3 ¹ / ₂	16 12 3 ¹ / ₂	Petty Session Fines	11 8 0	8 17 6	25 10 0		£. 939 11 1	935 0 7	573 13 1		GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				1831.	1832.	1833.	Provisions	234 3 10	184 11 7	227 1 4 ¹ / ₂	Medicines	75 10 0	61 14 1	60 11 10 ¹ / ₂	Salaries	175 12 3 ¹ / ₂	175 12 3 ¹ / ₂	175 12 3 ¹ / ₂	Fuel, Soap, &c.	143 6 7	118 15 0	113 9 2	Rent	8 15 11 ¹ / ₂	8 15 11 ¹ / ₂	8 15 11 ¹ / ₂	Contingence	178 19 9 ¹ / ₂	106 18 8	96 8 0		£. 816 8 5 ¹ / ₂	656 9 6 ¹ / ₂	684 18 8	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">RECEIPT.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance</td><td>£. 18 0 4¹/₂</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Grant</td><td>92 6 2</td><td>92 6 2</td><td>92 6 2</td></tr><tr><td>County Presentment</td><td>988 10 10¹/₂</td><td>964 11 9</td><td>1,286 10 9</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>288 16 0</td><td>223 15 0</td><td>188 10 8</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>92 6 1¹/₂</td><td>92 6 1</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Petty Session Fines, &c.</td><td>57 12 3</td><td>17 1 8</td><td>82 13 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 1,537 11 9¹/₂</td><td>1,390 0 8</td><td>1,650 1 0</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance due</td><td>-</td><td>9 17 9</td><td>386 15 5¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Provisions</td><td>633 14 8</td><td>583 2 1</td><td>403 11 9</td></tr><tr><td>Medicines, &c.</td><td>90 5 11¹/₂</td><td>176 6 10¹/₂</td><td>148 10 6¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries and Wages</td><td>288 0 9</td><td>263 5 10¹/₂</td><td>266 17 9</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel, Soap, &c.</td><td>97 6 2¹/₂</td><td>174 14 11</td><td>103 5 3</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs, Furniture</td><td>323 19 3¹/₂</td><td>388 17 5</td><td>129 17 6¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Sundries</td><td>71 13 9¹/₂</td><td>99 12 1¹/₂</td><td>190 2 4¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>Contingencies</td><td>42 9 2¹/₂</td><td>80 15 7</td><td>62 19 11¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 1,547 9 10¹/₂</td><td>1,776 12 1¹/₂</td><td>1,594 0 4¹/₂</td></tr></table>		RECEIPT.				1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance	£. 18 0 4 ¹ / ₂	-	-	Parliamentary Grant	92 6 2	92 6 2	92 6 2	County Presentment	988 10 10 ¹ / ₂	964 11 9	1,286 10 9	Subscriptions	288 16 0	223 15 0	188 10 8	Rent	92 6 1 ¹ / ₂	92 6 1	-	Petty Session Fines, &c.	57 12 3	17 1 8	82 13 3		£. 1,537 11 9 ¹ / ₂	1,390 0 8	1,650 1 0		GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				1831.	1832.	1833.	Balance due	-	9 17 9	386 15 5 ¹ / ₂	Provisions	633 14 8	583 2 1	403 11 9	Medicines, &c.	90 5 11 ¹ / ₂	176 6 10 ¹ / ₂	148 10 6 ¹ / ₂	Salaries and Wages	288 0 9	263 5 10 ¹ / ₂	266 17 9	Fuel, Soap, &c.	97 6 2 ¹ / ₂	174 14 11	103 5 3	Repairs, Furniture	323 19 3 ¹ / ₂	388 17 5	129 17 6 ¹ / ₂	Sundries	71 13 9 ¹ / ₂	99 12 1 ¹ / ₂	190 2 4 ¹ / ₂	Contingencies	42 9 2 ¹ / ₂	80 15 7	62 19 11 ¹ / ₂		£. 1,547 9 10 ¹ / ₂	1,776 12 1 ¹ / ₂	1,594 0 4 ¹ / ₂	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>£. 710 19 11¹/₂</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>714 1 2</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>603 6 7¹/₂</td></tr></table>		Expenditure.			1831.	1832.	1831	-	£. 710 19 11 ¹ / ₂	1832	-	714 1 2	1833	-	603 6 7 ¹ / ₂
	RECEIPT.																																																																																																																																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																																		
Parliamentary Grant	£. 89 10 9 ¹ / ₂	89 10 9 ¹ / ₂	39 10 9 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
County Presentment	800 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0																																																																																																																																																																		
Subscriptions	42 0 0	420 0 0	42 0 0																																																																																																																																																																		
Interest	16 12 3 ¹ / ₂	16 12 3 ¹ / ₂	16 12 3 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Petty Session Fines	11 8 0	8 17 6	25 10 0																																																																																																																																																																		
	£. 939 11 1	935 0 7	573 13 1																																																																																																																																																																		
	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																																		
Provisions	234 3 10	184 11 7	227 1 4 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Medicines	75 10 0	61 14 1	60 11 10 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Salaries	175 12 3 ¹ / ₂	175 12 3 ¹ / ₂	175 12 3 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Fuel, Soap, &c.	143 6 7	118 15 0	113 9 2																																																																																																																																																																		
Rent	8 15 11 ¹ / ₂	8 15 11 ¹ / ₂	8 15 11 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Contingence	178 19 9 ¹ / ₂	106 18 8	96 8 0																																																																																																																																																																		
	£. 816 8 5 ¹ / ₂	656 9 6 ¹ / ₂	684 18 8																																																																																																																																																																		
	RECEIPT.																																																																																																																																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																																		
Balance	£. 18 0 4 ¹ / ₂	-	-																																																																																																																																																																		
Parliamentary Grant	92 6 2	92 6 2	92 6 2																																																																																																																																																																		
County Presentment	988 10 10 ¹ / ₂	964 11 9	1,286 10 9																																																																																																																																																																		
Subscriptions	288 16 0	223 15 0	188 10 8																																																																																																																																																																		
Rent	92 6 1 ¹ / ₂	92 6 1	-																																																																																																																																																																		
Petty Session Fines, &c.	57 12 3	17 1 8	82 13 3																																																																																																																																																																		
	£. 1,537 11 9 ¹ / ₂	1,390 0 8	1,650 1 0																																																																																																																																																																		
	GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																																																				
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																																																		
Balance due	-	9 17 9	386 15 5 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Provisions	633 14 8	583 2 1	403 11 9																																																																																																																																																																		
Medicines, &c.	90 5 11 ¹ / ₂	176 6 10 ¹ / ₂	148 10 6 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Salaries and Wages	288 0 9	263 5 10 ¹ / ₂	266 17 9																																																																																																																																																																		
Fuel, Soap, &c.	97 6 2 ¹ / ₂	174 14 11	103 5 3																																																																																																																																																																		
Repairs, Furniture	323 19 3 ¹ / ₂	388 17 5	129 17 6 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Sundries	71 13 9 ¹ / ₂	99 12 1 ¹ / ₂	190 2 4 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
Contingencies	42 9 2 ¹ / ₂	80 15 7	62 19 11 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
	£. 1,547 9 10 ¹ / ₂	1,776 12 1 ¹ / ₂	1,594 0 4 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																		
	Expenditure.																																																																																																																																																																				
	1831.	1832.																																																																																																																																																																			
1831	-	£. 710 19 11 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																			
1832	-	714 1 2																																																																																																																																																																			
1833	-	603 6 7 ¹ / ₂																																																																																																																																																																			
By presentments off the county Fermanagh alone; by interest on a bond of the corporation of Enniskillen, for 300 <i>l.</i> ; subscriptions paid by governors on their admission; and fines levied by magistrates.	By county presentments, private subscriptions, and, of late, by fines imposed by magistrates at petty sessions. The presentments are solely from the County of Londonderry.	By presentments from the county Monaghan, a Government donation, and private bequests.																																																																																																																																																																			
I cannot, except to fill up the remaining wards with beds, &c., as our funds only allow 30 intern patients.	I do not think the funds of this institution could be more advantageously distributed; they are managed with great economy; and if grand juries were authorized to increase the county presentment, the utility of the establishment would be more than proportionably augmented.	I do not think that the funds of the county infirmary can be better disposed of for the good of the poor than they are at present.																																																																																																																																																																			

ULSTER—TYRONE.	MUNSTER—LIMERICK.	ULSTER—ANTRIM.																											
County Tyrone Infirmary and Omagh Dispensary.	Limerick Lying-in Hospital.	Belfast Lying-in Hospital.																											
Thomas Maxwell, Esq., Surgeon.	William Griffin, Esq., M.D.	Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.D.																											
Tyrone Infirmary, for interns. Omagh Dispensary, established July 1st, 1831; externs.	The Limerick Lying-in Hospital, the one to which these queries refer, I attend gratuitously, along with three other medical gentlemen; we all attend other institutions in the city.	Belfast Lying-in Hospital, instituted in 1794, is situated at the upper end of Donegal-street, and a commodious building was erected there in 1830, for the reception and treatment of puerperal women; but not unmarried.																											
The three neighbouring parishes are included in the dispensary; they all are in one county. The whole county is included in the infirmary.	Patients are received not only from the city and county of Limerick, but from the neighbouring counties of Clare and Tipperary.																												
Fintona, Dromore, Drumquin, Newtownstewart, Termounrock, and Gortin Dispensaries.		Chapel-lane Dispensary in Belfast; Whitehouse Dispensary in Cadmoney; Ballymacarret Dispensary; Newtownbreda Dispensary; Hollywood Dispensary; Lisburn Infirmary; Crumlin Dispensary.																											
The Omagh Dispensary is attached to the Tyrone Infirmary; salary for dispensary, 50 <i>l.</i> sterling; for infirmary, 120 <i>l.</i> Irish. The accounts of the two institutions are quite distinct.		The general dispensary is attached to the fever hospital, with an apothecary at a salary of 50 <i>l.</i> , board and lodging; and a dispensary in Chapel-lane, without any particular medical officer.																											
One infirmary and one dispensary; they are joined, and on which I reside. Constant attendance.		No more than the Lying-in Hospital, and the attendance of course is required at uncertain intervals.																											
At all times.		Certainly, in the charity which I superintend.																											
Yes.	There is a very particular registry kept of the admissions, recommendations, deliveries and results.	The register is kept by the resident matron.																											
Infirmary { 1831 - 229 } The general complaints were, scro- 1832 - 257 } fula, lues venerea, 1833 - 234 } ulcers, fractures, &c. &c. Dispensary { 1832 - 1,038 } Fevers, dyspepsia, 1833 - 1,217 } measles, pectoral 1834, ½ y ^r , 531 } complaints, &c. &c.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Admitted.</th><th>Died.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - - -</td><td>350</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - -</td><td>348</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 - - -</td><td>329</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total - - -</td><td>1,027</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		Admitted.	Died.	1831 - - -	350	4	1832 - - -	348	3	1833 - - -	329	1	Total - - -	1,027	8	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Admitted.</th><th>Children born.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 - - -</td><td>106</td><td>107</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - - -</td><td>124</td><td>127</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - - -</td><td>101</td><td>103</td></tr> </table> One death, 7th June.		Admitted.	Children born.	1830 - - -	106	107	1831 - - -	124	127	1832 - - -	101	103
	Admitted.	Died.																											
1831 - - -	350	4																											
1832 - - -	348	3																											
1833 - - -	329	1																											
Total - - -	1,027	8																											
	Admitted.	Children born.																											
1830 - - -	106	107																											
1831 - - -	124	127																											
1832 - - -	101	103																											
Very seldom.	Never.	Not within my knowledge.																											
By order on druggists in Dublin.	By Mr. Bouchier, an apothecary, resident in the city.	By the general dispensary attached to the fever hospital, Belfast.																											
The general expenditure for the infirmary, for the last three years, has amounted to about 800 <i>l.</i> annually; the receipt about the same; but I cannot state the exact sum, as the treasurer is in England. The expenditure of dispensary about 90 <i>l.</i> , and the receipt about the same annually.	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - £.252 4 0</td><td></td><td>£.268 7 7</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - 244 14 11</td><td></td><td>234 3 11</td></tr> <tr> <td>1833 - 167 4 11</td><td></td><td>168 11 4</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831 - £.252 4 0		£.268 7 7	1832 - 244 14 11		234 3 11	1833 - 167 4 11		168 11 4	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Receipt.</th><th>Expenditure.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1830 - £.436 10 6</td><td></td><td>£.129 16 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>1831 - 132 6 6</td><td></td><td>114 10 7</td></tr> <tr> <td>1832 - 123 3 6</td><td></td><td>137 2 3</td></tr> </table>		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1830 - £.436 10 6		£.129 16 4	1831 - 132 6 6		114 10 7	1832 - 123 3 6		137 2 3			
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																											
1831 - £.252 4 0		£.268 7 7																											
1832 - 244 14 11		234 3 11																											
1833 - 167 4 11		168 11 4																											
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																											
1830 - £.436 10 6		£.129 16 4																											
1831 - 132 6 6		114 10 7																											
1832 - 123 3 6		137 2 3																											
By private subscriptions, and presentments from only one county.	By subscriptions, donations and offerings at charity sermons.	By voluntary annual subscriptions, legacies and donations.																											
No, I cannot.	The funds of the hospital are most economically and indeed admirably managed; there are very many necessary comforts wanting to the inmates, from a deficiency in the funds.	The Commissioners will perceive that the expenditure has not exceeded the receipt; and from the surplus accumulated in the course of years, the directors were enabled to erect a building for the accommodation of lying-in women, which was I am not aware of any alteration that might prove beneficial, except perhaps more extended assistance provided for extern paupers and unmarried females in a state of indigence.																											

considered advantageous, as they should then be free from annual rent. I am not aware of any alteration that might prove beneficial, except perhaps more extended assistance provided for extern paupers and unmarried females in a state of indigence.

MUNSTER—CORK—LIMERICK.

Foundling Hospital.	City of Cork House of Industry.	Limerick House of Industry.																																																																																																																																									
Henry B. Evanson, Esq., M. D.	Edward R. Townsend, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.																																																																																																																																									
The Workhouse or Foundling Hospital of the city of Cork, established in 1735.	The Hospital of the House of Industry. Wards had been appropriated for the reception of the sick, for many years, in the House of Industry; and about seven years since, in order to separate the sick from the healthy inmates of the institution, an hospital was built.	The House of Industry, containing apartments for the destitute of all ages, the infirm and aged poor, and an asylum or hospital for incurable lunatics, idiots and epileptics.																																																																																																																																									
Its provision extends to the city and liberties, i. e. to the seven general parishes of the city, and to sections of about 12 adjoining parishes that project within the boundary of the liberties.	All paupers applying and requiring either support or medical aid, are admitted without any distinction of county.	All the parishes in the county of Limerick, and all the parishes of the city and liberties of Limerick.																																																																																																																																									
There is one general dispensary for the city, one on the Glanmire-road, at Blackrock, and at Douglas, severally. Within the given limits there are several which I cannot enumerate. The public hospitals of Cork are, the Fever Hospital, the two Infirmaries, and a very limited Lying-in Hospital.	The medical institutions in this city are, the North and South Infirmaries, the Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital; within ten miles are the Douglas, Black Rock, Carrigaline, Carrignavar, Passagewest, Glanmire-road, Glanmire, Blarney and Inniscarra Dispensaries.	No means of answering this question further than that various dispensaries exist in different parts of the county of Limerick.																																																																																																																																									
There are virtually dispensaries attached to the North and the South Infirmaries, as they are attended by a large number of extern patients; the physicians of the former receive 20 guineas each, and one of the surgeons I believe, 20 or 30 guineas annually; the other, and the physicians and surgeons of the South Infirmary, are not paid.	There are several medical institutions in the city of Cork. The salary of the physician to the house of industry is 75 £. per annum. There is likewise a surgeon, who acts as apothecary to the institution; his salary is 31 £. 10 s.	The City of Limerick Dispensary and City Infirmary provided for, and conducted under the provisions of the Dispensary and Infirmary Acts.																																																																																																																																									
I hold no public situation but that of physician to the Foundling Hospital. I visit daily, oftener if necessary; my salary is 50 guineas.	I attend no other medical institution, and visit daily the house of industry. Salary stated as above.	I attend the City Dispensary; no salary. Infirmary; no salary. Fever and Lock Hospitals, 10 £. yearly. I attend daily at each, or as often as required, and also this house of industry and asylum for idiots, which pays me a salary of 20 £. per annum.																																																																																																																																									
Certainly.	Yes, I consider it my duty to attend all cases requiring medical aid. The surgeon attends all surgical cases.	I do.																																																																																																																																									
	Yes.	In every instance.																																																																																																																																									
		There are in this establishment 374 persons, including 70 incurable lunatics, idiots and epileptics; there are almost daily cases of disease; attending where age, infirmity and incurable old people reside, which require my attention.																																																																																																																																									
No.	No.	No.																																																																																																																																									
By an apothecary in the city, Mr. Gosnell. For the last six years, the cost has been not quite 40 £. annually, including his attendance.	By druggists, according to contract, for which there is an annual competition.	By a druggist.																																																																																																																																									
<table><tr><th colspan="3">RECEIPT.</th><th colspan="3">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1830.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th></tr><tr><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th><th>£. s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance -</td><td>1,583 5 3</td><td>111 1 0</td><td>486 14 1</td><td>Salaries -</td><td>707 3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Coal Tax -</td><td>4,424 19 2</td><td>5,217 1 9</td><td>6,092 16 8</td><td>Provisions -</td><td>1,283 12 4</td></tr><tr><td>Legacies -</td><td>22 3 1</td><td>55 7 8</td><td>-</td><td>Clothing -</td><td>723 6 1½</td></tr><tr><td>Church Collections</td><td>46 2 7</td><td>122 6 0</td><td>240 2 2</td><td>Nursing -</td><td>2,559 10 6</td></tr><tr><td>Funded Stock sold</td><td>-</td><td>999 17 6</td><td>-</td><td>Furniture, Repairs, Advertisements, &c. -</td><td>832 17 2</td></tr><tr><td>Fines -</td><td>-</td><td>165 15 0</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>*1,335 10 8</td></tr><tr><td>Stock in store -</td><td>30 0 0½</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>1,571 13 0</td></tr><tr><td>Refunded Payments -</td><td>-</td><td>6 0 0</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 6,106 10 1½</td><td>6,677 8 11</td><td>6,819 12 11</td><td></td><td>£. 6,106 10 1½</td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.			EXPENDITURE.			1830.	1831.	1832.	1830.	1831.	1832.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Balance -	1,583 5 3	111 1 0	486 14 1	Salaries -	707 3 0	Coal Tax -	4,424 19 2	5,217 1 9	6,092 16 8	Provisions -	1,283 12 4	Legacies -	22 3 1	55 7 8	-	Clothing -	723 6 1½	Church Collections	46 2 7	122 6 0	240 2 2	Nursing -	2,559 10 6	Funded Stock sold	-	999 17 6	-	Furniture, Repairs, Advertisements, &c. -	832 17 2	Fines -	-	165 15 0	-		*1,335 10 8	Stock in store -	30 0 0½	-	-		1,571 13 0	Refunded Payments -	-	6 0 0	-				£. 6,106 10 1½	6,677 8 11	6,819 12 11		£. 6,106 10 1½	<table><tr><th colspan="3">RECEIPT.</th><th colspan="3">EXPENDITURE.</th></tr><tr><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th><th>1831.</th><th>1832.</th><th>1833.</th></tr><tr><th>£.</th><th>£.</th><th>£.</th><th>£.</th><th>£.</th><th>£.</th></tr><tr><td>Balance -</td><td>-</td><td>18 9 10</td><td>152 9 8</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions -</td><td>58 15 2</td><td>46 17 0</td><td>35 6 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Donations -</td><td>42 8 2</td><td>11 6 6</td><td>51 10 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Presentments -</td><td>1,184 12 4</td><td>1,392 6 2</td><td>992 6 2</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Bequest</td><td>60 0 0</td><td>37 0 3</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fines -</td><td>61 1 11½</td><td>108 11 6½</td><td>1 15 7</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous -</td><td>54 1 2</td><td>43 12 3</td><td>49 7 10½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£. 1,460 18 9½</td><td>1,658 3 6½</td><td>1,289 15 3½</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	RECEIPT.			EXPENDITURE.			1831.	1832.	1833.	1831.	1832.	1833.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Balance -	-	18 9 10	152 9 8			Subscriptions -	58 15 2	46 17 0	35 6 0			Donations -	42 8 2	11 6 6	51 10 0			Presentments -	1,184 12 4	1,392 6 2	992 6 2			Interest on Bequest	60 0 0	37 0 3	-			Fines -	61 1 11½	108 11 6½	1 15 7			Miscellaneous -	54 1 2	43 12 3	49 7 10½				£. 1,460 18 9½	1,658 3 6½	1,289 15 3½		
RECEIPT.			EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																								
1830.	1831.	1832.	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																																																																																																						
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																																																																																																																																						
Balance -	1,583 5 3	111 1 0	486 14 1	Salaries -	707 3 0																																																																																																																																						
Coal Tax -	4,424 19 2	5,217 1 9	6,092 16 8	Provisions -	1,283 12 4																																																																																																																																						
Legacies -	22 3 1	55 7 8	-	Clothing -	723 6 1½																																																																																																																																						
Church Collections	46 2 7	122 6 0	240 2 2	Nursing -	2,559 10 6																																																																																																																																						
Funded Stock sold	-	999 17 6	-	Furniture, Repairs, Advertisements, &c. -	832 17 2																																																																																																																																						
Fines -	-	165 15 0	-		*1,335 10 8																																																																																																																																						
Stock in store -	30 0 0½	-	-		1,571 13 0																																																																																																																																						
Refunded Payments -	-	6 0 0	-																																																																																																																																								
	£. 6,106 10 1½	6,677 8 11	6,819 12 11		£. 6,106 10 1½																																																																																																																																						
RECEIPT.			EXPENDITURE.																																																																																																																																								
1831.	1832.	1833.	1831.	1832.	1833.																																																																																																																																						
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.																																																																																																																																						
Balance -	-	18 9 10	152 9 8																																																																																																																																								
Subscriptions -	58 15 2	46 17 0	35 6 0																																																																																																																																								
Donations -	42 8 2	11 6 6	51 10 0																																																																																																																																								
Presentments -	1,184 12 4	1,392 6 2	992 6 2																																																																																																																																								
Interest on Bequest	60 0 0	37 0 3	-																																																																																																																																								
Fines -	61 1 11½	108 11 6½	1 15 7																																																																																																																																								
Miscellaneous -	54 1 2	43 12 3	49 7 10½																																																																																																																																								
	£. 1,460 18 9½	1,658 3 6½	1,289 15 3½																																																																																																																																								
* Defending a suit instituted to deprive the hospital of a large portion of property, is included in this sum; amount, £. 619.																																																																																																																																											
Principally by a tax of 11 d. per ton on all coals discharged within the port of Cork; not levied, however, on native coal, and partly by the proceeds of its chapel, &c. &c.	By presentments raised on the county and city of Cork, annual charity sermons, and voluntary contributions.	By grand jury presentments from the grand juries of the county of Limerick, and also from the grand juries of the city of Limerick.																																																																																																																																									
I do not think the funds could be better applied. The establishment is on a peculiar foundation. There is no direct admission, and none but actually deserted children can be received.	No.	To oblige grand juries to present liberally for this institution, which could be made fully capable to answer as an asylum for all the indigent and helpless, aged, &c. were its accommodation enlarged, and ample funds provided by some certain enactment.																																																																																																																																									

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY—WATERFORD—LIMERICK.

County Tipperary House of Industry [at Clonmel.]	Waterford House of Industry.	Limerick Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye.																																																												
Committee and Medical Attendant.	The Committee.	William Griffin, Esq., M.D.																																																												
The county of Tipperary House of Industry at Clonmel, which is divided into two parts, one for the support of aged and infirm persons, male and female, of good character, unable to maintain themselves, and for the detention and correction of vagrants of both sexes also, and for the cure of such prostitutes as are diseased. The other part for the safe keeping and cure of lunatics and idiots.	House of Industry of the county and county of the city of Waterford, established in 1772, under Act of Parliament, 11th & 12th Geo. III. c. 30, for support and maintenance of infirm poor, male and female, lunatics, idiots, and confinement and punishment of vagrants and prostitutes.	The Limerick Eye Dispensary was established about eight years ago, by the late Dr. Enright; it was suspended for a short time after his death, and re-established in 1829 by myself.																																																												
The district comprises the entire county.	All in the county and county of the city of Waterford.																																																													
A fever hospital in this town, a surgical hospital and dispensary, also a dispensary at Newcastle, seven miles distant; one at Kilshalan, five miles; one at Poulnamucka, five miles and a half; and one at Fethard, seven miles.	The city of Waterford Dispensary, Fever Hospital, Leper Hospital, Holy Ghost Hospital; all within the county of the city of Waterford. There is no hospital for the county of Waterford.																																																													
There is an hospital in the institution exclusively intended for its inmates. The salary of the surgeon is 80 <i>l.</i> per annum; there is no other medical attendant.	In city of Waterford there is a general dispensary, and several in the county. The medical attendants of the House of Industry act gratuitously; we are not prepared to answer respecting other institutions.																																																													
No; the medical officer attends no public hospital or dispensary, but he is surgeon to the county gaol and attends the hospital of that institution; his duties in both situations require that he should visit each at least once a day, and oftener if necessary; he resides in Clonmel, and within half a mile of the	The physicians of the House of Industry do not attend upon any other dispensary, infirmary or hospital, and derive no emoluments for their attendance thereupon, which is daily when necessary.																																																													
He does, and invariably acts on that feeling, unless he is obliged to absent himself from illness or any other pressing cause, when he provides another medical gentleman to visit for him.	The physicians do consider it their duty in all cases to give their personal attendance to the House of Industry when required.	The patients are prescribed for and attended to twice in the week, and oftener when their cases require it; they come from all parts of the city and county, and from the neighbouring counties of Clare and Tipperary for ten or fifteen miles around. When patients the Limerick County Infirmary, unless they belong to other																																																												
There is a regular registry kept of every case put into hospital, and how they have been disposed of, but of the minor cases of illness which occur in the institution, and which are not considered fit for hospital, he only keeps a list with the dates of their illness, as they are always under observation.	A register is kept of all persons admitted into the House of Industry; great numbers of the most destitute apply for admission who cannot be received for want of accommodation.	There is a regular registry kept of the cases and patients.																																																												
<table><tr><td>Admitted.</td><td>Discharged.</td><td>Died.</td><td>Remaining.</td><td>Prescribed for, though not admitted.</td></tr><tr><td>513</td><td>476</td><td>37</td><td>15</td><td>1,683</td></tr></table> The diseases treated were principally venereal, cholera and organic affections of the lungs and viscera; of these 37 deaths, nine died of cholera in the hospital of the institution, and to this number of 37 is to be added 14 who were transferred to the public cholera hospital and died there.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Prescribed for, though not admitted.	513	476	37	15	1,683	more. Since the prevalence of cholera last year, the attendance from the country has been less regular; they now perhaps usually average 30 or 40; diseases of the eyes from very many causes are exceedingly prevalent in this country, and the number of blind from neglect, and sometimes from ill treatment, exceeds any thing one could possibly imagine. There are seldom less than ten heads of families in the city alone out of work in consequence of diseased eyes which, multiplied by six, the usual average of families in Ireland, make 60 persons constantly out of bread.	The number attending on the appointed days usually amounted to 50 or 60, sometimes to many																																																		
Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Prescribed for, though not admitted.																																																										
513	476	37	15	1,683																																																										
We are not aware that any do.	Certainly not with the knowledge of the Board or Committee.	The applicants at the Eye Dispensary are usually those affected with severe or chronic attacks only; the lighter cases are for the most part attended as externs at the hospital or dispensary.																																																												
From the public dispensary of Clonmel, the apothecary of which is also apothecary to the House of Industry.	By contract with the apothecary to the institution.																																																													
<table><tr><td></td><td>Receipt.</td><td>Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>- £.1,749 8 3</td><td>£.1,766 10 8</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>- 1,728 3 0</td><td>2,063 0 4</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>- 1,729 5 0</td><td>1,162 13 10</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Salaries, Medicine, Rent, Clothing, &c.		Receipt.	Expenditure.	1831	- £.1,749 8 3	£.1,766 10 8	1832	- 1,728 3 0	2,063 0 4	1833	- 1,729 5 0	1,162 13 10	<table><tr><td>Receipt:</td><td>1830.</td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td></tr><tr><td>Balance in Treasurer's hands</td><td>-</td><td>75 5 1</td><td>113 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>Presentments</td><td>- £.2,300 0 0</td><td>2,400 0 0</td><td>2,300 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions</td><td>- 307 9 11</td><td>289 5 5</td><td>287 13 11</td></tr><tr><td>Donations</td><td>- 60 8 10</td><td>14 8 8</td><td>35 7 8</td></tr><tr><td>Earnings of persons at work</td><td>- 60 14 2½</td><td>55 11 6</td><td>58 7 4½</td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>- 30 7 0</td><td>24 4 0</td><td>24 19 7½</td></tr><tr><td>Profit on Cattle</td><td>- 103 4 10</td><td>120 9 8</td><td>119 3 10</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£.2,862 4 9½</td><td>2,979 14 4</td><td>2,938 14 5</td></tr><tr><td>Expenditure:</td><td>1830</td><td>-</td><td>£.2,786 19 8½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>2,866 12 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>2,102 11 5</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.—Balance paid Treasurer, Salaries, Food, Necessaries, Cost of Store Pigs, Contingencies.	Receipt:	1830.	1831.	1832.	Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	75 5 1	113 2 0	Presentments	- £.2,300 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,300 0 0	Subscriptions	- 307 9 11	289 5 5	287 13 11	Donations	- 60 8 10	14 8 8	35 7 8	Earnings of persons at work	- 60 14 2½	55 11 6	58 7 4½	Miscellaneous	- 30 7 0	24 4 0	24 19 7½	Profit on Cattle	- 103 4 10	120 9 8	119 3 10		£.2,862 4 9½	2,979 14 4	2,938 14 5	Expenditure:	1830	-	£.2,786 19 8½		1831	-	2,866 12 3		1832	-	2,102 11 5	The expenditure has been 30 <i>l.</i> per annum house-rent, and about 5 <i>l.</i> for medicines.
	Receipt.	Expenditure.																																																												
1831	- £.1,749 8 3	£.1,766 10 8																																																												
1832	- 1,728 3 0	2,063 0 4																																																												
1833	- 1,729 5 0	1,162 13 10																																																												
Receipt:	1830.	1831.	1832.																																																											
Balance in Treasurer's hands	-	75 5 1	113 2 0																																																											
Presentments	- £.2,300 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,300 0 0																																																											
Subscriptions	- 307 9 11	289 5 5	287 13 11																																																											
Donations	- 60 8 10	14 8 8	35 7 8																																																											
Earnings of persons at work	- 60 14 2½	55 11 6	58 7 4½																																																											
Miscellaneous	- 30 7 0	24 4 0	24 19 7½																																																											
Profit on Cattle	- 103 4 10	120 9 8	119 3 10																																																											
	£.2,862 4 9½	2,979 14 4	2,938 14 5																																																											
Expenditure:	1830	-	£.2,786 19 8½																																																											
	1831	-	2,866 12 3																																																											
	1832	-	2,102 11 5																																																											
£.500 is granted half-yearly for House of Industry, and 350 <i>l.</i> half-yearly for the Lunatic Asylum attached thereto by the county, to which a regular sum is added, subsistence of inmates in Lunatic Asylum, manure sold, and profit on hogs sold.	By presentments from the county and county of the city of Waterford, subscriptions and donations.	I do not believe my predecessor received any subscriptions towards its support; I received during the four years I have been attending to it, one donation of 25 <i>l.</i> from the Duke of Northumberland, and one subscription from the Earl and Countess of Dunraven.																																																												
Not of this institution, which we conceive to be well managed, unless perhaps more employment could be had for its inmates, but which is a difficult matter to accomplish.	The committee cannot suggest any alteration in the distribution of the funds of this establishment that would render it more efficient for the relief of the poor therein, the average expense of each inmate being under 8 <i>l.</i> sterling per annum; but they																																																													
are of opinion that if such establishments, under similar management, were more general, it would be productive of much good. To make this more efficient, its funds as well as its accommodation should be greatly enlarged.																																																														

LEINSTER—DUBLIN—KILDARE.

Sick Poor Institution, Meath-Street.	Maynooth Dispensary.																																												
The Committee.	William Fergusson, Esq., M.D.																																												
Sick Poor Institution, Meath-street, Dublin; established 1794.	I have been in constant attendance at the Maynooth Dispensary for the last twenty years; I am also physician to the Celbridge Fever Hospital and the Lucan Dispensary.																																												
St. Catherine's, St. James's, St. Luke's, St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Without, and the Deanery of St. Patrick's; all within the county of the city of Dublin.	Three parishes, all contained in a circuit of about nine miles, on the borders of the counties Kildare and Dublin.																																												
	Newcastle, Clondalkin, Dunboyne, Chapelizod, Castleknock, &c. &c.																																												
Several, with which this institution has no connexion.	There is also a dispensary attached to the fever hospital, to which a resident apothecary is fixed, whose salary (together with emoluments), amounts to , while the physician for attending both receives 80 <i>l.</i> per annum.																																												
There are six physicians and one surgeon attached to this institution, none of whom (with one exception) attend any other. The residences of the officers are in the city, at various distances. Formerly salaries were paid to the medical attendants, but in consequence of want of funds, these salaries were withdrawn for last fourteen years. All the medical officers attend six days in the week, and on Sunday in urgent cases.	I attend Maynooth, Celbridge, and Lucan Dispensaries three days every week, and at all times when called on by the resident apothecaries; Maynooth is three miles and a half; Celbridge, two; and Lucan one mile from my residence.																																												
Certainly, in all cases.	Either my own or that of the apothecary.																																												
There is.	There is a registry kept, and shown to the committee every year, of all the applicants, and the result.																																												
<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Relieved.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>11,275</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>11,825</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>12,109</td></tr></table> bowels, &c.; puerperal complaints, measles, small-pox and hooping-cough, paralytic and syphilitic disorders, delirium tremens from drink, mania, &c. &c.					Relieved.	1831	-	-	-	11,275	1832	-	-	-	11,825	1833	-	-	-	12,109	In Maynooth, on an average, annually about 5,000, out of a population of 1,500 paupers in the village, besides the outlets. The diseases have been chiefly fevers and ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, rupture of blood-vessels, from the stomach, lungs and																								
				Relieved.																																									
1831	-	-	-	11,275																																									
1832	-	-	-	11,825																																									
1833	-	-	-	12,109																																									
We believe not.	There have been many such applicants, but always rejected, by order of the grand jury.																																												
Supplied by the committee, out of the funds of the institution, and dispensed by a qualified resident apothecary.	Supplied by the first druggists in Dublin, and compounded by myself.																																												
<table><tr><td colspan="4">Receipt.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1831.</td><td>1832.</td><td>1833.</td></tr><tr><td>Subscriptions <i>£</i>.</td><td>186 18 1</td><td>172 15 7</td><td>179 12 1</td></tr><tr><td>Donations</td><td>- 5 0 0</td><td>5 0 0</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>City Grand Jury</td><td>177 15 1</td><td>183 5 1</td><td>171 2 7</td></tr><tr><td>Int. on 3½ per cent.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Gov. Stock</td><td>- 6 11 9</td><td>6 11 8</td><td>6 11 8</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Expenditure.</td></tr><tr><td>1831</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td><i>£</i>.322 11 11</td></tr><tr><td>1832</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>409 14 2</td></tr><tr><td>1833</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>408 2 7½</td></tr></table> GENERAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:—Salaries to Apothecary, Register and Porter; Medicines, Stationary, Coals and Candles, Repairs, Incidents, Rent and Insurance, Furniture, Utensils, Nourishment Dispensary, Physicians and Surgeon (a donation.)	Receipt.					1831.	1832.	1833.	Subscriptions <i>£</i> .	186 18 1	172 15 7	179 12 1	Donations	- 5 0 0	5 0 0	—	City Grand Jury	177 15 1	183 5 1	171 2 7	Int. on 3½ per cent.				Gov. Stock	- 6 11 9	6 11 8	6 11 8	Expenditure.				1831	-	-	<i>£</i> .322 11 11	1832	-	-	409 14 2	1833	-	-	408 2 7½	The annual amount of the whole expenditure is about 88 <i>l.</i> , allowing 63 <i>l.</i> for physician's salary, and about 25 <i>l.</i> for medicines and other necessities, &c. &c.
Receipt.																																													
	1831.	1832.	1833.																																										
Subscriptions <i>£</i> .	186 18 1	172 15 7	179 12 1																																										
Donations	- 5 0 0	5 0 0	—																																										
City Grand Jury	177 15 1	183 5 1	171 2 7																																										
Int. on 3½ per cent.																																													
Gov. Stock	- 6 11 9	6 11 8	6 11 8																																										
Expenditure.																																													
1831	-	-	<i>£</i> .322 11 11																																										
1832	-	-	409 14 2																																										
1833	-	-	408 2 7½																																										
Originally by voluntary subscriptions alone, but since Michaelmas 1826 partly by grand jury presentment, and partly by voluntary subscriptions.	They are supported by private subscription, and by an annual county presentment.																																												
The committee, having the entire control over the funds of the institution, would be culpable in perceiving a more advantageous mode of applying their funds, and not availing themselves of it; but they have no hesitation in saying that a much larger income than that engaged by this institution, could be dispensed in its district to very necessitous persons, in the shape of nourishment, by means of the Nourishment Dispensary, united with this institution in relieving sick poor.	As the strictest economy has been observed, both by the committee and the grand jury (unless the funds were very much increased by subscription and presentment), I do not see how the establishment could be made more efficient.																																												

595

SUPPLEMENT

TO

APPENDIX (B.)

CONTAINING

ANSWERS on the NATURE and CAUSES of DISEASE, from the OFFICERS, &c. of
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Glasnamaddy Dispensary.	Medical Officer.
Medical Officer, Esq., Medical Assistant.	Medical Officer.
The intermittent fever (or ague) is very prevalent, owing, I should think, to unwholesome climate and food.	Typical fevers are more prevalent, owing to damp and bad bedding and bad food.
Very many have been the instances of want of proper sustenance or unwholesome food, causing disease.	I have many instances of want of proper sustenance or unwholesome food, causing disease.
I think the constant use of vegetable food, upon which they are accustomed to live, is very detrimental to the animal frame, and decidedly promotive of disease.	I have many instances of want of proper sustenance or unwholesome food, causing disease.
I do not think the poor in my district are much addicted to the use of ardent spirits.	Ardent spirits are not much used in my district.
Wetted in the extreme are the habits of the poor in my district, and very conducive to disease.	Wetted in the extreme are the habits of the poor in my district, and very conducive to disease.

Annadown Dispensary.
Willm Kelly, Esq., Surgeon.
Fevers are generally of the low or typhoid character among the poorer classes, which I attribute to bad and insufficient supplies of food and wretched clothing.
Yes, many instances; and in such, medicine can do little without wholesome food.
The poor so universally subsist on potatoes alone, and frequently on very insufficient supplies of even these, that I should rather ascribe disease to the want of food than to any particular description.
It does not, and is declining still more: for our Roman Catholic parish priest, Mr. Loftus, asserts, that he has not heard of a single instance of inebriety during the Christmas holidays just elapsed.
The poor are found in a very destitute state as to all these necessities, except perhaps ventilation, of which, in sooth, they have too much.

Killane Dispensary.	Medical Officer.
Medical Officer, Esq., Surgeon.	Medical Officer.
They have not assumed any particular type since my residence here; but in 1831 a very malignant and fatal one prevailed, deducible from the previous year of dearth.	They have not assumed any particular type since my residence here; but in 1831 a very malignant and fatal one prevailed, deducible from the previous year of dearth.
I have witnessed some diseases induced by such causes, where proper nutriment would have been extremely beneficial.	I have witnessed some diseases induced by such causes, where proper nutriment would have been extremely beneficial.
I have; the moist potatoes grown in a peat soil are very productive of stomach complaints and dysentery.	I have; the moist potatoes grown in a peat soil are very productive of stomach complaints and dysentery.
It is rather so, I believe; and may be attributed to the low price of corn, which fosters illicit distillation.	It is rather so, I believe; and may be attributed to the low price of corn, which fosters illicit distillation.
They are reduced to the lowest ebb of misery as regards all these; and as to comfort such a thing is unknown.	They are reduced to the lowest ebb of misery as regards all these; and as to comfort such a thing is unknown.

Clifden Dispensary.
Martin A. Evans, Esq., M.D. Surgeon.
They have not assumed any particular type since my residence here; but in 1831 a very malignant and fatal one prevailed, deducible from the previous year of dearth.
I have witnessed some diseases induced by such causes, where proper nutriment would have been extremely beneficial.
I have; the moist potatoes grown in a peat soil are very productive of stomach complaints and dysentery.
It is rather so, I believe; and may be attributed to the low price of corn, which fosters illicit distillation.
They are reduced to the lowest ebb of misery as regards all these; and as to comfort such a thing is unknown.

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Dunmore Dispensary.	Eyreecourt Dispensary.	Glanamadda Dispensary.
<i>J. Prendergast, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.L.</i>	—	<i>Michael Kelly, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>
Fevers have assumed a malignant type, in consequence of the want of ventilation and cleanliness.	Typhus fevers are more prevalent, owing to damp and bad bedding and bad living.	The intermittent fever (or ague) is very prevalent, owing, I should think, to unwholesome climate and food.
I have innumerable; particularly cases of indigestion and diseases of the skin, where proper sustenance would do more than medicine in establishing their cure.	I have some.	Very many have been the instances of want of proper sustenance or unwholesome food causing disease.
I have found the badly boiled potatoes and crude cabbages, together with the salt, and sometimes half putrid herrings.	I have never found proper nourishment amongst them; their only food is potatoes.	I think the constant use of vegetable food, upon which they are necessitated to live, is very detrimental to the animal frame, and decidedly promotive of disease.
It does; and I conceive it is on the increase, although they do not push it to absolute drunkenness as much as hitherto.	Not to any great extent; and I think it is rather on the decline.	I do not think the poor in my district are much addicted to the use of ardent spirits.
Wretched as to clothing; their food in nine cases out of ten the dry potato, for they are obliged to sell their eggs in order to buy salt and soap. Bedding consists of straw or sedge, with a miserable blanket, and when the straw is scarce and dear, they lie on the bare and damp floor. Furniture, a box, stool and pot, scarcely ever a bedstead. No ventilation in their bed-chambers, as the single pane of glass through which a little light is afforded is always fixed in mortar.	In general very bad.	Wretched in the extreme are the habitations of the poor in my district, and very conducive to disease.

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Glanamadda Dispensary.	Headford Dispensary.	Killane Dispensary.
<i>Michael Kelly, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>A. Hackett, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>F. Harrison, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
My opinion is, that the want of clothes and proper food is the principal cause of the sickness prevailing among the poor in this district.	None more than usual.	They have typhoid type, which I attribute to bad food, want of ventilation and cleanliness.
It would be impossible to describe in this small compass the wretched condition in which I found all that I attended; suffice it to say, that they, in many cases, had scarcely milk to make whey, and as to their covering, from the state of it, I should not be surprised if that alone caused their death. I have been often whole nights witnessing this state of wretchedness.	Vegetable food has been promotive of many dyspeptic complaints, where animal food would be of more use than medicine.	I have in very many instances.
It surprises me the poor can exist on the potato without any other sort of food, as they are obliged to do at present.	None more than what has been given above.	Bad potatoes, which is the only food in use among the poorer class.
The poor man who goes to market to sell what one would suppose ought to be given to his wife and children, sometimes takes a glass of spirits on an empty stomach (being the only meal he makes that day), is affected by it, and of course is sickened by it.	They have always been addicted to ardent spirits; but the excessive use thereof has increased rapidly and largely in the last few years.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not appear to me to prevail much in this district.
See Answer to No. 2.	The poor much better provided, and more comfortable in this district than in many parts of this province; but still, in consequence of the great population, and the minute divisions of land, evils which are continually on the increase, by the tenants continuing to subdivide those already too small holdings, there is not that comfort among the small holders of land that one would wish.	The population is wholly agricultural, and very numerous; their clothing tolerable; food very bad, and deficient in quantity, in bad seasons; bedding in general bad; furniture, little or none; ventilation extremely bad.

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Killian Dispensary.	Kiltolla Dispensary.	Loughrea Dispensary.
<i>John F. Butler, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Wm. Daniell, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Thos. Shadwell, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers in general assume the typhoid type, which I attribute to poverty, want of cleanliness, ventilation, and neglect to follow the advice given.	None in this district but the ordinary typhus fever.	Though much diminished in frequency, they assume the low typhoid type, from their impoverished food and debilitating habits, and want of employment.
I have experienced many instances.	I have not, but have seen recoveries frequently protracted by want of proper nourishment.	Many.
I have; the continued use of vegetable food, I am of opinion, is promotive of disease.	The only food potatoes.	Bad and unwholesome vegetable food; fish not fresh has produced dysenteries and diarrhoea.
I believe the use of ardent spirits prevails very much in my district, but cannot say whether it is on the increase or otherwise.	It prevails to a great extent; on the increase, in consequence of illicit distillation being much on the increase last year.	Yes, particularly among females.
I have generally found them in a most wretched state of want as to each of the particular items in this query.	Generally very indifferent.	Very bad in every respect.

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.

Miltown Dispensary.	Monivea Dispensary.	Oranmore & Ballinacourty Dispensary.
<i>James Blake, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Digby French, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Geo. Heathcote, Esq., M.D.</i>
Since the opening of the Dispensary, I have seen no particular epidemic, catarrh excepted.	There has been no fever of a particular type for the last three years in my district, and since the appearance of cholera, there has been very few cases of fever.	Since my residence here, I have met with no fevers, nor any epidemic, except the cholera, which has singled out a few individuals in a most extraordinary manner; I speak chiefly of the villages, not of the town of Oranmore.
Yes, hundreds; perhaps four-fifths of my cases are immediate or remote gastrointestinal irritations, induced by the unvaried consumption of the potato, which is too frequently eaten in a par-boiled state, and without even the adjunct of butter-milk.	Where the poor have to commence digging the potatoes too early (in cases of want), they often suffer from the badness of the food.	During the time I attended the dispensary, every day I found it more useful and necessary to give rice or oatmeal, with some cordial or nourishing demulcent, than other medicine.
See preceding query.	Refer to preceding answer.	The want of some additional food, such as milk or broth, with their potatoes, together with the general use of ardent spirits in much greater quantity than necessary or beneficial, are the chief causes of their diseases; potatoes, however, themselves are by no means injurious.
The abuse of ardent spirits is confined to occasional debauches, which, though far between, seem to gain in power what they lose in time. We have few habitual drunkards.	I consider the use of ardent spirits rather on the decrease. injurious to sound health, is very generally prevalent; the want of animal food in hard-working men causes a depression of the feelings, which they seek to elevate by occasional use of ardent spirits, and this occasion occurs too frequently.	The excessive use perhaps does not prevail in these villages, but the too frequent use of so powerful a stimulant so as to be
Clothes limited to one suit, occasionally very bad; bedding, generally loose straw, covered with a blanket alone; furniture, scarcely any, and ventilation very imperfect.	1st. The clothes of their own coarse manufacture; 2d. Potatoes is the food generally used; 3d. Furniture suitable to the house; 4th. Bedding is generally straw, and the covering scantily supplied among the poor; 5th. Ventilation sufficient; 6th. Necessary comforts mostly wanting in cases of illness.	In this part of the country, comprising Ballinacourty, Guranne and Ballinacloyby villages, and the neighbourhood of Oranmore, nothing can be more wretched than the generality of their cabins, clothes, bedding and furniture; their food, potatoes alone; very few have milk.

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY—LEITRIM.

Outerarde Dispensary.	Portumna Dispensary.	Ballinamore & Kiltubrid Dispensaries.
—	<i>John Heron, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>W^m W. Irvine, Esq., Surgeon.</i> <i>John Lawder, Esq. Treasurer & Secretary.</i>
Yes, generally the typhoid type, which I attribute to their necessities and want of means to be cleanly.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed a particular type.	The fevers prevalent amongst the poor are the simple, continued and intermittent, occasioned generally by exposure to cold.
I have frequently known disease to have been induced by the species of food they make use of, and the various privations they undergo; but probably my district (part of which is in Connemara) is about as poor and destitute as any part of the empire, and I do think wholesome food might be beneficially substituted for medicine in very many cases, which was satisfactorily proved during the prevalence of typhus in 1817 and 1822.	I have experienced some.	In several instances I have known disease induced by improper food and covering, and when aliment could with great advantage be substituted for medicine.
I have found that species of potato called lumper cultivated in boggy soil, or newly reclaimed ground, and rape ground, to promote disease.	The food of the poorer class in my district almost exclusively consists of potatoes; I cannot say that their diseases in any degree depend upon their use.	
I do not think it does prevail in excess in my district; I cannot positively assert whether it is on the increase or decrease, but I believe there is as great a facility to the intemperate use of ardent drink in my district as any in this province; and I decidedly am of opinion, that if it were not for the moderate use of it, in some instances the poor would languish and die of absolute debility, whereas this moderate stimulus gives energy and support to their mind, and invigorates their bodies.	Comparatively speaking, I think the use of ardent spirits does not prevail in this district; I rather think the use of it is on the decline.	I have been told that it does prevail to a great extent, and that the use of ardent spirits is on the increase.
In most instances, half naked; their food dry potatoes, three times, but in very many cases one scanty meal of even that same in the day, and if they have a little salt to use with them, they then are comparatively satisfied; their bedding is sometimes a clean truss of straw, but much oftener almost intolerably filthy and fetid; their furniture is generally a stool, a noggin, and a metal pot; ventilation, none, as they prefer the smoke which issues from their turf fire (the only comfort which they possess in abundance) to keep them warm, as a substitute for clothing; and in some instances, particularly in Commos, a village on the coast opposite the island of Arran, their children were totally naked, and at night they were towed away in a sack, with the male and female parents lying on either side of them, in order to keep them warm; in fact, it would be tedious, and in some cases appalling, to describe the miseries of the real or extreme poor.	Generally speaking, much in need of those several things.	I generally find the poor destitute of every comfort; imperfectly clad; food of the plainest and coarsest description, and scarcely having any furniture; their dwellings always imperfectly ventilated; this is occasioned, frequently, by their own indolence.

CONNAUGHT—LEITRIM.

Dromod and Cloone Dispensaries.	Drumahair Dispensary.	Manor Hamilton Dispensary.
<i>Thomas William Burke, Esq., Surgeon.</i> <i>J. Nisbett, jun. Esq. Secretary.</i>	—	<i>J. Durdas, Esq. Surgeon.</i> The Chairman of Committee.
They have; always to be attributed to the want of the general necessities of life, sometimes aggravated by the use of ardent spirits.	Yes, to the inclement season and bad diet.	They have not.
Very many, probably the one-fourth.	Yes, very frequently.	Seldom; wholesome food is the best preventative against many of the diseases incidental to poverty.
No; potatoes and milk are the general food, which, indeed, in some cases are highly destructive.	Yes, potatoes.	Vegetables.
Heretofore it has, but is latterly on the decrease.	Cannot say it does.	No, rather on the decrease.
Generally speaking, of the worst description.	In a most deplorable state.	The clothes of the poor are, generally speaking, of the same description in every district; food, potatoes and milk; bedding, straw; furniture, but little; ventilation bad; yet I must remark there are not many residents in this district destitute, the wants of the aged and infirm being supplied by the voluntary liberality of their neighbours.

CONNAUGHT—LEITRIM—MAYO—ROSCOMMON.

Mohill and Drumsna Dispensary.	Erris Dispensary.	Ballyleague Dispensary.
	<i>Mathew Bourns, Esq. Surgeon & Accouch.</i>	<i>B. G. O'Connor, Esq. Surgeon.</i>
In general of a mild kind.	I have attended persons in fever here under such various types, as to be non-descript in any nosological work I yet saw, attributable, in my opinion, to the peculiar manner of living.	I have not perceived any particular change.
Very many.	Scorbutic affections have been brought on by unwholesome diet; and that such food is productive, at least promotive, of other diseases, I have experienced but too many instances where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	More than half the diseases are brought on by want of wholesome food and cleanliness, with the continual use of the worst potato root.
Potatoes cause the worst kind of indigestion.	Salt fish, with a bad description of potato, called lumpers.	The constant use of potatoes called lumpers; because it can be raised without manure, the poor not having any.
It does; I think it is not on the increase.	The consumption of ardent spirits here is very great: I cannot say whether it is on the increase, it is certainly not on the decrease. It is sold (illicit) at 2s. 6d. the gallon.	In a very shameful degree; and is on the increase, from the undisturbed state of illicit distillation.
Very bad.	Generally the people here are most miserable; there are some few, however, very well supplied in necessary comforts; but when I mention those few, I must except ventilation; there is no thought of it.	In filth, dirt, nakedness; no ventilation under and over; water in cabins, like manure heaps, among the very poor.

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

Boyle Dispensary.	Castlerea Dispensary.	Croghan Dispensary.
<i>The Committee.</i>	<i>Luke Kelly, Esq. M.D.</i>	<i>The Committee. Thomas Robertson, Esq. M.D.</i>
No unusual appearance of such; and those without any peculiarity.	Fevers generally assume the form of low typhus, which appears to me to be attributable to their wretched condition.	No appearance at present of such.
Not more so than is usual in other countries.	Many cases are presented to me for advice, which are mainly attributable to want of proper sustenance; and very many which require wholesome nourishment rather than medicine.	There are cases in which I would occasionally order a change of diet, but the low circumstances of the people prevent it.
None.	I am convinced that the constant and exclusive use of potatoes among the poor of this district, is promotive of disease.	None, but the constant use of potatoes.
The use of ardent spirits always prevalent; but not more now than heretofore.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail to a deplorable extent; and I know that the practice is on the increase, from the facilities offered by the numbers of small licensed whiskey shops, the extensive system of illicit distillation too, and the want of employment of the poor labouring class.	It does; but it is not more on the increase now than heretofore.
A considerable number in great destitution.	It is difficult to convey in a report, which must be short, an adequate description of the poor of this district; they are reduced to the lowest state of misery and want; they are wretchedly clad, their food of the worst kind, being only potatoes of a bad quality, with salt and water. They do not perhaps taste meat once a year; their bedding, straw, with one, or at most two blankets and a sheet for the use of a family of five or six persons; scarcely any furniture; their houses low, dirty and badly ventilated.	A considerable number in great distress.

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

Elphin Dispensary.	Tarmonbarry and Kilglass Dispensary.	French Park Dispensary.
<i>Henry Lynch, Esq. M. R. C. S. Michael Dillon, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>Terence Shanly, Esq. Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Alexander O'Ferrall, Esq. M. D.</i>
The privations and habits of the poor generally give to epidemics a typhoid character, and in seasons of great dearth such diseases frequently assume a malignant type.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type in my neighbourhood.	Within these few years, fevers and epidemic diseases (of the poor) have appeared in a type and form much more severe and varied than formerly. This I impute to the increasing poverty and distress of the poor, their want of wholesome food, with their adoption of that stimulus which whiskey supplies.
We met very many such instances: in some extreme cases nourishment and flannel have been supplied from the funds of this Institution.	I know many instances where actual disease has been brought on from want of wholesome food and warm clothing; and I am of opinion that these articles could be beneficially substituted in many cases for medicine.	I have known cases of sickness caused by the want of good food, consequently a supply of the latter would do more service than medicine of any kind.
A merely vegetable diet, with other privations, necessarily induce, in the more feeble constitutions indigestion, with its train of consequent diseases.	The food used by the poorer class in summer and autumn are potatoes, eggs, cabbage and milk; occasionally in winter and spring, potatoes, onions and salt herrings, the greater part of which I consider productive of disease.	The want of animal and nutritious food, and the constant use of a meager and vegetable diet, I consider to be highly promotive of those diseases the poor are subject to.
This vice does unfortunately prevail; but we do not consider it on the increase. The immediate consequences are generally broken heads.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails very much in my neighbourhood among the poor when they can get it, and I believe it is rather on the increase; I am certain it is the cause of much crime and much disease.	The use of ardent spirits (though not on the increase) is still very prevalent among the peasantry.
The lowest class sleep on straw or chaff, often laid on the floor, with deficient and filthy covering; their food potatoes, and in many places they suffer from scarcity of fuel; but all classes of the poor are too regardless of cleanliness and ventilation.	The poor in my district are badly clad; food, bedding, furniture, ventilation and necessary comforts in general very bad.	I have generally found the bedding, clothes, furniture, food (with few exceptions), &c. of the worst description, with a want of cleanliness and ventilation.

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

Keadue Dispensary.	Lecarrow Dispensary.	Loughglynn Dispensary.
<i>George Munns, Esq. Surgeon.</i>	<i>Treasurer and Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Edward Kelly, Esq. Medical Attendant.</i>
I cannot say that I have noticed it in my district.	No.	Fevers have not generally put on any particular type more malignant than they have assumed among the poor for the last 40 years in this country, except in the years 1817 & 1822, when typhus prevailed to an alarming extent; the cases of fever were more numerous in 1822, the deaths more in 1817.
I have no doubt but there are instances of this description.	No doubt many of the diseases of the peasantry are caused by the unwholesome nature of their diet, and in many instances nourishment would be the best medicine.	Very many cases of illness have been brought on by want of proper and wholesome food in my district, and several of them relieved by the aid they received in diet and clothing from the agent to the estate of Lord Dillon.
I do consider the great consumption of potatoes by the poor in this district productive of dyspeptic affections.	The constant use of bad potatoes is promotive of disease.	I am satisfied that the constant use of potatoes, often of an indifferent kind, among the poor, is promotive of disease.
The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails, and I feel confident it is not on the decrease.	To a most lamentable extent, illicit stills and whiskey abounding everywhere, and even in the licensed public-houses (though sworn not to do so), they sell the illicit whiskeys, which being very cheap, is drunk as Englishmen would a draught of ale.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails to a lamentable degree, and I fear it is on the increase, particularly the use of illicit spirits; illicit distillation has been very general, and will be so, when grain is so very cheap; the only effectual way, in my opinion, to check it, is to lower the duty on licensed spirits.
In a general way destitute of all these necessities; the ventilation very bad; the houses in general very bad in a mountainous district, inhabited by colliers.	Generally in an indescribably wretched condition in every respect. in great want and misery; their food and clothing as bad as can be; their houses or cabins miserably bad and dirty, and their night-covering wretched in the extreme; perhaps one indifferent blanket and sheet to cover a family of six, a cold winter's night on a straw bed; fresh meat they scarcely ever taste; and many, very many of them seldom have milk or butter, and are therefore obliged to live on potatoes and salt; their furniture scarcely deserves the name, being only a very few indifferent articles of the poorest kind.	It is not easy, in a report of this kind, which must be limited, to convey the distress of the poor in my district; they are generally

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON—SLIGO.

Tulsk Dispensary.	Ballymote Dispensary.	Castleconnor and Killglass Dispensary.
<i>H. O. Ferrall, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Joseph Longheed, Esq., M. R. C. S.</i>	<i>W. Whittaker, Esq., M. D.</i>
Fevers and epidemics have assumed a more aggravated form (cholera particularly) among the poor these few years since. This I attribute to their bad diet, with constant exposure to wet and cold, without a sufficient protection of clothes, &c.	They have not.	They frequently assume a typhoid character, from bad nutriment and impure ventilation.
The majority of the diseases of the poor are caused by the want of wholesome and nutritious food, and the use of a constant vegetable and poor diet.	I have found many cases of dyspepsia, &c. arising from bad food, and where good diet, lodging and clothing would have prevented disease.	I have frequently seen such cases.
—	The constant use of potatoes is promotive of disease.	—
Dram drinking, which, from the facility of getting the potteen spirits, contributes not a little to the infirmity and misery of the lower orders. At the same time, I do not perceive this habit on the increase.	The poor, if they had the means, would use ardent spirits to an excess. It is not on the decrease.	This practice, in my opinion, prevails extensively; from its being the habitual beverage of the peasantry in this district, it is impossible to state whether its consumption is on the increase or otherwise.
I generally have found the poor wanting many of the necessaries, and having few of the comforts of life.	The poor are absolutely only covered with rags; the food only potatoes; bedding, a little straw on the ground, and scarcely any covering; and nothing to make them comfortable. As to furniture, they have none that can be called so.	Miserably defective generally under all those heads.

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.

Collooney Dispensary.	Drumcliff Dispensary.	Dromore West Dispensary.
—	<i>J. Powell, Esq. Surgeon.</i>	<i>Travers Homan, Esq., M. D.</i>
I have met some cases of fever that have assumed a malignant type, from want of cleanliness, due ventilation, and proper nourishment.	They have, from uncleanness, damp, and very imperfect ventilation.	They have, from damp, filth and bad ventilation.
I have.	I have seen several cases that I conceive were brought on by bad food, such as very indifferent salt fish, &c. &c., and convalescence much retarded by want of wholesome nourishment.	Not many; but I have seen numerous instances of convalescence being much retarded by want of proper nourishment, it being then far preferable to medicine.
No, I cannot say that I have; for their only food, except in a few instances, is potatoes.	General diet, potatoes; very little milk; and frequently indifferent salt fish.	Their general diet is potatoes.
I cannot say it is used to excess generally; neither that its use is on the increase.	I think it much on the decline, which I attribute to illicit distillation being much suppressed in this district.	It appears rather on the decline, more from the want of means to procure it, than any moral improvement.
Generally very badly provided with the necessary comforts of life.	In general very bad in all respects.	In general very badly provided.

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.

Riverstown Dispensary.	Sligo Dispensary.	Saint John's Dispensary (Sligo).
<i>Thomas Burrows, Esq., M. D.</i>	Medical Officer and Committee.	<i>James Kenny, Esq., M. D.</i> <i>Thomas Armstrong, Esq., M. D.</i>
All fevers and epidemics assume a worse type and generally have their origin among the poor; the cause of this seems to be their extreme poverty and filthy mode of living, which will ever exist as long as superstition and ignorance rule their minds and habits.	Typhus fever has frequently prevailed very extensively here, especially in years of scarcity, when food was dear and of bad quality.	Fevers have assumed a particular type these few years past, so as to render the pulmonary system the principal seat of disease, owing in a great measure to the inclemency of the seasons, exposure to wet and cold, bad clothing, bad food, &c. &c.
Many diseases are brought on by want of proper food; in many instances the effects of medicine would be aided by proper or wholesome food.	Instances of this kind are very frequent, indeed of constant occurrence.	The potato and salt herring where it can be procured, salt dissolved in water taken with the potato, are productive of cutaneous and other diseases, which fresh and nutritive food would manifestly obviate.
Coarse vegetables, particularly potatoes, used invariably with sour milk or salt fish.	The poor live generally on potatoes, and when their crop has failed, or been of bad quality, disease almost always has accompanied its use.	See the preceding answer.
There is no district in the kingdom in which illicit distillation is carried to greater extent than that of Riverstown; such temptation existing, the use is excessive; from the low price of grain and the inefficiency of the excise laws, both use and quantity is much increased.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails too generally, and has been the prolific source of much evil as long as we can recollect, never more so than at present.	Much on the decrease, for obvious reasons, viz. for want of means, not from any influence of the Temperance Society.
Clothes of the worst, and sometimes naked; food the coarsest, and even that very scanty; bedding and furniture bad and filthy; ventilation none, except what the door admits. Of all human beings, there are none more void of comfort.	Generally as bad as possible, and indicative of the greatest poverty.	Generally in the most wretched state; destitute of food, clothing, bedding, furniture, fuel, &c.; a pig, when they fortunately have one, on one side, and a whole family lying on damp straw on the other.

CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.

LEINSTER—CARLOW.

Tubbercurry Dispensary.	Borris Dispensary.	Carlow Dispensary.
<i>Wm. Powell, Esq., M. D., L. R. C. S. E.</i>	Medical Officer and Committee.	<i>James Porter, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The fevers of this country in general are of a mixed kind, being inflammatory in the commencement, but towards their conclusion the typhoid symptoms preponderate. The cases of fever I have seen here among the poor early assumed a typhoid character; sufficient cause may be found in the want of proper sustenance, cleanliness and ventilation.	There have been no cases of fever since my appointment, but pulmonary affections and bowel complaints have been to a degree epidemic.	They have not.
Cases of this description have sometimes come under my observation; but when advice was sought for, the mere restoration of proper sustenance would of itself be unable to combat the functional derangement, which a want of it produced, without the intervention of the healing art.	I have scarcely ever been able to trace disease during my time to actual want.	I am not aware of any.
A constant use of vegetable diet, especially of a bad description of potato that is much cultivated by the poor, owing to its being productive, appear to me to cause many diseases, especially as it tends to derange the healthy action of the digestive organs; nor is it to be wondered at, as physiologists have come to the conclusion that the most appropriate food for man consists in diet partly animal and vegetable.	The potatoes in this district are, generally speaking, wet, which accounts in some degree for the number of dyspeptic complaints.	Potatoes are their general diet.
The consumption of ardent spirits prevails to a great extent, but can state nothing by way of comparison.	It does prevail, but is certainly on the decrease in the town, from the establishment of a Temperance Society.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails, but I do not think it is on the increase.
Often extremely wretched, their clothes, food, bedding and furniture being of the worst and coarsest description, and frequently deficient in quantity; as to proper ventilation, it appears to be commonly neglected.	The most part of my district, extending seven miles, is, generally speaking, much better supplied with the necessaries of life than most other places.	In many cases very destitute.

LEINSTER—CARLOW.

Clonegal Dispensary.	Hacketstown Dispensary.	Myshall Dispensary.
<i>Wm. Durdin, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>Henry W. Morton, Esq.</i>	<i>R. Boyce, Esq. M. D.</i>
Fevers have not been lately prevalent; about six years ago we had an epidemic typhus, which attacked 384 persons, of whom six died, being one death in 64 cases, which was a small proportion, one in 17 being the usual number among the poor, and one in six among the rich; the type was very mild, probably owing to the vegetable diet the people are accustomed to.	Typhus fever has made its appearance this season, the country being marshy, and many bogs in the vicinity, the season being wet.	I have remarked that fevers and epidemics assume a particular type, and that caused by poverty.
I have not observed many cases where actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance; in some cases of dyspepsia, change of diet has been beneficial.	I have met many cases where bad food, with scarcity thereof, had been the remote cause of disease.	I have witnessed actual diseases brought on by want, when food would be preferable to medicine.
The food in use in this district appears to be very wholesome, the people being robust, healthy and active, and living, in general, to an advanced age.	The constant use of potatoes, with bad milk, cabbages, &c. &c. often cause flatulent diseases, dropsy, &c.	Bad potatoes and bad oatmeal.
Ardent spirits are used by some to excess, but not generally so; but I fear the use of them is on the increase.	On the decrease, as the paupers are not able to buy it.	I conceive the use of ardent spirits is on the decrease.
Clothes, tolerably good; food, mostly potatoes and milk, sometimes herrings and potatoes, and in winter, when milk is scarce, gruel and potatoes; meat about four times a year; a wooden bedstead, straw bed, with sheet and blankets, a table, stool and dresser; ventilation indifferent, owing to the dearness of glass.	Clothing, food, furniture, bedding, &c. &c., very bad.	In many instances I found them wanting clothes, bedding and sustenance.

LEINSTER—CARLOW—DUBLIN.

Tullow Dispensary.	Balbriggan & Stamullan Dispensaries.	Boosterstown Dispensary.
—	Medical Attendant and Committee.	Medical Attendant and Governors.
Typhus fever prevails, owing to bad food and a humid atmosphere.	Attended with more irritation of the stomach and bowels than formerly; I presume, cholera tendency.	I have not observed fevers among the poorer classes assume any particular type.
I have seen many instances where people have perished from diseases brought on by a want of wholesome food; a person fell under my notice lately, who, on recovering from fever, for want of proper sustenance, lost a part of both lower extremities; this poor man has a wife and four young children.	Many live on one meal, who must be more prone to disease than others better fed; with such nourishment, if it does not supersede medicine, it is the best auxiliary.	Very many instances.
I have generally found the constant use of potato and flatulent vegetables to produce confirmed dyspepsia.	Wet potatoes and stale fish cause very obstinate bowel derangements.	No.
The use of ardent spirits has been for some time very much on the decrease.	Prevails to a great degree, and it is to be feared rather increasing.	Yes; but I think that such practice is on the decrease.
Their raiment, food, fuel and lodging are of the worst possible description; their clothes ragged; their food, even in time of illness, consists of potatoes, sometimes gruel and milk supplied by some charitable neighbour; the bedding of straw or rushes, their day clothes often the only night-covering, so that during sickness their state is most deplorable; scarcely any furniture, and a very bad supply of fuel; but there is not now much prejudice against ventilating the apartments of the sick.	In very many instances utter destitution; ventilation and cleanliness badly attended to.	Without any exception, I find very great deficiency in all these items, and in many cases total destitution.

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Castleknock Dispensary.	Chapelizod Dispensary.	Clondalkin Dispensary.
	Medical Attendant and Committee.	Medical Attendant and Committee.
About four or five years ago, ague prevailed among the lower classes; since that, chiefly the typhoid fever.	The diseases are such as usually occur, as will be seen by printed Report.	They have; some to the influence of the atmosphere, some to want of cleanliness, and others to contagion, brought and kept up by itinerants from Dublin.
Yes.	Not many instances, as we send the very bad cases to hospital in Dublin, where they are well taken care of. There is also much charity given in these parishes.	I have met very few cases where disease has been induced by want of food; but every day, cases where light nourishment is necessary to convalescents, and which has been mostly supplied either by their landlord or employer, when under their protection, or by the charitable and humane neighbour.
Potatoes.	I have not.	I have not.
Not particularly; neither declining nor increasing.	To a great degree, amongst men and lads; and is certainly on the increase.	It does, to a frightful extent, and, according to their means, on the increase.
Extremely bad.	Generally speaking, most wretched. are in constant employment, are comfortable; but by far the greater number are destitute of all of them; and even tradesmen, earning a pound per week, and in constant employment, are equally destitute with the labourers, owing to habitual drunkenness. I have observed sober men, or of good character, to be seldom out of employment.	Those who are good managers, and do not spend their money on spirits, and who

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Dublin General Dispensary.	Dublin South-eastern General Dispensary.	Dundrum Dispensary.
<i>Charles M'Carthy, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>John Thwaites, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>William Burke, Esq. M. D.</i>
The fevers and other epidemics are not different from those that prevail in other parts of Ireland. and 4: eruptive fevers have been very malignant latterly, and exhibited, in many instances, symptoms bordering on cholera, which last disease has nearly quite disappeared from our district.	The fever most prevalent among the poor is that denominated gastric fever, in the majority of cases dependent on the causes mentioned in the replies to Nos. 3	Fevers have not assumed any particular type latterly: typhus seldom appears; symptomatic fever is that which generally occurs.
Such cases are of frequent occurrence.	The want of free ventilation, conjoined with the consequent accumulation of filth and unwholesome effluvia, more than any particular deficiency in the character of the food employed, has contributed to aggravate the distress of the poor of the district.	I have no doubt but that proper sustenance, wholesome food, sufficient clothing, comfortable beds, bedding and houses, would greatly diminish the occurrence of disease.
Yes, particularly the excessive use of cheap bad tea, and of other unwholesome food, precariously obtained.	We have reason to believe that the use of potatoes, fish of bad quality, salt herrings and bad tea, without nutritious food, have been productive of disease among the poor.	Potatoes and tea, with bread or cake, home-made, form their principal sustenance. Habit so accustoms their constitutions to this description of food, that I cannot say disease is promoted by it.
Yes, but it is not probably on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails to a very great extent among the poor of the district, and is more productive of disease than any other single cause. It has been decidedly on the increase latterly, which we believe is in a great measure owing to the public-houses being open on Sundays, a day when the labouring classes are disengaged, and succeeding to that on which they receive their wages.	I believe the consumption of ardent spirits in the district is very considerable; and I should suppose, from the increase of whiskey-shops, is on the increase. These shops present a destructive temptation to the poor.
In these respects there are various gradations; but the destitution of the majority is extreme. In a great many instances the use of drugs is not only useless, but would be injurious, from the want of clothes, bed, or a warm drink of any kind.	Generally speaking, the great body of the poor have been found very deficient in all the respects mentioned. The want of food clothes and bedding has been frequently found so great, as to have rendered needful the establishment of a nourishment and clothing Society (separate in funds and committee) in co-operation with the Dispensary, for information respecting the usefulness of which, see Reports.	The houses of the poor are generally very wretched in every particular specified.

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Lucan Dispensary.	Malahide Dispensary.	Newcastle Dispensary.
The Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Hans Lloyd, Esq. M. D.</i>	Mr. Charles Madden, Apothecary.
Fevers for some time back, particularly since the late awful visitation of cholera, have been rather infrequent in this neighbourhood; and since the influenza, with the exception of measles, we have had nothing of an epidemical character.	All epidemic diseases have, in my district been much milder and of more open form than in the neighbourhood.	Not more than usual.
I cannot say I have.	In very few instances.	I have.
Not particularly; however, amongst the very poorer classes, whose subsistence is principally, if not wholly, derived from the use of potatoes, I have observed persons under such privations to frequently apply with morbid affections of the stomach, not, however of a very serious nature.	Potatoes, when bad, in scarce years, have produced disposition to fever, with bowel complaints.	I have not.
It prevails to an excessive degree in this district, and is decidedly on the increase.	From seventeen years' experience, I perceive the old people have indulged, and the young, following their example in the excessive use of spirits, when money and employment are plenty.	It does not; rather on the decrease.
In all these respects in the worst possible state.	Improving considerably for the last ten years in this district.	Most commonly in a wretched state.

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Raheny Dispensary.	Rathdown Dispensary.	Rathfarnham Dispensary.
<i>G. A. Owen, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>H. Plant, Esq. M. D.</i>	
With the exception of cholera, there has been no remarkable epidemic.	No, they have not.	I have only found, in the case of the cholera and influenza, that all the diseases during their prevalence put on this type. I cannot tell to what cause to attribute them, except from the state of the atmosphere, as in my district I could not trace them to contagion.
Disease is often induced and always aggravated by bad food.	I have not known a single instance; but I am frequently called upon to visit the sick, and at a time when food of a particular description would be more suitable than medicine.	In several cases.
Generally speaking, I have not.	Spirits and tea.	I think in general the potato food injurious to them; often when they get animal food, they use it to gluttony, and bring on bowel complaints.
The use of spirits is universal, and productive, in every sense of the word, of the very worst and most injurious consequences.	It cannot possibly be worse.	It frequently does; I do not think it on the increase, or otherwise.
Very frequently without any thing deserving the name of food or clothing.	The greater number of them, moderately comfortable as to clothes, food, bedding, &c. but ventilation very bad, and the cabins sunk, that is, the floor much lower than the adjoining road.	I have generally found them in the most deplorable state; in so much so, that I often feared to apply the necessary remedies, as the medicine would be injurious, from the cold, damp and want of necessary covering.

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Rush Dispensary.	Santry District Dispensary.	Skerries Dispensary.
<i>W. H. Franklin, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>Samuel Cusack, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>William Thornhill, Esq. M. D.</i>
Cholera was very fatal in 1832, since when the town has been moderately healthy.	None particularly.	No.
This obtains in six cases out of ten.	Yes.	In some cases.
A want of sufficient food is more frequently the cause than the quality of what they have.	Badly cooked potatoes, and bad tea, without milk.	No.
The people here are poor and industrious, and ardent spirits are not used to excess.	It does very much.	No.
Nearly destitute.	Wretched in every respect, generally, with some exceptions, most of the wretchedness arising out of an absence of a taste for comforts, and in many instances from intemperance.	In rather an indifferent state.

LEINSTER—DUBLIN.

Stillorgan and Newtown Park Dispensary.	Swords Dispensary.	Tallaght Dispensary.
<i>H. C. Field, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>M. O'Grady, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>R. P. Burkitt, Esq. M. D.</i>
Yes; they generally assume the typhoid character, which I attribute to the use of ardent spirits, and food possessed of but little nutriment.	Fevers of all types have made their appearance in this district from time to time, since I came to reside in it, but since the cholera (malignant) made its appearance, we have had no epidemic fevers; indeed, diseases appear to have changed their character since the introduction of the above disease.	They have not assumed a particular type.
I have not, except in the last severe influenza, when I have found nutriment frequently more advisable than medicine.	Frequently.	Want of proper food is a most fertile source of disease. In the treatment of disease a most material feature is the establishment of a rule of diet, and if food alone be necessary, medicine is, of course, not recommended.
Not often in my district.	Tea improperly prepared, tobacco, bad potatoes and salt fish, a constant cause of indigestion, from which the lower orders of this district suffer severely.	I have not.
The use of ardent spirits does not prevail to a great extent in my district, nor do I think it on the increase.	It does, to a very great extent; I believe on the increase.	It does, but I do not think it on the increase.
I generally find them in a very bad state.	Generally speaking better off in these respects than in other country districts, except in the village of Swords, where there is a large pauper population brought together by the inducements of having their children educated free of expense, after a residence of three years, and a house and garden upon an extensive common, if they have the industry to erect a hut, free also of rent or taxes.	In general badly clad. Food of a coarse sort; sometimes deficient in quantity, and often ill-suited to their diseases. The bedding generally consists of a blanket and bad quilt, with a coat or cloak in addition upon straw, often on the ground. Furniture totally deficient. The door and chimney are the only ventilators where the cabin walls are without crack or crevice. Generally deficient of necessary comforts.

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Athy Dispensary.	Carberry Dispensary.	Castledermott Dispensary.
William Clayton, Esq. Surgeon, R. N.	J. Grattan, Esq. Medical Officer.	Samuel Richard Carter, Esq. Med ^l Super.
Typhus fever and dysentery are the most frequent diseases, and last year cholera prevailed very extensively. I cannot assign any satisfactory cause.	Intermittents have been frequent, also typhus fevers, rheumatic and dyspeptic complaints, feverish and epidemic catarrhs, have also prevailed.	The epidemics of this district have not been marked by any particular type; neither can they be attributed to any extraordinary cause; want of cleanliness and comfort constitute the ordinary causes, and as soon as these wants are obviated, disease declines.
I cannot call to mind an instance where disease was actually brought on by want of proper sustenance, but I think that typhus fever and dysentery prevail in proportion to the poverty of the people.	I have met many hungry cases, none of downright privation, their neighbours preventing that extreme, nor have I ever met a death from inanition.	I have not, with the exception of complaints of the stomach, produced by the constant use of vegetable food, and rendered obstinate through the inability to procure a change of diet.
I think that those who subsist most on potatoes are most subject to diseases of the digestive organs, as well as most difficult of cure. The assistance afforded by the "Poor Relief Association of Athy" contributed greatly to the recovery and restoration to health of such persons as required food as well as medicine. The funds of this institution (which are very limited) are at my disposal for such objects as require their aid.	Scanty or injured potato crops prove a source of disease, from debility, fever, dyspeptic and bowel affections.	In consequence of perpetual and unvaried use of potatoes, and (in the summer season) "corn kale" constituting the principal articles of the poor man's dietary, diseases of the stomach and bowels are most prevalent.
There are many persons in this neighbourhood who use ardent spirits to excess. I think the practice is much on the increase.	It is, no doubt, excessive, and on the increase, I have reason to think, all through the district.	The excessive use of whisky is not prevalent, and is rather on the decrease.
In a state of much destitution in the town, but not so much so in the country.	Generally worse than indifferent; bad cabins; bed as often on the floor as raised from it; bedding scanty as well as bed-clothes; generally tolerably well as to fuel, which is all they can call comfort.	I have invariably found the poor in my district in a wretched state, as to bed-clothes, furniture and ventilation, more particularly the two last, bed-clothing being supplied to a very considerable amount every winter by the benevolence of the Vicar of the parish of Castledermott, The Rev. Archibald R. Hamilton.

LEINSTER—KILDARE

Clane Dispensary.	Donadea Dispensary.	Johnstown Bridge Dispensary.
The Committee and Medical Attendant.	The Committee and Medical Attendant.	P. O'Brien, Esq. Surgeon.
Ague, principally to be met with on the edges of bog, assumed the tertian type.	They have not presented any thing unusual or remarkable.	Typhus fevers, intermittents and dysentery are mostly prevalent in this district; they are produced by want of warm clothing, particularly bed-clothes, poverty of diet, want of ventilation, and being surrounded by bogs and flooded rivers, capable of improvement.
Actual disease I have not; however, I am convinced that warm clothing, wholesome food, comfortable bedding, in a clean well ventilated cottage, constant and regular employment, would prevent half the disease they are now subject to.	I have met some cases of this description.	The quality of their food predisposes them to disease, but I am not aware of any case in this district produced by actual want. In all cases of convalescence, wholesome food is substituted for medicine, by the charity of individuals under my advice; where that is not the case, I supply it myself.
I consider bad potatoes, sour buttermilk, salted herrings, on which they exist, for the most part promotive of disease.	The diet of the poor, for the most part, are potatoes, and in some seasons very bad, to which may be attributed dyspeptic diseases and other complaints.	The food of the poor in this district being as stated above, I find diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera often succeeded by typhus fever, prevalent for four or five weeks, from the middle of July to the end of August, from the use of new potatoes, and badly dressed vegetables.
The excessive use of ardent spirits is not now so prevalent as formerly.	The use of spirits I believe to be rather on the decrease.	It does not, and I do not conceive the practice to be on the increase.
Generally speaking, in the most miserable condition.	In the most miserable condition.	I have found them in want of warm clothing, particularly the females, their food consisting of potatoes, and any vegetables they can procure; bed-clothes are much wanting; in many instances there are none, and their houses without ventilation.

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Kilcock Dispensary.	Monasterevan Dispensary.	Newbridge Dispensary.
<i>Samuel Richard Carter, Esq. Med. Super.</i>	<i>A. Graham, Esq. Medical-Officer.</i>	<i>William Clayton, Esq. Surgeon, R.N.</i>
I have not observed the fevers or epidemics of this district assume any particular type among the poorer classes.	They have not.	There has been but little fever and cholera, the only epidemic since I have had the care.
I do not recollect an instance where actual disease was brought on by want of proper sustenance; I have no doubt, however, that the want of proper sustenance is in numerous instances a predisposing cause of disease, and that many sink into the grave for want of proper sustenance when visited by sickness.	I have not.	Several.
Although the food of the poor is of the worst description, I cannot take upon myself to say, from my actual observation, that it has been in any instance promotive of disease.	I cannot say I have.	The constant use of potatoes alone makes dyspepsia very general.
The more pressing wants of the poor generally do not permit them to indulge much in the use of ardent spirits. That a disposition to inebriety among that class of persons exists, I have no doubt, from the many examples that have fallen under my ment in their moral habits, I cannot say ;	Not in this district, at least amongst those who come under the denomination of dispensary patients; their poverty debars them from the use of it.	There is much ardent spirit used, but I believe less than I have known in other parts of the kingdom.
In almost every instance in a very wretched state.	Except fuel, the poor are destitute nearly of every comfort. Their food potatoes, often without milk; their clothing, bedding and furniture very deficient, and their cabins badly ventilated.	In very many instances destitute of all.

LEINSTER—KILDARE.—KILKENNY.

Robertstown Dispensary.	Ballyragget Dispensary.	Callan Dispensary.
<i>W. Godfrey Dyas, Esq. M.D.</i>	<i>John Bradley, Esq. Surgeon.</i>	<i>Mr. Abraham W. Cronyn, Med^l Attend^t.</i>
I am of opinion that the poor in this country are not only more predisposed to be attacked by the prevailing epidemic of the season, but are also more subject to have such disease (whatever it may be) accompanied by symptoms of a more dangerous character than that attendant on symptoms of the disease in persons better circumstanced in life. This I attribute to improper diet, want of cleanliness, fatigue and irregular habits.	Fevers generally assume a typhoid type, which I think chiefly (but not entirely) attributable to the filth in and about the cabins of the poor, and to imperfect ventilation.	Fevers increase, I think, for want of cleanliness, perhaps not having clothing to change, and want of ventilation.
I think that half the patients who apply for relief are the subjects of chronic gastritis, a disease for the most part induced in them by the combined influence of ardent spirits drunk without being previously diluted, and a diet almost altogether vegetable.	I have seen many cases in which disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance; and innumerable cases in which appropriate food might be substituted for medicine, or at least in which medicine could effect little without suitable diet.	I have found very few.
See Answer to Question 2.	Potatoes constitute the main article of food among the poor, which when good in quality I cannot regard as promotive of disease. I have not found any food in use among the poor directly or peculiarly promotive of disease.	I have not.
It does not, and I do not conceive the practice to be on the increase.	It does; I think it stationary.	It does very much.
The poor in my district are not very wretched, not so much so indeed as the external appearance both of themselves and of their cabins might lead a stranger to suppose. I do not think there are many amongst them in absolute want.	In all these respects I have found the poor generally in a very wretched state, particularly in regard to bedding and ventilation.	I find the necessary comforts very much wanting; but clothing, I should think, is the chief want.

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Castle Comer Dispensary.	Durrow Dispensary.	Freshford Dispensary.
<i>George Hartford, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>Robert Drought, Esq. M. D.</i>	<i>James Cullenan, Esq. M. D.</i>
I cannot say they have, with the exception of pthisis, or consumption, which, I may say, is the plague of this district, owing to the foul air and coal-dust inhaled in the coal-pits; the other diseases are as elsewhere.	They have not, in my opinion, changed their type or character; but in this wet weather fevers are and have been very generally accompanied by unusually severe catarrhal affections.	I think not; I have found it much the same for the last 15 or 16 years, but I think fever has rather increased latterly, which I attribute to poverty, and their not being able to procure food, bedding or clothing, and a consequent want of cleanliness.
I have seen cases where nourishing food would be most useful; but I have seen no case of disease produced by the food in use in this district, viz. the potato, &c. &c.	I have met cases, in my opinion, caused by that calamity, where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	I have found this to be the case in many instances; but I have met with many cases where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.
Answered above.	In years when potatoes are scarce, wild kale and other unwholesome vegetables are substituted as food, and used in such quantities as to promote disease.	Potatoes are the principal food of the poor, and I have found them more subject to particular diseases when the potatoes are new.
It does to a great degree; and owing to the increased number of small whisky houses, there must be greater facilities to obtain it, and more ardent spirits, &c. &c. must be drunk to support them.	It does, and more especially since the white-feet system commenced, previous to which, I think, the excessive use of ardent spirits was not on the increase.	Not generally, and I do not think it is on the increase.
In the very worst state. Scarcely any clothes or bedding; a little hay or rushes, with a blanket, forms the general family bed of most of the colliery people; though the head of the family may be earning 12s. or 18s. per week, most of it goes in whisky.	Generally in a wretched state as to clothing, food, bedding, furniture and necessary comforts, and do not know the benefit of ventilation.	In a most wretched state in every respect.

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Gowran Dispensary.	Graigie Dispensary.	Innistigue Dispensary.
<i>James Newell, Esq. Surgeon.</i>	<i>Edward Fitzpatrick, Esq. Surgeon.</i>	<i>Miles Sterling, Esq. L. C. S. D.</i>
Fever and epidemics have often assumed a particular and malignant type among the poorer classes. The causes would often be difficult to ascertain, and an attempt at doing so would be involved in a tedious theory.	Fever often assumes a bad type, from the want of proper ventilation.	Fevers sometimes assume a typhoid character, which is to be attributed to want of cleanliness and sufficient ventilation; occasionally to unwholesome food.
I have experienced some instances where disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and where proper nourishment at an early period might have prevented the disease.	I have in a great many instances.	I have rarely observed that disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, but I have frequently met with cases where nutritious food would have greatly accelerated recovery.
The almost constant use of potatoes without any thing else, and occasionally sour milk, deprived of its most nutritious quality. Salt fish, &c. &c. I have often found the cause of disease.	Bad potatoes, herrings and badly cooked vegetables.	It is my opinion that the continual use of the potato is productive of functional disease of the stomach, particularly in females.
The excessive use of ardent spirits does not much prevail here, and I believe the practice is on the decrease.	Not particularly. I think it is on the decrease.	It does, to some extent. I conceive the practice is rather decreasing; but it is difficult to give an accurate answer to this Query.
In several instances I have found the clothes, food and bedding miserable; the furniture very bad; ventilation very bad, many cabins having no windows. I have, however, met many instances of comparative comfort. In the greater portion of this district the poor are employed by a resident gentry and respectable farmers; both are charitable.	In a very bad state; no furniture. Bed generally straw; house badly ventilated.	With the exception of the poor of the town (of whom many are supported by annuities from the landed proprietor, who also liberally distributes blankets in the winter to the most necessitous, and, in cases of sickness, contributes to their comforts), I have in general found them very badly clothed, living on potatoes and milk; their bedding straw, with very insufficient covering; scarcely any furniture in their houses, which are filthy, and very imperfectly ventilated.

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Johnstown Dispensary.	Kilkenny Dispensary.	Kilmacow Dispensary.
Patrick Ryan, Esq., M.D.	N. Alcock, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
Fevers do assume a particular type; I never knew the cause explained, and I believe it is inexplicable.	I am not aware that they have.	Whenever fevers were epidemic here, they were generally of a low type, and often very malignant, owing, I should suppose, to unwholesome food, and the excessive use of ardent spirits.
I have not seen many such cases.	Very many. It is remarkable that in busy seasons, such as harvest, &c. how applications for medicine diminish.	I think intemperance and impoverished food often cause disease, and in my opinion, the contrary would, in many cases, obviate the necessity of medicine.
Yes; the potato causes various diseases of the stomach.	Potatoes are their general food, and when good and plenty, do not appear at all injurious.	The principal food, potatoes, salt-fish and cabbage.
Yes, the use of ardent spirits prevails; I cannot say whether it is on the decline or otherwise.	It does, very much, and I would say is on the increase.	The people here are very much addicted to beer, and ardent spirits to excess. I cannot say that the practice is on the increase.
I find them generally in a bad state.	Generally speaking, the poor are destitute of what may be considered necessary comforts.	In most cases bad in the extreme.

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Knocktopher Dispensary.	Thomastown Dispensary.	Urlingford Dispensary.
Richard S. Peile, Esq., L.R.C.S.D.	Samuel A. Duke, Esq., Medical Attendant.	William Greene, Esq., Surgeon.
They have; I cannot satisfactorily account for the cause.	Fevers and other epidemics occasionally prevail here, the great and primary cause poverty.	I cannot say they have.
I have, in many cases, particularly when fever or other diseases are prevailing in the district.	In many instances I have been obliged to solicit subscriptions from the neighbouring gentry (and seldom in vain), to procure all the necessaries stated above, before I can with safety administer any remedy.	I cannot say that I know any instance where actual disease has been brought on by want of sustenance; but many diseases have been retarded in the cure, or rendered totally incurable for want of proper food.
Bad potatoes, or any damaged food in common use.	Certainly; the poor people here are often subject to great distress, and are generally obliged to collect weeds and other improper food during the summer months, and which I think must contribute greatly to the promotion of disease.	I have not.
I consider it does; it seems stationary.	The use of ardent spirits is not so prevalent here as in other places; but certainly on the increase.	It does prevail here; but I do not consider it on the increase.
The poor of this district are in general in a wretched state as to food, clothing, &c.	Generally in the greatest possible destitution as to clothes, food, bedding and all other necessary comforts.	The clothes in general of a bad description; food, the potato; bedding, straw, with bad covering, mostly the clothes worn in the day-time; no furniture, and no ventilation, save by the door-way.

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY.

Banagher Dispensary.	Edenderry Dispensary.	Farbane Dispensary.
<i>J. Bird, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>J. Grattan, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>C. D. Fry, Esq., M.D.</i>
Particularly free from fever; suffered severely from spasmodic cholera last year.	Generally of the intermittent or typhoid type; often gastric fever produced, as per No. 8.	The poor, when labouring under fever, have generally appeared in a more debilitated state than the upper class, which appears to me attributable to the richness of diet made use of by the latter.
In almost every instance wholesome food would materially contribute to the recovery of the patient; but from the state of destitution of most of the poor, they find it impossible to procure proper nutriment.	The kindness and good feeling of their more fortunate neighbours seldom allow them to be actually hungry, nor can I say I have really met such a case.	A few.
No.	The potato crop, when scanty or of indifferent quality, is likely to give rise to fevers, dyspepsia and other diseases of debility.	Not any.
No; rather on the decrease.	It is certainly excessive, and, I lament to say, yearly increasing; one failure or runaway generally producing two new dram-shops in its place.	Very much, and rather on the increase.
In many instances great want of necessary comforts; bedding, bad straw; blankets wanting, and not the slightest attempt at ventilation. wall, badly glazed; the bedding, straw or hay, and sometimes fern; little covering, in addition to the apparel worn through the day; the bed as often at least on the ground as raised by a bedstead.	As to comforts, they are hardly to be found. The cabins consist generally of one, sometimes of two apartments, badly lighted, and ventilated only by the door and chimney; sometimes a hole through the mud	Clothes generally bad; potatoes the almost sole article of food, of which they possess a tolerably plentiful supply; bedding and furniture miserable; free air quite enough, and rarely enjoying any comfort, save fire, of which a most abundant supply may easily be obtained. I have, however, seen other districts in which the poor appeared more wretched.

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY.

Frankford and Ballyboy Dispensary.	Geashill Dispensary.	Kennitty Dispensary.
<i>The Committee.</i>	<i>Committee and Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Treasurer and Medical Attendant.</i>
Nothing unusual.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type: any season I have witnessed them assuming a more malignant nature than common, I have attributed it to the severity of the weather, which always existed under such circumstances.	Low fevers are prevalent, but confined to the poorer classes. See answers to 3 and 4.
Frequently.	I have experienced several.	I have very many.
Bad potatoes, bad herrings and bad milk are productive of such, and are the general food of the poor.	The use of ardent spirits decidedly disadvantageous, and producing particular diseases; also, I am disposed to think, that when either the potato or oatmeal are the sole subsistence, they tend to disease.	Yes, a bad description of potato.
The use of ardent spirits prevail, but not now more prevalent, perhaps not so much so.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail, and I conceive drunkenness on the increase; but latterly, I think, there is more beer and less spirits used in this district.	It does prevail, and I conceive it is on the increase.
Generally destitute, in point of food, clothing, bedding and furniture; increased by want of cleanliness and ventilation.	The labouring class in this neighbourhood are very deficient in comforts, or even necessities: the petty farmers are tolerably supplied.	Generally very bad; particularly so, as to food, bedding and ventilation.

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY.

Moneygall Dispensary.	Phillipstown Dispensary.	Shinrone Dispensary.
C. Bourne, Esq., Surgeon.	—	Committee and Medical Attendant.
The district in general healthy, not having been visited by cholera; it at present affords a few cases of slight common cholera and bowel complaints.	Want of wholesome food, clothing and bedding are causes of much sickness and suffering amongst the poor of this district in the winter season.	They have not. We have had only 14 cases of cholera.
Few, if any, with the general exception that during actual sickness a change of diet becomes necessary.	Potatoes the chief food in use, and to the constant use of them is attributable the severe forms of disease of stomach and bowels so much complained of by the poor of this district. be easily procured on my application to that effect to any of the gentry of the neighbourhood.	I have seldom seen actual disease produced here by want of proper sustenance; but an improvement in the food of invalids is frequently more conducive to their recovery than any medicine, and can indeed
No.	—	—
The general rule of getting drunk on market and fair days and Sundays is only checked by the poverty of the parties; the consideration of the family seldom forms a bar; if on the decline, it is scarcely observable.	The poorer class of persons above alluded to seldom drink spirits. Tradesmen residing in and near towns and villages in this neighbourhood are very much addicted to the use of ardent spirits.	It does not; beer is more generally used.
Day clothes bad; night clothes in general very little more than the day clothes; bedding, straw or hay, kept long in use, consequently non-elastic, stinking, &c. Food, dry potatoes; furniture scarce deserving the name; ventilation such as can be afforded by one door to a family with pigs, &c.;	In many parts of the district the poor are almost without clothing; their beds straw, on the ground, and in many instances a very scanty supply of it; little or no bed-clothes. Their food a dry potato the year through. comforts are not thought of.	In a tolerably good state in this neighbourhood.

LEINSTER—LONGFORD.

Ballymahon Dispensary.	Edgworthstown Dispensary.	Granard Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	T. Clarke, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.	Mark Daly, Esq., M.D.
Fevers often assume the typhoid type, from the habit being predisposed from want, exposure to atmospheric changes, &c.	No; but they spread very much in the family, owing to the smallness of their houses.	Want of proper nourishment.
Instances have occurred where actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance.	In very many instances.	Yes.
The food, which chiefly consists of potatoes, and which they unfortunately prefer half boiled, generates disease.	Potatoes and butter-milk, sometimes a salt herring, are their principal food; flesh meat about four times a year.	Potato diet
It does, and varies inversely as the price of corn, on account of illicit distillation.	Illicit ardent spirits are much used in the district; not on the increase, but about stationary.	It does, and there have been instances where the poor have substituted whisky for milk with their potatoes.
As it is generally the very lower order of the poor that are relieved and visited by the surgeon, it is but natural to expect that, generally speaking, poverty exists in most of their dwellings, and ventilation is universally required.	For the most part in the greatest state of want and destitution.	Very destitute.

LEINSTER—LOUTH.

Ardee Dispensary.	Ballymascanlan Dispensary.	Carlingford Dispensary.
<i>Alexander Muntketrick, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>J. Walker, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	The Chairman and Medical Attendant.
Yes, certainly, and I think attributable to the combined influence of filth and damp, improper and scanty food, deficiency of clothes and fuel.	Fevers are generally of a mild nature, which in some degree is owing to moderation in diet, &c.	No particular type.
In very many instances.	I have not known disease brought on by want of food; in many cases food, by my directions, has been substituted for medicine.	A great many.
The almost exclusively potato diet of the poor is very conducive of the diseases called dyspeptic.	I have not.	Their only food potatoes, which are decidedly injurious where disease exists.
The use of ardent spirits is very considerable, but the habits of the people do not seem changed as to the indulgence.	It does not.	It does, and is on the increase.
Very bad; in these particulars they are wretchedly deficient.	Very middling, and in some instances I have known subscriptions made to procure blankets, bedding, &c.	Very deficient in all those, and many in absolute want.

LEINSTER—LOUTH.

Castlebellingham Dispensary.	Collon Dispensary.	Dunleer Dispensary.
<i>John Gimble, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Richard L. Pincking, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Ball, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>
The want of cleanliness, ventilation and suitable nourishment, are friendly to the progress of epidemic and contagious disease. My district has not suffered much from such diseases.	They have not.	In a variety of cases fevers and epidemics have assumed a malignant type, which I attribute to filth, bad clothing and want of proper nourishment.
I have frequently been called on to give attendance where wholesome food would be of much more benefit than medicine.	When dearth of provision has prevailed, soup-kitchens have from time to time been established, to meet the exigencies of the poor.	I have experienced many instances where actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and where wholesome food would have altogether precluded the necessity of medicine.
The description of food used by the poor is a great cause of the frequency of stomach and bowel complaints, more particularly among the young and old of that class.	Potatoes and milk is the general food among the poor, and I believe they do not promote disease.	Never, unless in times of scarcity; but the want of good food has always aggravated such disease as presented itself, and caused its extension.
The use of ardent spirits still prevails, but has been on the decrease for some years past.	It does, and is very much on the increase; there have been three new spirit shops opened within the last month, but which Lord Ferrard has given orders should be closed.	It does very much, and it appears to me that the practice is considerably on the increase latterly.
The poor are generally fed on potatoes; their cabins are filthy, their beds uncomfortable, and ventilation is not attended to; their clothing very bad.	Among those who require the benefit of this charity, I have found them in general, as other paupers in the kingdom, in want of every comfort.	In a deplorable state as to clothes; food principally potatoes; the bed-clothing chiefly comprising that worn by day; ventilation interrupted; and as to furniture, it does not deserve the name.

LEINSTER—LOUTH—MEATH.

Louth Dispensary.	Termonfeckin Dispensary.	Agher Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Thomas Gernon, Esq., M.D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
Not lately.	They have not assumed any particular type.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type in this district.
None where actual disease has been brought on; diseases have been prolonged and renewed for want of proper nourishment when patients are in a convalescent state.	I have experienced disease very often brought on by want of sustenance, and many instances where wholesome food might be beneficially substituted for medicine.	I have found a few old and destitute persons where disease was brought on by want of proper food, and wholesome sustenance might have been beneficially substituted for medicines.
Not within the last three years.	I have; potato and salt fish.	I have not found any particular kind of food in this district promotive of disease.
The use of ardent spirits has prevailed to a great extent in this district for the last 18 months.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail, and is, I think, on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district, and is on the increase.
In all very badly provided.	I have found the poor very badly off as to clothes, bedding, furniture and ventilation, and almost destitute of the necessary comforts.	I have found old persons in want, but not the labouring poor.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Athboy Dispensary.	Balliver Dispensary.	Clonard Dispensary.
James Adams, Esq., M.D.	James Adams, Esq., M.D.	The Treasurer.
During the last two years they have been particularly free from fever; when it did exist as an epidemic, the cause might be attributed to their want of the common necessities of life.	—	Generally low typhus, brought on by bad feeding and damp bedding, &c. and the filth of their dwellings.
I have frequently.	—	Constantly.
Yes; when provisions are dear in summer, the poor make use of wild mustard, which produces bowel complaints.	—	Yes; the constant living on potatoes produces dyspepsia and other disorders.
It does, to an alarming extent; I consider it to be on the increase, and unless some restraint is placed on it, all efforts to benefit the poor are likely to prove unavailing.	—	To a great extent; much on the increase.
Their food consists chiefly of potatoes, and they are destitute of almost every comfort, having bad beds, clothing, &c.	—	The medical attendant informs me no thing can be more wretched.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Crossakeel Dispensary.	Duleek and Black Lion Dispensaries.	Dunboyne Dispensary.
<i>Henry Davidge, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Edward Fogarty, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>James Goodshaw, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers are occasioned with the poor by the want of necessary comforts, and become general by the intercourse of each other.	Fever has not been prevalent for the last three years in any part of the district, except the Cloughan, where it assumed a low typhoid character; probably from dirt, crowding, the miserable potato, and the extravagance noticed in Query 4.	Fevers are not now frequent, nor do I think, since the invasion of cholera, that epidemics of any character prevail to such an extent amongst the lower classes as before it.
I have in very many cases found disease brought on from want of food and clothing; but when ill, attribute their recovery to medical aid, and food after. would be less subject to disease, if they had a better diet	If any instances of this kind have occurred, they do not strike my memory at present. We have had no actual famine since my residence commenced here; but, generally speaking, I do suppose the poor, and particularly infectious disease, than the miserable potato.	Acute disease is seldom produced by deficiency in the quantity or depravity in the quality of food consumed by the lower classes; but the exclusive potato diet of the over-worked pauper in health, frequently predisposes to affections of the stomach and bowels, and in his convalescence from accidental illness, induced by cold, &c., it frequently retards his perfect recovery.
I am of opinion, the constant use of potatoes, particularly at a season when both scarce and bad, unaccompanied with any other diet, to be in a great degree the cause of illness.	Same answer as to Query 2.	
I think the use of spirits on the decline, with the exception of this season, there being so much illicit whisky obtained cheap.	The excess does prevail in the district, particularly in Duleek. I think it is stationary; and I may remark here, that the poor are very extravagant in proportion to their means, and spend much of their earnings on tea, tobacco and whisky. These must be had, if there is not a rag for the back or a shoe for the foot.	I do not perceive it. In my district I do not see any thing like the drunkenness that was practised some five or six years ago.
I have found the poor deficient in all these comforts, with few exceptions.	With a very few exceptions, in a state of very great destitution and misery, with regard to all those things, particularly in the villages of Duleek and the Cloughan. The people in the country parts of this district are not so badly off.	In a deplorably destitute condition.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Julianstown and Bellewstown Dispensaries.	Kells Dispensary.	Kilmainhamwood Dispensary.
<i>T. Lynch, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>B. M'Dermott, Esq., M.D.</i>	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
I found inflammatory fevers neglected in the beginning, to assume a putrid type, particularly in summer and harvest.	Epidemics, particularly cholera, &c. &c.: typhus fevers assume a particular type, owing to want and filth.	I do not think it does assume any particular type.
I have not found any complaints arising from unwholesome food, except a few cases, from strong animal food being used by delicate people.	Frequently. The general spread of typhus fever and cholera is owing to the poor being obliged to wander about for sustenance before they are well able or fit to travel.	I have met many instances.
I have found none, except a few young people who made use of unripe fruit.	Yes, in dear seasons; the use of borage, or any other vegetable they can procure, promotes diseases among the poor.	I cannot say I have.
I met but two cases very similar to cholera, arising from ardent spirits.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails, and appears to increase.	I think it is on the increase, and the money expended on it would add much to the support and comfort of their families.
The poor of this district are all employed by their landlords or farmers, which leaves them more comfortable than those in other districts.	In miserable rags in general; food scanty; cabins, dripping rain; bedding of straw, often not fit for swine, which straw they beg from the neighbouring farmers.	In general very bad, and in many instances wretched, with bad covering.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Moynalty Dispensary.	Oldcastle Dispensary.	Raddinstown Dispensary.
<i>William Dyas, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Robert Peebles, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>J. P. Homes, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Generally typhus, without any one particular cause, and frequently attributable to the want of the common and necessary comforts of life.	Typhus fever frequently occurs and spreads through whole families, from the want of an hospital to which those who are first attacked might be removed. Fevers in the commencement of an inflammatory nature terminate from want in typhus, which spreads through the whole family, rendered more susceptible of this disease by starvation, caused by the sickness of one, perhaps the sole support of the household. I have seen seven of one family lying in two beds.	No.
I have experienced some cases which have been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and where food was more necessary than medicine.	They have a sufficiency of potatoes; but none of the food requisite for invalids. I am not aware of having given any medicine for which food could have been beneficially substituted. Potatoes are their only food.	Cannot say I have.
I have not; they generally live on potatoes.	—	Certainly not.
It does prevail, and is very much on the increase, from the great number of licensed and unlicensed houses in the county.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails to an awful extent, and is rather increasing than otherwise.	On the decrease.
Miserably bad in all cases.	Of the labouring classes in general the clothes are tattered; their food potatoes and salt, and sometimes milk; their bedding loose straw, a sheet and blanket; their furniture two or three stools, one or two pots, a large box, and sometimes one bedstead; their cabins smoky, and without a window.	Some comfortable, some not.

LEINSTER—MEATH.

Ratoath Dispensary.	Slane Dispensary.	Stamullan Dispensary.
<i>Laurence O'Reilly, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>J. S. Egan, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>W. S. M'Evoy, Esq. Surgeon.</i>
During the last five years there has been no peculiar epidemic.	Their convalescence is protracted from the want of proper food.	I consider stomach and bowels more irritable than usual, and attribute it to cholera predisposition.
I cannot state a particular case of the first, but of the second many have occurred.	During the period of convalescence I have chiefly found the want of proper food to retard it.	Not in this part of the district.
The use of salt fish and poor tea is very general in this district.	Stomach complaints, indigestion, &c. are common among females, which I attribute to potatoes.	Bad potatoes must prove injurious; but they are better off than in Balbriggan, a large reduced manufacturing town.
The poor are not much addicted to excess in that respect.	It is impossible to conceive the quantity of spirits that is consumed by the labourers, and drunkenness is daily increasing.	Not to any great excess; only two licensed public-houses in the district.
The houses are generally close and dirty; the bedding almost always scanty and filthy.	Their only food is the potato; in every other respect in the most destitute state.	In this district they are tolerably comfortable comparatively speaking, yet in nearly all, ventilation and cleanliness little thought of; when destitute, are most wretched, requiring every thing.

LEINSTER—MEATH—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Summerhill Dispensary.	Trim Dispensary.	Ballybrittas Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Henry Clifford, Esq., M. D.	S. Davis, Esq., M. D.
Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type in this district.	I do not think they have assumed any particular type.	I have known some cases of fever assume a particular type, and to be rendered more dangerous for want of comfortable bedding and free ventilation.
I have found a few cases in old and destitute persons, where I think disease was brought on by want of proper sustenance, and where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicines.	I have not.	I have known many instances.
I have not found any particular kind of food in this district promotive of disease.	I have not; I consider potatoes a wholesome food.	Potatoes I have found inimical to health, particularly when changing from old to new.
The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails, and is on the increase.	It does, and I think is on the increase; many serious attacks of illness can be traced to this practice.	To a very great degree.
I have found old persons that were unable to work, such as widows and old men, frequently in great want, but I do not consider the general working poor of this district in want.	In a state of great wretchedness, and in want of almost every comfort.	In a very wretched state indeed, in the greater number of cases, more particularly as to bedding, clothes and food; as to ventilation, the door, in many instances, answers the triple purpose of chimney, window and entrance.

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Balinakill Dispensary.	Borris-in-Ossory Dispensary.	Kilmanmon Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Chairman and Medical Attendant.	J. J. Dunne, Esq., M. D.
The fevers and epidemics prevalent here, generally assume a very low type, in consequence of the wretched state of destitution in which the poor are placed, without either nourishment or comfort.	Not in my district.	Fevers are very frequent here, in consequence of the miserable habitations of the poor, the damp caused by the mountain flood, which is frequent here.
I have, and in many instances have known the mere substitution of bread, in place of their usual bad diet, sufficient in itself to remove very distressing complaints.	I have.	It is morally impossible for me to answer this query. Those who are blessed with the good things of this world have, and are subject to inflammatory and other diseases as well as the poor.
Dry potatoes being the food generally in use amongst the poor, certainly, in my opinion, predisposes them to dyspeptic diseases; on the appearance of cholera in this district, the first case was found to have originated from the use of carrion beef.	Frequently bad potatoes.	Want of food necessarily will cause disease and death; the poor in my district are most miserable.
Though the excessive use of ardent spirits (owing to its low price) still prevails in this district, yet I am disposed to think, from all I can learn, that its consumption is rather on the decline. Indeed, it is lamentable His Majesty's Government do not see the absolute necessity there exists for their consulting the moral and physical improvement of the people, by removing the tax on malt and placing it on spirits, and thereby substitute a wholesome strengthening beverage in the room of the present inflammatory crime-exciting liquor, to the evil effects of which may be traced almost every one of the horrible excesses which have of late years disgraced this country.	No.	It does not with regard to the poor, with others it is on the increase.
The poor within the district of my attendance are in a most wretched condition; their dwellings damp, and, though originally constructed with little regard to ventilation, yet, in most cases, from want of roof covering, the poor inmates are exposed to all the inclemency of the weather; their clothing, food and bedding of a miserable description with rarely even an approach towards comfort.	As to clothes, almost naked; food, the worst description; bedding, bad straw; furniture, scarcely any; ventilation, none; necessary comforts, few.	In the most abject state of nudity, filth and nastiness that can be conceived.

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Mountmelick Dispensary.	Mountrath Dispensary.	Newtown Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	James Smith, Esq., Surgeon.	Samuel Edge, Esq., Surgeon.
The epidemics are generally of a low type, seldom requiring the use of the lancet. This is owing to the bad diet and want of ventilation, and the necessary comforts among the dispensary class of inhabitants.	When epidemics prevail, I have always found the want of proper food to favour its increase, as well as to retard recovery in all diseases where much debility has been produced. The instances are too many.	We have never been rid of affections of the bowels since 1832, when we were visited by Asiatic cholera, and an inflammatory state of them forms a leading feature in all fever cases since.
Such cases frequently occur.	See No. 1. district by the labouring colliers principally, for grants to purchase food, &c. for many, who were otherwise destitute, during convalescence from malignant diseases. This relief, from the nature of the fund, is necessarily inadequate.	I believe the bad quality of the food used by the poor of this district, subjects them to a variety of diseases, and I have been obliged to apply to a charity fund, which is supported in this
The diet consisting principally, if not entirely, of potatoes of indifferent quality, accounts for the immense number of cases of stomach diseases that apply for assistance at the dispensary.	Not often.	A bad description of white potatoes.
Compared with other parts of Ireland, whiskey is not generally drank in excess, but certainly more so than formerly.	Since this county became disturbed, the use of ardent spirits is very much on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail in this district, but it seems not to be increasing.
The men generally are tolerably clothed, the women and children wretchedly. Food, bad potatoes, among the dispensary class, without milk; bedding, most miserable, generally straw, with one blanket for two or three; ventilation neglected, or rather the air is carefully excluded in winter.	Clothes improved; food, the potato; bedding wretched; furniture miserable; ventilation and cleanliness but little attended to.	Extremely wretched in every particular.

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Portarlinton Dispensary.	Rathdowney Dispensary.	Stradbally Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	John F. Harte, Esq., Surgeon.	—
Epidemics have not assumed any particular type in this district of late years.	Fever from the dampness of the season.	They have, from the sudden changes of heat to cold, and wet to dry.
Very frequently.	In many instances.	I have in a great number of cases.
The use of ardent spirits certainly is a cause of disease; at seasons of the year when salt herrings are much used, they appear to us to cause diseases of the skin; the sole use of oatmeal, or potatoes, also seem to be causes of certain stomach diseases.	Frequently bad potatoes.	In my district the major part of the poor live on potatoes, which are often bad, which is a frequent cause of bowel attacks.
It does prevail, and we think rather on the increase.	It has prevailed for some time, but I do not consider it on the increase.	It does, and in my opinion very much on the increase.
In this immediate neighbourhood much more comfortable than most parts of the kingdom we have visited.	All very bad.	In most cases bad.

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Athlone Dispensary.	Ballinacarig Dispensary.	Ballinalack Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
The fevers which prevail are the intermittent and low typhus. I attribute their causes to lying on straw, placed on damp floors, with little or no covering; the crowded state of their cabins, and the filthy manner in which they live.	No particular type beyond the usual symptoms.	I find fevers in my district assume no particular type; they are either simple, continued or inflammatory.
Frequently.	Many of the bowel complaints induced amongst the poor by poverty of food; dyspeptic complaints induced and aggravated by the continual use of potatoes alone.	I have no doubt but if the poor were better fed and clothed, their dwellings made more comfortable, that many diseases I am called to attend would not exist.
The chief food is potatoes, which in general are of a bad quality, which I consider conducive to debility, such as low fever, bowel complaints, &c.	I have known such bowel complaints to be induced by eating boiled watercress, rape, &c.	I am of opinion that the continued use of potatoes, without any other food, is very injurious to children, to old, weak and languishing constitutions, particularly in the convalescent state of fevers and other diseases.
The use of ardent spirits prevails to a great extent, and I consider it as much in use now as when I first had an opportunity of judging.	Prevails as usual in some instances; but I do not consider such practice to be on the increase.	It does, to a great extent, and I rather think it is on the increase.
In every respect in a most wretched state of destitution.	In the majority of instances I have found the poor in a very destitute state.	The people are ill clad and ill fed; worn out and insufficient bed clothes; scarce any furniture, and no attention paid to cleanliness or ventilation.

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Castletown Delyin and Turin Branch Dispensary.	Clonmellon Dispensary.	Drumcree Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Henry Davidge, Esq.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
They have assumed the typhoid type among the poorer classes, from the filthy state of their houses, bad clothing and bad food.	At present we have no fever or other epidemic; but are seldom without it. I think the want of comforts and food the cause in a great degree.	Fevers and epidemics have, at several times, attacked the poorer classes first, and in course of time the general community; in this country, with a violence now unknown in England.
In many instances fevers and bowel complaints have been brought on by a bad vegetable diet, where wholesome food would act as an auxiliary, but not as a substitute for medicine.	I have met with many cases that were incurred for want of necessaries of life; but from timely and proper treatment recovered. I do attribute their recovery to the medicine and food after, when able to make use of it.	I have.
Bad potatoes and wild rape in times of distress promote disease.	I am of opinion that potatoes constantly used (perhaps bad) and not even a sufficiency, without any other kitchen, the cause of a great deal of disease. troubled with all the miseries of indigestion or stomach complaints, and eruptive diseases; this refers, however, to the aged, feeble and destitute.	The food amongst the very poor consists chiefly of potatoes; the cup and lumper potatoe: these they eat without being sufficiently boiled, with salt or butter-milk, seldom with animal food, hence they are
The use of ardent spirits does prevail, and is on the increase, from the number of unlicensed houses selling such throughout the district.	I consider the use of spirits on the decline. sive use of ardent spirits, seldom in enlarging their stock of comforts or in improving the quality of their diet.	In times of abundance, and when there is much employment, the poor accustomed to few indulgences, when those are supplied expend the remainder of their casual or accidental gains generally in the excessive use of ardent spirits, seldom in enlarging their stock of comforts or in improving the quality of their diet.
Very badly clothed, bad food, scarcely any bedding or furniture; badly ventilated; no comforts whatever, except what little nourishment the charity sometimes supplied by way of wine, broth or flannel.	In general I find the poor deficient in clothes, food, bedding and all other comforts. is generally sufficiently abundant to protect against cold; but such as are unable to procure employment, especially if old, suffer much from want of sufficient clothing, but chiefly from want of bedding and night clothing. The poor who fall under my care do not, unless in years of great scarcity, suffer from want of food. It chiefly consists of potatoes and stir-about, seldom meat. The houses are but indifferently ventilated; but in that respect they are improving; their stock of furniture and necessary comforts scanty, constantly borrowing those things, one from the other.	Where the people have permanent employment, or have even to the extent of three or four acres of land, their clothing

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Glasson Dispensary.	Kilbeggan Dispensary.	Kinnegad Dispensary.
The Treasurer.	S. A. Duggan, Esq., Surgeon.	The Treasurer.
Fever has been epidemic sometimes, as at present. Contagion and want of caution. In one period only of scarcity which I remember want seemed to be the cause.	The diseases alluded to have invariably assumed the low or typhoid type. An inflammatory attack of fever is of very rare occurrence.	The fevers which prevail are the inter-mittent and low typhus. I attribute their causes to lying on straw, placed on damp floors, with little or no covering; the crowded state of their cabins, and the filthy manner in which they live.
In a few cases of stomach complaints, where vegetable diet does not suit.	I have but too many instances.	—
No, except as above; I consider the poor well fed when they have milk with their potatoes and oatmeal, and they think so themselves.	When they live on the potatoe only it is productive of worms and diseases of the stomach and bowels.	The chief food is potatoes, which in general are of a bad quality, which I consider conducive to debility, such as low fever, bowel complaints, &c.
We have some who are never drunk, many who are often drunk, and a few who are always drunk. The poor continue to spend plenty of money in the whisky houses (I call the poor the major part of the people, poor farmers and labourers; there are but few mendicants); the practice is on the increase.	It is very much on the decrease, from the want of means to procure it.	The use of ardent spirits prevails to a great extent, and I consider it as much in use now as when I first had an opportunity of judging.
Clothes generally ragged, except on Sundays and holidays, funerals and merry-makings; food, potatoes and water, sometimes milk, sometimes oatmeal; bedding and furniture bad and dirty; ventilation always forbidden in an Irish cabin; comforts not thought of.	In a very wretched state indeed.	In every respect in a most wretched state of destitution.

LEINSTER—WESTMEATH.

Moate Dispensary.	Street Dispensary.	Tyrrellspass Dispensary.
John M. Mathews, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	G. W. Berry, Esq., Surgeon.
There has been no epidemic here since 1818, except cholera, which occurred amongst the poor alone, and those whose constitutions were previously much exhausted by extreme indigence, frequently by absolute want.	They have not.	Our neighbourhood and entire district for the last three years has been almost exempt from fevers of type; we have had a few ordinary fevers, measles (intermittent very few, if any), influenza (the epidemic) some, and no pestilential cholera, with the exception of a single case (a passenger).
I have experienced some instances, but not many, where disease has been induced by want, and all whom I have seen at their residences would have been benefited more by food than medicine, especially after my first visit.	Yes, in some instances.	I have experienced many such cases, but not nearly so many as I did experience some years ago in another and poorer district.
Yes, potatoes.	Vegetables badly dressed, particularly potatoes.	Confinement to the use of potatoes alone, particularly if of an inferior kind, are productive of stomach diseases; I have found it so even in this district.
The practice is on the decline in licensed public-houses, but prevails much throughout the district, owing to the great increase of illicit distillation.	Yes, owing to illicit distillation.	As a habit it does not much prevail with our cabin tenants; our pensioners are almost all drunkards; our cabin tenants indulge in its use more or less, at wakes, fairs and markets.
I have found the poor, strictly so termed, in a most wretched state in every respect; clothes and food bad, bedding and furniture worse; ventilation they are practically unacquainted with; in fact, some use all their ingenuity to retain the smoke of the peat fire.	Generally very middling.	Our immediate neighbourhood (excepting the bog residences) are, compared with the major parts of Ireland, rather more comfortable in these matters.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Bannow and Kilkivan Dispensary.	Bridgetown Dispensary.	Broadway Dispensary.
<i>John Carroll, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Edward Peirce, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Thomas Lindsey, Esq., M. D.</i>
They have not.	No particular type.	They assume an intermittent type, owing to the proximity to the sea and to two very extensive lakes.
In no instance can I say that disease has been brought on by want of sustenance.	Very few, if any.	Very seldom.
I consider the constant use of potatoes and salt fish promotive of disease.	No.	No.
I do not think the excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district, nor is it on the increase.	Excessive use does not prevail; at the same time public-houses are increasing.	It does prevail, and I believe it is on the increase.
With the exception of ventilation, in a good state.	Every thing in a very bad state.	The lower orders are less squalid and wretched than almost any other part of the kingdom; they attend a great deal to ventilation and cleanliness, and their food is not unwholesome.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Camolin Dispensary.	Clongeen and Newbawn Dispensary.	Coolgreney and Limerick Dispensary.
<i>Thomas Irvine, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>John Carroll, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>D. Wright, Esq.</i>
I cannot say that fever has prevailed here as an epidemic these last six years, but then it was of the worst kind, in some cases, many of which I was obliged to attend in huts made up by the road side, but still fever always prevails in some shape or other at different times.	They have not.	Only malignant cholera.
Most cases of fever are brought on by want of the common necessities of life, and by supplying these many diseases, to which the poor are subject, might be prevented; we give nourishment to the poor recovering from illness, in a small way, from the dispensary.	In no instance can I recollect that disease has been brought on by want of sustenance.	Very few instances where disease was caused by want of sustenance; though many where it has been beneficially substituted for medicine.
There is in this part of the county a very bad description of potatoes used solely by the poorer classes, which, in my opinion, are particularly unwholesome.	I consider the constant use of potatoes and salt fish, promotive of disease.	Dyspepsia and bowel complaints are the result of living wholly on potatoes and buttermilk.
The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails greatly in this district and neighbourhood, and seems to be on the increase.	I do not think the excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district, nor is it on the increase.	No; I think the abuse of ardent spirits is less than formerly.
As bad as they well can be, and would be still worse if it were not for a charitable blanket fund established here, by which the poor are supplied, as well as with oatmeal, Linsey flannel and coal at half price, if they are able to pay so much, if not, gratis.	With the exception of ventilation, in a good state.	In this district there is an occasional case of destitution met with; but on the whole the poor are not badly off.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Ferns Dispensary.	Fethard Dispensary.	Killena Dispensary.
<i>F. Macartney, Esq., M.D.</i>	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	<i>B. Porter, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
No.	The general character of fevers is typhus, which I attribute to the wet nature of the soil.	No.
Many instances.	I cannot say that I have witnessed many such cases.	No.
I know of no food in use among the poorer classes but potatoes.	In some few cases I have found the constant use of inferior wet potatoes promotive of disease.	No.
Yes, and I consider it to be on the increase.	The first part of the query I am happy to be able to answer in the negative, and I conceive the use of ardent spirits is still on the decline.	No; I think it on the decrease.
Deficient in clothes and food; bedding and furniture of the meanest and worst description; houses ill ventilated, and the inhabitants devoid of almost every necessary comfort.	Generally comfortable in these respects.	In my many visits to the poor I have found them very deficient of clothes, food, bedding, furniture, &c.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD and WICKLOW.

Screen, Castle Ellis and Ardcolin Dispensary.	Taghmon and Horetown Dispensary.	Blessinton Dispensary.
<i>J. M. Tatlock, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>John Widdup, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>George Robinson, Esq., M.D.</i>
They have assumed no particular type in this neighbourhood.	Typhus fever at present prevails in a few families; its cause, contagion, has been communicated from other places by strolling mendicants who were lodged in the houses where it now prevails.	Fevers of all kinds assume a very mild type in this country.
I have treated a number of cases where disease was brought on for want of proper sustenance, and were it not for a charitable fund, raised in this neighbourhood, which is at my disposal, many a life would be lost for want of nourishment.	Very few instances of this kind occurred, and even in them want of proper sustenance was not the sole cause of disease; it operated, however, as auxiliary to other causes; some cases of disease have occurred, wherein convalescence has been retarded considerably by want of nutritious diet.	A great majority of the poor stand much more in need of wholesome and nutritious food than of medicine.
The staple food is herrings, potatoes, and occasionally a small quantity of milk.	None.	When salt fish is much in use here it is generally followed by cutaneous disease; also, in the autumn, stomach affections are frequent, from potatoes being so much used.
It does not, and I consider its use very much on the decline.	The use of ardent spirits does prevail to a great degree indeed in the district, and is I am sure on the increase.	I do not think the people of this country much addicted to the use of ardent spirits.
In general the greatest misery prevails from want of the common necessities of life.	Many of the poor, I should venture to say one-fourth of those visited were deficient in those necessary comforts; none, however, absolutely destitute.	Clothes, bedding, furniture and ventilation are, generally speaking, of a very inferior order. The food is of the common description, potatoes and milk generally speaking.

LEINSTER—WICKLOW.

Carnew Dispensary.	Dunlavin Dispensary.	Rathdrum Dispensary.
<i>Thomas De Renzy, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>John Hatch, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Charles Clarke, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Fevers are generally very mild in this district. I attribute such to the inculcation of a cool regimen, and avoidance of all stimulating liquors, which, during 25 years and upwards, I have, and I think successfully, impressed on the minds of all ranks.	They have frequently; from not applying for medical aid in proper time, and the use of whiskey or wine, which is a sovereign remedy for all diseases among the poorer classes.	I cannot say that they have.
I have not seen many instances where actual disease has been brought on by want of proper food, but many where predisposition to disease by insufficient food, I mean as to quality, and very many where good food would do more than medicine.	Many instances.	I have met a few instances.
I am convinced the too constant use of potatoes, rather the sole use of them as food, is productive of stomach disease, and I have long been of opinion, causes the poor to seem of a greater age than they actually are.	None, save at the season of the year when they change from the old potatoes to the new ones, they are for some time affected with bowel complaints.	I have not.
I think not; and certainly on the decrease.	I think it does with the labouring class, and particularly early in the morning. I believe it is not on the decrease.	Very much indeed; and I regret to say that I consider it on the increase.
In the worst possible. Clothes, consisting of a few dirty rags; food, potatoes only; bedding, straw, often times fresh rushes; scarcely any thing that ought to be dignified with the name of furniture, and comforts, none. There are many exceptions to the answer to this query, but I state the fact generally. Males are scarcely ever properly separated from the females in families.	For the most part the poor in my district are in a most deplorable state for the want of clothes, food, bedding and, particularly, ventilation.	Generally in a very comfortless state.

LEINSTER—WICKLOW.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Tinnahely Dispensary.	Ballinacally Dispensary.	Corofin Dispensary.
<i>Francis Henry Morton, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	—	<i>N. H. Blood, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
There has not been much fever in my district for the last three years, and I had but three cases of malignant cholera morbus.	I should refer to the doctor.	From want of nourishment they assume a very malignant type.
I have no doubt but wholesome food would be of great benefit in the recovery of the poor.	To my own knowledge, and from conversations with Dr. Gray of Kildisart and other medical men, numerous instances occur where wholesome food is often more requisite than medicine.	Yes.
The constant use of potatoes, particularly in the Summer and Autumn, often occasion bowel complaints.	Yes, potatoes and salt herrings. The farmers, whom the poor principally obtain labour from, being so harrassed from high rents and heavy taxes, are not able to provide them with better.	The constant use of potatoes.
The use of ardent spirits I believe to be on the increase.	A good deal generally, and not much on the increase.	Yes; and it is on the increase.
There is very little of any kind of comfort to be found in the cabins of the poor; their food is generally potatoes, with a little buttermilk when it can be obtained; they are generally in want of blankets to cover them.	I should refer to Dr. Finucane to be able to explain it fully, though I am confident in general all items are miserably bad.	Generally so bad that I am not able to describe.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Clare Dispensary.	Crusheen Dispensary.	Doonas Dispensary.
<i>Michael Healy, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Silver, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Thomas Deasy, Esq., M. D.</i>
Disease in general in my district has assumed what medical men call the typhoid type, being marked by sinking of the vital power early in the disease; this is, no doubt, attributable to bad and defective nourishment, clothing, and ventilation.	Fevers and epidemics most frequently assume the typhoid type, which is attributable to the irregularity of their habits, atmospheric vicissitudes, and bad food and clothing.	Fevers are to be met with amongst the poor throughout the year; and they generally assume the typhus form or class, which I attribute to the want of proper food, raiment, ventilated dwellings and cleanliness in and about their residences.
I have met numberless cases of disease brought on by the use of bad and rotten potatoes, and where the substitution of good and wholesome food would be most beneficial; without which substitution the medical attendant will find all his efforts to cure the disease unsuccessful.	I have met with many instances where disease has been generated by the absence of domestic comfort, and in which wholesome food would be more advantageous than medicine, however judiciously administered.	I consider the majority of diseases of the poor, which come under my inspection, to be the consequence of want of proper sustenance, clothes and dwellings.
I have stated that the use of bad potatoes has been productive of disease, it has been particularly so during the bad weather we have had for the last three months.	The potato particularly so.	Yes; I am of opinion that potatoes, which form the sole food of the poor, together with insufficient clothing, are the origin of numbers of very distressing forms of disease to be found afflicting them.
The excessive use of spirit does prevail in my district. I am sorry I cannot say it is on the decrease.	The excessive use of ardent spirits has prevailed from time immemorial in this district; and is rather on the increase than otherwise.	The use of ardent spirits is greatly on the increase, every house, whether licensed or not, sells it, and of such an adulterated nature as must tend greatly to injure those who take it, the poverty of a greater part of the poor must be attributed to this
cause, as most of their earnings are consumed in this way; and invariably when they drink they fight, and lives are very often lost. The number of public houses are wonderfully increased since passing the new Bill; limiting the number would have been more judicious. The people, particularly on fair and market days, Sundays and holidays, are in a constant state of drunkenness.		
In the great majority of cases, the poor whom I have visited in their cabins are in the most pitiable state of destitution, frequently an old quilt or blanket being the only article of bed clothing which a large family has to cover them at night; their furniture is most wretched; their cabins very filthy, and very ill ventilated; their food, potatoes, frequently without milk or any adjunct whatever.	It is not possible, in this limited space, to give a correct and full detail of the wretchedness and poverty of the lower orders in this district.	Generally in the most wretched state of distress, destitute of warm clothes, bedding, furniture, inhaling the most pestilential air, generated by the exhalations of a number of poor gathered together in a miserable unventilated hovel, where its inmates, healthy and diseased, are obliged to crowd themselves into their only bed, if a little straw (as sometimes is to be seen), covered with a blanket, can be called so; living principally on potatoes and salt.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Ennistymon Dispensary.	Kildysart Dispensary.	Kilfenora Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
Fevers in this part of the country are generally of the typhoid class, owing to the want of cleanliness and bad clothing.	No.	There has not been much fever in the county since my coming to live here, and what has been was mostly of the typhoid type; and I have generally met it in badly ventilated cabins, where the inhabitants used poor and unwholesome diet.
Every day instances are before us where, for want of proper sustenance, disease has been brought on, and many cases where such sustenance would be of more benefit than medicines, no matter to what advantage they may be administered.	Not more than five.	I cannot say I have experienced many such cases.
Potatoes is the general food of the lower and middle classes in this country, and often promote disease to the digestive organs.	At a particular season of the year, the doctor finds that when the poor are obliged to eat potatoes only, they are subject to dyspepsia.	I cannot specify any.
The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail, and is more frequently the cause of disease than the food; nevertheless, it is on the decrease.	Ardent spirits are extensively used, but the practice is rather on the decrease.	I am not aware that it prevails to any great excess; nor do I conceive, from what I can learn, that it is at all on the increase, rather the contrary.
The clothing, food, bedding and furniture are so bad, that we cannot find words sufficiently strong to describe them.	Generally very bad.	Many in a state of the most extreme poverty, and destitute almost of the common necessities of life; some sufficiently comfortable and well off.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Kilkee and Carigaholt Dispensary.	Killaloe Dispensary.	Kilrush Dispensary.
<i>James Fraser, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>George Purdon, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.
Fever is at present quite prevalent, and is brought on by dirt, bad ventilation, unwholesome food and excessive labour.	Fevers have lately assumed a typhoid character, and within the last six weeks cholera has again appeared, which I think may be attributable to the deleterious effects of a season unusually damp, aggravated by want of firing, clothing, &c.	I always find fever and other epidemics mostly confined among the poorer classes, which I attribute to the cause enumerated below.
I am fully convinced many diseases are brought on by bad unwholesome food, and when the prescribed medicine lost its effects on the disease under treatment; from the want of wholesome nutritious food.	Instances occur often where wholesome food might obviate disease.	I attribute a great deal of these diseases to their privations, the bad quality of their food, being for the most part confined to the worst kind of potatoes, and ill saved coarse fish, with a little milk.
The only and principal food here are potatoes, which, by being badly cooked, produce indigestion; sometimes they get fish, which brings on bowel complaints.	The diet of the poor affords in this county but little variety, being for the most part potatoes and milk for those that can afford it, a diet that agrees, except with aged and infirm and dyspeptic.	It is evident, if they had good food they would not be subject to most of those diseases.
Whenever they can get whiskey they drink it; but I think the practice of late is increasing.	The use of ardent spirits is very prevalent in town and hamlets adjoining; but I do think that system on the decline.	I think the use of ardent spirits is on the decrease; but the boatmen of this district are greatly addicted to it, and a good many of them are subject to liver complaints and dropsy.
In the most wretched state as to clothes; the food consists of dry potatoes, and sometimes hems; bad bedding; scarcely any furniture; very wretched ventilation; and during acute illness and fever no drink but cold water.	Although the state of the poor assumes some degree of comfort in the country parts of this district, in the town they continue in a wretchedly destitute state, and indeed in both town and country personal discomfort, in point of bedding, clothing, &c., is very obvious.	In a wretched state of privation as to clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation and necessary comforts.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Milltown Dispensary.	Newmarket Dispensary.	Quin Dispensary.
<i>Treasurer and Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>James Frazer, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Joseph Blood, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Where there is a want of proper sustenance, fevers have assumed the typhoid type.	I have not observed any peculiarity in fever or epidemics in this district.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type among the poorer classes.
There have been many cases where disease has been brought on for want of proper sustenance, and wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	It frequently happens, that medicine is altogether useless, or even pernicious, from the want of proper diet and clothing.	I have not experienced many instances where disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance. Wholesome food will assist the medicines.
There have been many cases of indigestion brought on by the use of potatoes.	I am disposed to think that the frequent disarrangement of the digestive organs is to be attributed to the only diet which the poor have (potatoes).	I have found no particular description of food among the lower class promotive of disease.
I cannot say whether it does or not, nor can I say whether it is on the increase or otherwise.	The people are much addicted to the use of spirits. I am inclined to think that the practice is rather on the decrease.	Excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in my district. Their use does not appear to me to have varied.
In some cases the food, bedding, furniture, ventilation, &c., have been comfortable, in others the contrary.	Generally speaking the poor are destitute beyond conception; their bed clothes are scanty, ragged and filthy; their houses destitute of every thing like comfort, excessively dirty, damp and without ventilation.	I have found the poor generally destitute of the necessary comforts; clothes, food, bedding and furniture are bad.

MUNSTER—CLARE.

Six-mile Bridge Dispensary.	Tomgrany Dispensary.	Tulla Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	P. H. Norris, Esq., Medical Attendant.	James Fraser, Jun., Esq., M. D.
They do prevail, but not of a very bad type.	I have no particular change in the features of these diseases.	Fevers usually assume the typhoid type; to be attributed to poverty of the sufferers.
I have found disease produced for want of proper food, and I believe wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	Yes. Instances of this kind in my district are numerous. I have, from experience, found dyspepsia and dropsy to have originated from bad diet. I have known various instances where nutritious diet might have been more beneficial to the patient than medicine. The condition of the poor in this particular is really grievous.	I have.
I have found bad food do so.	The diet of the poor in my district being almost exclusively limited to potatoes, and as, generally speaking, that vegetable seems to agree with the majority of them, I cannot take upon myself to call it unwholesome, yet I must say, that amongst the females of delicate habits, I have traced chronic disease to the want of better nutriment.	Potatoes are their only food, and are productive of disease affecting the stomach and bowels, such as dyspepsia, diarrhoea, &c.
The use of spirits does much prevail, and I think it is much on the increase.	I think from my experience, that it is on the decrease in my district.	It does not.
I have found them badly clothed, food worse, bedding and furniture wretched, but plenty of ventilation; as to their comforts, I found they had none.	The poor are miserably off for clothes, particularly since the rise on wool; food bad, merely potatoes; bedding wretched; furniture ditto; ventilation bad. I never find a person's hut in my district properly ventilated; this arises from the miserable bedding; every effort is used to exclude the winter blast, whilst, in summer, there is no change made to admit better air. This, accompanied with want of cleanliness, has often given rise to typhus fever, &c.	In many instances nothing could exceed the wretchedness of the poor in all those respects.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Aghada Dispensary.	Bantry Dispensary.	Black Rock Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
The typhus gravior has been the most prevalent; we had a catharrus epidemicus very general, accompanied with typhoid symptoms, and a species of cholic (not cholera) very general amongst the poorer classes.	Diseases lately are more inflammatory, imputable to the state of the weather.	No particular type peculiar to this district appeared among the fevers or other epidemics of the past year.
Yes, very many, and where medicine can be of no possible avail without wholesome nutriment.	I have experienced many instances so circumstanced. of proper food, but some cases of illness have been aggravated by the use of improper, or prolonged from want of the timely aid of proper sustenance; the occasional relief of the charitable has, however, prevented such occurrences in many others.	The period of my attendance in this district has not been long enough to offer many instances of actual disease brought on by want
Yes, the horse potato being, I may say, the only food used by the poor of this district; towards the end of the season they become soft, gluey, and unfit for use, producing diarrhoea, dysentery, and the worst form of cholic. Corn-kale, nettles and unripe wheat boiled in salt and water, have been equally productive of the above named diseases.	I have, from the sole use of potatoes, especially from bad and unripe ones, which induced gastric complaints.	Bad potatoes and other coarse food, have caused several cases of indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.
No; the people are, generally speaking, very temperate, but there is a notion unfortunately very prevalent amongst them, that in all cases of disease whisky is a sovereign remedy, the consequences of which are often fatal.	The use prevails very generally, but is not on the increase. public-houses preventing any approach to provident habits, a principal cause of that want of necessary comforts observed in the cabins of many of the poor. Their use seems to vary with the means afforded for obtaining it.	The excessive use of ardent spirits is but too generally a prevailing evil in this district, and its too easy attainment at the numerous
In the most frightful state of destitution, their usual bedding being straw, their covering a filthy blanket and the tattered clothes of the wretched individual; furniture, perhaps a stool and table; ventilation of the worst description, the only apertures to their hovels in the majority of cases being the door and chimney; their food of the worst description, being the horse potato, nettles, corn-kale, and in many cases I have known them not to be able to obtain either, being in an absolute state of starvation.	In a very miserable and destitute state. able labourers, occasionally a little meat and vegetables; their clothes, bedding and furniture tolerably comfortable. But there are numerous instances of distress, with their usual attendants, want of cleanliness and ventilation, clothes scanty, furniture little or none, bedding dirty musty straw, on the earthen floor.	The food consists principally of potatoes, milk and fish; amongst the more comfortable

MUNSTER—CORK.

Ballinspittle Dispensary.	Ballyclough Dispensary.	Ballinaboy Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	William James M'Cormick, Esq., M.D.	William Keily, Esq., M.D.
Fevers, when prevalent, are generally of a typhoid character, owing to bad and scanty food, and the want of proper and wholesome sustenance.	Fevers have not assumed any particular type; in general low.	Fevers are generally inflammatory in my district; in most cases they are to be ascribed to exposure to cold.
Some acute diseases have been rendered chronic by the want of proper sustenance during convalescence, and relapses have often occurred by the patients being obliged to return to their usual unwholesome potato diet.	I have experienced many cases where want of proper food and warmth occasioned disease.	I think I can safely ascribe death in two cases, to long continued privation of sufficient food. The cases in which good food might be beneficially substituted for much medicine, which is now used, are numerous.
About the months of August and September bad and unripe potatoes are particularly promotive of diseases of the stomach and bowels.	I have found bad potatoes produce disease.	Half boiled potatoes are a fertile source of stomach complaints and general debility.
The use of ardent spirits extends to a great degree, on account of the sale of them in unlicensed houses, which have become very numerous of late, owing to the supineness of the proper authorities.	The use of ardent spirits does prevail, and is on the increase, as I suppose, from the increase of venders.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in my district; the people are remarkably sober.
Clothes poor and tattered in most instances; food in almost every instance consisted of potatoes without milk, meat or fish; ventilation very bad, and generally the necessary comforts of life are completely unknown to the sick poor.	I have found the poor generally very wretched, especially as to fuel.	There are very many families in a state of actual destitution; even the farmers here seem to live very miserably.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Ballyneen Dispensary.	Blarney Dispensary.	Carrigaline Dispensary.
J. H. Jagoe, Esq., M.D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
During these last three years most diseases verged very much towards catarrhal and gastric fevers; for this I cannot exactly account; but am of opinion they may be traced to atmospheric influence rather than to any other cause.	When a dispensary was first established in this district, intermittent and remittent fevers existed to an alarming extent; but within these last two years these diseases have entirely disappeared.	For the last year and half fevers and epidemics have assumed a gastric type, which I think may be attributed to the same cause as cholera.
Very often; and to remedy the want of proper sustenance, that is to procure such from the immediate gentry for the sick poor, has been also what I had to do towards their recovery.	I cannot say I have.	There have been instances in which the use of proper food might have prevented the necessity for medicine; but no case of disease caused by actual want of food.
Yes; in most instances, amongst the poor, the diet is chiefly potato (of this there is even not enough), and I conceive such diet predisposes to several of the diseases which I meet with amongst them.	I think the constant or daily use of potatoes does tend to promote diarrhoea and other affections of the bowels.	Bad potatoes and bad fish are (as food) the principal promotives of disease.
The use of ardent spirits, I think, is very much on the decline; in this neighbourhood it was never so prevalent (since I became acquainted with the country) as in other parts.	I do, and consider it is on the increase, and to a very alarming extent.	The excessive use does not prevail, and is on the decline.
Their cabins or houses are of the most wretched description, and as to food, clothes, bedding, &c., I have invariably found them without such.	In my opinion the condition of the peasantry is much ameliorated within the last 12 years.	There are many instances of families in this district in want of every necessary comfort.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Castlemartyr Dispensary.	Castletown Roche Dispensary.	Charleville and Bruree Dispensaries.
<i>W. G. Eames, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>B. C. Cooke, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>John Bernard, Esq., M.D.</i>
No.	I have not remarked fever to assume any particular type from what it has been. Epidemics vary according to season or weather. on potatoes, a perishable and uncertain crop, the superabundance of which in one year will not keep for the wants of the next.	Fevers are in general of a mild inflammatory character; but this country has been always the victim of periodical visitations of typhus fever, and will probably long continue subject to them if the peasantry live
I have.	I have experienced instances where disease has been brought on by want of clothing and proper sustenance, and where wholesome food would contribute to relieve them. too weak to digest his food, and unprepared by gradual excitements, he suddenly gets from injudicious charity a glass of whisky, which by soliciting blood to the part creates an acute dropsy.	Fevers and dysenteries, as well as dropsies, appear to prevail, and appear to arise from living on bad potatoes and milk, on a scanty supply of them, and often from want of any food. The peasant's stomach is thus
Potatoes form the principal food of the poorer class, and when bad are extremely promotive of disease.	Sometimes they may have bad potatoes or milk. favourable as it is to moral habits, possesses more than an average proportion of wholesomeness as a poor diet, providing the supply was sufficient and the quality good; but this state of things never prevails.	As the poor in all countries cannot live on a regulated diet, so I should say the general use of potatoes and milk in Ireland, unfavourable as it is to moral habits, possesses more than an average proportion of wholesomeness as a poor diet, providing the supply was sufficient and the quality good; but this state of things never prevails.
It does not generally; the practice appears to be on the decrease.	It does; its increase or decrease depends on their means of procuring it.	It does; but it appears neither to increase or lessen, nor probably will it ever lessen, except a duty be imposed on it which would make it a luxury above the daily consumption of the poor.
In the worst possible with respect to bedding and ventilation, and generally speaking a deficiency of clothes, furniture and necessary comforts.	Generally speaking, bad clothes, food, potatoes and milk; bad bedding, bad furniture, bad ventilation, and many families in want of the necessary comforts. there are always fissures and broken windows in their houses.	The poor are generally very badly clothed. Their food for the most part consists of potatoes, sometimes combined with sour milk. They sleep on their floors, often without straw; their cabins are well ventilated, as

MUNSTER—CORK.

Clonakilty Dispensary.	Cloyne Local Dispensary.	Douglas Dispensary (City of Cork.)
<i>William Ffolliott, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Treasurer and Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Julius B. Evans, Esq.</i>
Most cases of fever generally end in typhus, which I attribute to the wretchedness and destitution of the poor.	Fevers and epidemics generally assume a more malignant type among the poorer classes, from want of proper nourishment, clothing and other domestic comforts.	Except the cholera and influenza, there has not been, within my time, any particular epidemic.
Frequently.	I have experienced many instances where actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance and covering, and where wholesome food and clothing may have been substituted for medicine with advantage.	I am satisfied that the want of proper sustenance induces disease in many of the poor.
Potatoes being the general food of the poor, predisposes to bowel complaints. the poor, which I attribute to their being obliged to have recourse to new potatoes before they are sufficiently ripe or fit for use, the old stock being exhausted or injured by keeping.	I have found at the period of a change from old to new potatoes, that a deranged state of stomach and bowels prevails among the poor, which I attribute to their being obliged to have recourse to new potatoes before they are sufficiently ripe or fit for use, the old stock being exhausted or injured by keeping.	Potatoes are the only food they use, and these, when bad, produce disease.
Prevails very much, and is decidedly on the increase.	I do not conceive that the excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district, except among the lower class of mechanics or tradespeople, and among that class I think it rather on the decrease.	From the increased number of public-houses, I should fear it was on the increase.
In all cases wretched and miserable.	The poor or working class are generally destitute of every comfort; their clothing wretched; their food potatoes, chiefly of an inferior sort, without milk, they being rarely able to procure meat; their cabins ill ventilated, with little furniture. In the town and immediate neighbourhood the poor are better off, having the benefit of a sick and indigent housekeepers' society, a charitable loan fund and an annual distribution of coals.	Extremely wretched, generally speaking, in all these particulars.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Cork General Dispensary.	Crookstown Dispensary.	Donoughmore Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendants.	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	<i>T. Godfrey, Esq., M.D.</i>
The types are inflammatory and typhoid; the first originating in insufficient clothing and fuel and abuse of ardent spirits; the second owing to bad food and a scarcity of good water.	They have frequently, owing, as I conceive, to their great poverty and dirty habits.	Yes, from want of an hospital to put patients so infected into.
In numerous instances.	Many and frequently.	Yes.
Bad potatoes, bad fish and bad meat.	Potatoes are their food, and many diseases require another kind of food, which the poor creatures are neither able to procure for charity nor have the means to purchase.	Yes.
Yes, and such is on the increase.	It does prevail to a great extent, and I do not consider that it is decreasing.	No, I do not think it is on the increase.
Nothing could be worse than the state of the poor, as to clothes, food, bedding, furniture and ventilation.	In most instances in the most wretched state imaginable.	Sometimes very wretched.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Dunmanway Dispensary.	Freemount Dispensary.	Glandore Dispensary.
<i>John B. Bennett, Esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Ahern, Esq., M.D.</i>	—
Fevers generally are typhoid, and epidemics attended with much debility, produced most probably by the complication of evils attendant on poverty, as unwholesome food, insufficient clothing, bad ventilation, mental depression, &c.	Fevers and epidemics have generally assumed a malignant type among the poorer classes, attributable to want of bedding, ventilation, food, &c.	The fevers that I have seen for the last three years are very simple.
Very many indeed. Frequently nutritious diet is all that the patient requires, and still more frequently medical treatment is totally inefficient, because the necessary sustenance cannot be procured.	I have experienced many instances where disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, which may be averted in the manner mentioned.	I have seen many persons die without actual disease, but from inanition, brought on by a want of food.
Sometimes; for example, in August, when wholesome food is generally scarce and expensive, many are attacked by dysentery, common cholera and various similar affections, from the use of unripe potatoes and sour milk.	The poor of my district live entirely on potatoes, which often promote diseases.	The abuse rather than the use of a potato diet is promotive of dyspeptic complaints, which prevail very generally among the poor.
It still prevails; but in my opinion is gradually giving place to the use of malt liquors.	Amongst the poor of my district, the excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail, and as far as I can learn it is on the decrease amongst all classes.	I think that the use of ardent spirits is on the decline in my district, and I think that if public houses were less numerous the evil of drunkenness would be much diminished.
Except in the comparatively few instances where benevolent individuals have ameliorated the condition of the poor in their immediate neighbourhoods, I have found very general want of comfort in all the particulars here enumerated. Many appalling instances of wretchedness have come under my observation.	I have found the sick poor whom I visited at their houses in extreme want as to all necessary comforts, such as clothing, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation, &c.	The food of the poor is bad in quality and insufficient in quantity; their clothes a parcel of rags, their habitations ill ventilated huts, and they have not the common necessities, not to speak of the comforts, of life.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Glanmire Dispensary.	Glanmire Road Dispensary, (City of Cork).	Glauntane Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Thomas Justice, Esq., M.D.
I have not observed any thing remarkable in the epidemics about here more than is usually met with; peculiarities will occur in particular cases.	During the prevalence of influenza last spring it passed in many instances into fever of a typhoid character, attributable principally to neglect and poverty.	This district has been generally exempt from such, particularly from cholera.
I have repeatedly found disease induced by despondency, and that despondency brought on by poverty; good food is a good preventive against disease, but I do not consider it a substitute for medicine, though a right good auxiliary.	I have not.	In very few instances; but many where proper diet would have rendered the medicine prove efficacious, and the cure more speedily accomplished and more permanent.
I have not observed any particular kind.	I have not.	Stomach complaints more prevalent than among the higher classes.
Not in a general point of view; nor do I think it on the increase.	I do not think the excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in my district, nor do I conceive that such practice is on the increase.	This district is perhaps peculiarly situated, though extensive and populous. No town or village within it which would afford opportunity to the pernicious practice of the use of ardent spirits.
All those depend on the state of employment and the disposition of the individuals; and I may add, that I think them on the decrease.	Generally speaking, very destitute.	Much wretchedness in general among the poorest class.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Glanworth Dispensary.	Glenville Dispensary.	Inniscarra Dispensary.
Medical Attendant.	Charles Murphy, Esq., M.D.	—
The fevers are principally typhoid, arising from poverty; intermittent does not prevail.	Chiefly inflammatory, attributable in a great degree to the want of proper clothing, and wretched state of their habitations.	Fevers generally assume a typhoid character, owing usually to want of proper diet or drink, or the medicine not given with regularity.
Many such instances have been experienced.	Yes.	Yes, in many instances.
The use of potatoes alone as food, especially when dug too early, or when wet after a bad season.	Potatoes are the only food of the poorer classes.	Potatoes used before they are ripe, producing dyspepsia, and the use of a yellow weed, called corn-kale, when provisions are scarce
The excessive use of ardent spirits is very prevalent, and it is conceived rather on the increase.	No.	It prevails in a great degree; in most cases of cholera this has been the immediate cause. I cannot say whether it is on the increase or otherwise.
In a bad state in every respect.	In the worst possible.	In most cases deficient in every respect, chiefly in respect of cleanliness.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Innishannon Dispensary.	Kanturk Dispensary.	Kildorrery Dispensary.
<i>Richard Corbett, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Gerard P. Barry, Esq., M. D.</i>	Medical Attendant.
My district has (until just now, for the last nine years, been tolerably free from epidemic. At this moment low fever prevails, and in general the type of fever is of that character, which I attribute to their uncomfortable, wretched hovels, bad clothing and want of proper nurse tending; I have at this moment five human beings lying in the same bed in fever.	Fevers are more tedious than in the more opulent classes; I attribute their prevalence to bad clothing and unwholesome food, as well as the spread of contagion, owing to the immense numbers huddled together.	Typhus fever, pleurisy, dropsies, and latterly cholera.
I have numberless instances, but more frequently instances where convalescence was retarded by want of nutrition and clothing, and very often relapses of their diseases, rendering them still more miserable.	From want of fuel, the only food of the poor, potatoes and cabbage, are badly cooked; being then very unwholesome, very distressing complaints of the stomach are induced, which after a time become incurable, medicine giving only very temporary relief, the cause of the disease continuing.	Various instances have occurred.
It strikes me that the want of comfortable sleeping places and warm night clothing, after the daily labour, more frequently produces disease than their food, which almost altogether consists of dry potatoes with salt herrings.	It does not, it is declining from poverty of the people.	Potatoes the general food, deleterious, particularly in a bad season.
I know of very few drunkards in my district, nor do I think that ardent spirits is much used; porter is drank to a very great extent.	Their habitations afford the appearance of the most squalid misery; in addition to the privations proposed in the query, they suffer intensely from want of fuel; the tattered garments they wear by day being their only covering by night, and filthy bundles of rotten straw the only bed for five or six persons of different sexes.	It does very generally prevail and seems much on the increase.
My experience of 11 years as superintendent of the institution has given me opportunities of witnessing the utmost distress amongst the patients whom I have attended, in fact there is scarcely one of their houses which is not deficient of every thing necessary for their treatment in disease.		In most cases very destitute of comfort.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Kilmoe Dispensary.	Killeagh and Mount Uniacke Dispensary.	Kilworth Dispensary.
<i>Charles Armstrong, Esq.</i>	—	—
Fevers have been of a common type, with the exception of one case of typhus. The influenza assumed its general prevalence, and one case of Asiatic cholera occurred.	Since the establishment of the Dispensary we have had no diseases of an epidemic character.	We have not had fever or any epidemic here for a long time. The cholera (now raging in this town) has banished all other diseases of a general nature.
I experienced some.	I have met with many cases where disease has been produced by bad diet, and which have proved fatal for want of proper sustenance.	I am of opinion that wholesome food and warm clothes would, if liberally supplied, in a short time render a dispensary almost unnecessary.
The very many dyspeptic cases appear to arise from living almost exclusively on potatoes, which seldom are more than half boiled.	I have found that the potato, which is the main support of the population in my district, is productive of disease in some peculiar habits.	Bad potatoes, or a defective crop of them, and bad fish are frequently promotive of disease in this town and district.
Ardent spirits appear to be generally drank; indulgence in them does not appear to be on the decrease.	I think that the use of ardent spirits is not so great in this district as in many other parts of Ireland; I should rather think that it was on the decrease.	It certainly does, especially amongst mechanics. The habits of the people are not yet improved in this respect.
Generally very deficient.	The poor of my district are badly clothed, badly fed, possess nothing that could be called furniture, and as to ventilation, are totally unacquainted with it; on the whole their hovels are wretched in the extreme.	Nothing can exceed the destitution of the people of this town and country of these essentials to health.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Kinnalea Dispensary.	Kinnataloon Dispensary.	Macroon Dispensary.
Thomas Daunt, Esq., Medical Officer.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	W. Furlong, Esq., M.D.
I think not.	They are generally milder amongst these than the better off classes, as farmers; except in bad subjects and persons who have been intemperate.	I have not found any particular deviation from the usual form of disease, except that I think we have not generally so much fever since the appearance of cholera, as we had before, and that it possesses a more purely typhoid type.
None, or very few.	In years of scarcity such has been the case, as in the year 1827. Where animal food is necessary for the sick, their wants are usually supplied by the neighbouring gentry upon my certificate.	I have frequently, in the twenty years I have been the physician to the Macroon Dispensary, observed the ill effects of want of good food, and where food was more necessary than medicine.
None.	In the above year, various weeds and mushrooms; the last certainly so.	Potatoes form their general diet, and would not be so productive of disease could the poor be prevailed on to dress them well, or sufficiently.
To my knowledge it does not; but a deal of porter is drank on Sundays, the price of which would add much to their comfort, if they did not do so.	I understand it does; but not so much as formerly.	It does prevail, but I believe not more than in other places. I do not think it on the increase.
Some of them very poor, and their houses very dirty; clothing sometimes bad, and diet simple but wholesome.	Generally very bad.	In general they are wretchedly supplied.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Magourney Dispensary.	Millstreet Dispensary.	Ovens Dispensary.
Thomas Godfrey, Esq., M.D.	Thomas Cudmore, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
From the scanty supply of fuel, in winter the window or hole in the wall is stuffed with straw, and every crevice is stopped to keep out the cold. On this account, a case of fever occurring at this season in a poor family frequently runs through the entire. In summer, on the case being pronounced fever, the infected person is put out by the ditch side, under a temporary covering of wattles and loose straw or weeds, and the disease is not so apt to be communicated to the rest of the family as in the inclement season.	Not since 1822, when a scarcity of food prevailed to a great extent.	In spring and autumn typhus and intermittent fevers are prevalent.
Very many.	I have frequently.	Many such instances do occur.
Yes, almost all the labouring classes are more or less affected with dyspepsia, from living on an entirely vegetable diet.	None in years of plenty; but in years of scarcity, the use of greens of various sorts prevails.	The constant and unvaried use of vegetable food is promotive of diseases of the digestive organs.
It does not; the labourer has not the means; and the small farmer rarely drinks to excess, except at a fair, wedding, or on some such occasion. We have nothing (at least in this district) like the habitual and frequent drunkenness that is so prevalent among the lower orders in cities and towns.	Not particularly.	No; such practice is neither on the increase or otherwise.
Generally wanting the common necessities of life; many of them without a dry corner for their bed, and obliged to cover themselves at night with the scanty and often wet clothes they have been working in during the day, for want of bed clothes. Their cabin badly ventilated, from want of fuel and bed clothes to protect them from cold; and the pig, their inmate, the price of which goes to purchase a scanty covering, the produce of the labourer going to pay for the wretched abode and a badly manured potato garden.	I found the poor generally in want of clothes, food, bedding, ventilation, &c. &c.	Generally well clothed; as to food, bedding and necessary comforts, very ill supplied. No ventilation; the cottages being, in many instances, without either chimney or window.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Passage and Monkstown Dispensary.	Rathcormac and Castleyons Dispensary.	Rosscarberry Dispensary.
Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Thomas Fitzgibbon, Esq., Surgeon.
Generally of an inflammatory type from the nature of their avocations on the water.	Fevers and other epidemics are generally of a mild type, save and except the cholera, which has been very malignant.	No particular type; you have all the varieties of fever. Typhus fever not the most prevalent.
I have in a great number of cases.	Many diseases come before me induced by a combination of bad diet, clothing and the miserable state of the dwelling of the poor; but I could not trace many of them to the use of the potato, which is almost exclusively the diet of the poor here.	Most certainly; the constant use of vegetable food, the potato without change, is productive of many descriptions of stomach complaints, frequently ending in death; and here occasional change of food to a more nutritious kind, say flesh-meat, might be beneficially substituted for medicine.
The potatoes, their chief sustenance in this district, are of a very bad description, being wet, and containing little nutriment.	Answered above.	Answered by the above query.
It does, and I consider it on the increase.	In the small towns a great deal of excess in the use of spirits is committed. In the country parts of the district it is not near so much; but I fear it is on the increase in both.	From inquiries made in the proper quarters it would appear that the use of ardent spirits is on the decrease in this neighbourhood, and in the same ratio that of malt liquor on the increase. They, however, gladly make use of the former on all occasions when it can be procured.
Mostly suffering under great privations, in want and wretchedness. small portion of sour milk with the potato. Beds of straw in very small quantities not renewed more than once in the year, and with very wretched covering.	The objects for dispensary practice were generally found in a wretched state in all those comforts. The food dry potatoes in winter, and in summer they may have a small portion of sour milk with the potato. Beds of straw in very small quantities not renewed more than once in the year, and with very wretched covering.	Generally speaking, of the most wretched description; formerly promiscuously huddled together at night, with but perhaps a blanket for all, eked out by their day-clothing, huts wretched, scarce ventilation; food, but the potato and salt fish in spare quantity; few can have milk, and that only in summer; clothing, rags.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Skull Dispensary.	Skibbereen Dispensary.	Timoleague Dispensary.
—	A. M'Carthy, Esq., M.D.	—
Yes, from bad food and filthy cabins.	I think where there is abundance of food and abundance of employment, the health is very good; when this is not the case, the prevalence of epidemics is remarkable and much increased.	Those diseases have not assumed any particular type in this district.
I have in innumerable instances.	The abundance of good and wholesome food has a marked effect on the general health of this district. When it is abundant and cheap there is health; when scarce, disease is sure to follow.	We do not consider the potato (the ordinary food of the county) to be calculated to create disease; however, when produced, more wholesome food may be beneficially substituted for medicine.
Yes, in this district cutaneous disease is very prevalent from the use of shell-fish, and a want of milk or any description of nutritious food.	The use of potatoes has a marked effect in producing diseases of the stomach.	Potatoes of bad quality, fish badly cured or used in too great quantities.
It does prevail to a very great extent, and certainly not on the decrease.	It is used very much. I do think the use of ardent spirits very injurious both to the health and morals of the poor; it does not appear to me that its use is on the increase.	It does to a great extent, and is much on the increase.
In general, extremely wretched.	The general state of the sick poor in this district is very wretched, being in great want of bedding, furniture and good houses.	Generally well provided with potatoes and fish, sometimes milk; tolerably well clothed, but badly provided with bedding, furniture, ventilation and other comforts.

MUNSTER—KERRY.

Ballylongford Dispensary.	Cahirseveen Dispensary.	Castleisland Dispensary.
<i>John Poyntz, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>James Barry, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Philip O'Leary, Esq., M. D.</i>
Of cholera I will say nothing; all classes of all habits and temperaments were alike prostrated before it. Fever, never absent from us, has in many instances assumed a low and malignant type attributable to, sometimes, intemperance, but mostly to destitution.	Fevers and epidemics frequently assume a typhoid type from the bad ventilation of their cabins, most of which have neither window nor chimney, also from the want of sufficient clothing at night, and poor sustenance.	Fevers and epidemics of every kind are much less frequent now than formerly, with the exception of cholera, which has raged here since the 26th of December till the 20th of January with the utmost violence.
Yes, I have observed many instances in which disease has been produced and aggravated by want of wholesome diet, in very many cases where proper diet could do every thing, medicine nothing.	Very frequently.	I am persuaded unwholesome food has been often the cause of disease, and although wholesome food may not, without the aid of medicine, remove the disease, it would decidedly add to the efficiency of the medical treatment.
Potatoes, with sometimes salt herring, form their general diet. There is a kind of white potato now very generally cultivated, it is soft, waterish and relaxing, and gives rise to indigestion, pyrosis and cutaneous eruptions.	Bad potatoes, and badly cured salt fish, such as scad, mackarel, &c.	I have found certain descriptions of potato every year, particularly in autumn, and in years of scarcity, green vegetables, such as cabbages, nettles, turnip tops, &c. productive of the most fatal epidemics.
It does, and if a proper estimate can be formed from the increase of public houses, it is on the increase.	It prevails to an excessive degree, and whilst spirit continues so cheap I think its use will always prevail to excess in this country.	In my opinion the use of ardent spirits is considerably on the decline in this district.
I cannot adequately express my feelings for the privations of the poor of this country in respect to clothes, food, bedding, furniture, &c. &c. &c.	In a most wretched state as to clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation, &c.	The most extreme destitution pervades the whole pauper population in all these points, and some not deemed paupers, are suffering severely in these particulars.

MUNSTER—KERRY.

Clanmaurice Dispensary.	Dingle Dispensary.	Kenmare Dispensary.
<i>John O'Flaherty, Esq.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Timotheus M'Carthy, Esq. M. D.</i>
The fevers have most frequently, from the causes alluded to in No. 5, appeared in the congestive form of typhus, according to the classification of Armstrong.	I have not observed any.	We have had no epidemic here for the last three years with the exception of the cholera.
I have; a species of white potato known by the name of lumper, which gives a tendency to dropsical and dysentrical affections; this potato is their only food; milk, flesh, meat and fish are known to them only by sight or name.	Indigestion and bowel complaints are frequent among the poor from the almost exclusive use of potatoes and the want of warm clothing; as their poverty renders a better diet unattainable, the substitution of the flour and feculla of the potato for the vegetable itself, according to the suggestions of Sir James Sinclair, would be of great advantage to the sick and convalescent, and especially to the children, who are very liable to dysentery.	I have known numerous instances where disease has not only been produced but kept up by want of proper sustenance and where wholesome food, if it did not act as a substitute would at least be a necessary adjunct to medicine.
	This is answered under the last head.	The general food of the poor in this district is the potato; when the potato is of a bad description it is most prolific of gastric and bowel attacks, indeed it is to the use of bad potatoes I attribute the greater number of bowel attacks.
No, even were they disposed to indulge, they could not unless they obtained means by highway robbery or other illegal ways.	There are some drunken tradesmen in this town, as indeed in every other, but drinking to excess is rather unusual amongst the country people and becoming more so. There were, sometime ago, 32 publicans in Dingle, there are now only 28, and I have the authority of an intelligent gauger that the	The use of ardent spirits does not prevail to any extent in this district, and it is rather on the decrease.
In the vast majority of instances their condition in all these respects was most wofully wretched.	Generally very deficient in all those particulars.	In all those articles of comfort I have found the poor miserably deficient with the exception of ventilation; their hovels are very imperfectly protected from the weather and during their sojourn on the bed of illness, the difficulty is how to keep out the cold and chilling blast.

MUNSTER—KERRY.

Listowel Dispensary.	Milltown Dispensary.	Tarbert Dispensary.
—	Mr. G. Salmon, Apothecary.	William Kennedy, Esq., M. D.
Fevers generally assume either a typhoid or phrenitic character; typhoid from the chronic dyspeptic disorder their bad diet subjects them to, and phrenitic from their often having recourse to ardent spirits in the chilling stages of the disease.	They have principally, for want of those things mentioned in Query 5. tion, and from concentration of miasma, they sometimes assume a malignant type, and become more fatal. Epidemics have occasionally prevailed; the measles were frequent during the years 1830 and 1831, and were unusually severe, in some cases ending fatal. Cholera appeared in 1832 and 1833; there were then eight fatal cases; and, now it has re-appeared, six fatal cases. No funds or hospital; but depending solely on the dispensary for assistance, which will exhaust our funds. The influenza was epidemic, and in many cases was attended with consecutive fever, which was tedious and difficult to cure, requiring the greatest attention.	The fevers generally prevailing in my district are of the low description, commonly called typhus mitia, from want of ventilation.
I have, and can state that the want of suitable diet and clothing, especially in their convalescence, protracts the diseases of the poor, subjects them to relapses, and disposes to those chronic disorders and disabilities so prevalent amongst them; evils which hospitals only can prevent.	Very many.	I have not experienced diseases brought on by want of proper sustenance or food; but nutritious food would, in many instances, be extremely beneficial, and assist in rendering effective the medical treatment.
I have.	Their general diet is potatoes, and for want of milk they use salt fish, which, I think, does not agree with them.	The constant use of potatoes amongst the poorer class, I consider apt to produce dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases, &c.
It does as usual.	This prevails generally every where, but in this neighbourhood is not on the increase.	A few may occasionally indulge in the excessive use of ardent spirits; but I do not consider that it generally prevails in my district, and certainly the practice is not on the increase.
In general quite destitute of those and all other necessary comforts.	Generally speaking, in want of all those things.	In general, I find the patients badly provided with clothes, food, furniture, and ventilation. Some few are better provided with the necessary comforts of life.

MUNSTER—KERRY—LIMERICK.

Tralee Dispensary.	Ballingarry Dispensary.	Ballinlander Dispensary.
The Medical Attendants.	Robert Odell, Esq.	James O'Brien, Esq., Surgeon.
All diseases assume a very bad type from the undermentioned causes.	None in my experience worthy of notice, except cholera, which cannot be attributed to any local cause.	Fever has not assumed any particularly bad type, but there have been a great number of cases; cholera generally proves fatal in this district.
Most of their diseases are caused by want of proper and wholesome food, &c.	Some diseases are undoubtedly caused by want of proper nourishment; and occasionally cases are met with where nourishment is more necessary than medicine.	Where disease does prevail, I know many sink under it for want of proper sustenance; but wholesome food, I conceive, in many instances to be more necessary than medicine.
Bad potatoes, bad fish, milk, &c.	I have not. I think I have remarked, that where the diet was composed of potatoes only, diseases of the stomach are very frequent.	Unripe potatoes and salt herrings are often the causes of unpleasant, and in some instances dangerous bowel diseases.
Not more here than in any other part of the country.	It does; my experience does not enable me to say whether the practice is on the increase or otherwise.	Not among the poor; the farmers in this district scarcely drink any malt liquor, but whisky; on inquiry, I do not find it on the increase.
In the worst possible state as to all.	In some instances the patients are very poor, and in want of the common necessities of life.	I have found the poor in my district miserably deficient of every thing except food, which has not been scarce these two years past.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Bruff Dispensary.	Cahirconlish Dispensary.	Castleconnell Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	—	<i>Elliott O'Donnell, Esq., M. D.</i>
They have; for want of wholesome and nutritious diet and comfortable bedding, the absence of cleanliness and proper ventilation in their wretched hovels.	I do not think fevers have assumed a particular type among the poorer classes of this neighbourhood.	Fevers and the different epidemics often assume a very malignant type in my neighbourhood, which I think is occasioned by poverty and bad diet, and the moist and boggy situation of the houses in which the poor reside exerting its pernicious influence.
I have; and find that medicine is frequently not efficacious for want of a corresponding regimen.	Wholesome food, warm clothing and bedding most certainly would have prevented many of the diseases with which the poor have been afflicted.	I have in numerous instances.
Yes, an invariable use of potato diet begets affections of the stomach, a common complaint with the poorer classes.	The poor here live on potatoes the year round.	I consider their diet, consisting chiefly of potatoes and salt fish, to be very prejudicial to health.
It does, particularly at public meetings, such as fairs, markets, &c.; there are many habitual drunkards. I do not perceive any marked increase or diminution of the practice.	The poor here seldom have the means of procuring spirits. I think there is less of drunkenness of late than hitherto.	The use of ardent spirits is so general, especially at every fair, market and public meeting, that it is impossible to form an opinion; there are 26 licensed public-houses in this Union besides many unlicensed.
In a state of great destitution generally, and deficient of all comforts included in this quere.	The clothes, food and bedding of the poor are indeed wretchedly bad.	In all those particulars I have generally found the poor of the two districts to which I am attached very destitute.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Clarina Dispensary.	Croom Dispensary.	Glin Dispensary.
<i>Michael Brodie, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Dionysius O'Flaherty, Esq., M. D.</i>	—
Fever has not been epidemic in this district for several years; it occasionally prevails of the simple continued form or type, not typhus, is then rather confined to particular localities, and becomes contagious; it arises from cold, wet, variation of temperature, noxious exhalations, &c.	Fevers frequently assume the typhoid type in consequence of the poor people being previously weakened by poor diet, often long fasting and hard labour.	They have assumed a low bad type, which I have attributed to the want of proper food and clothing, and bad state of the beds of the poor.
I have, but not in the immediate neighbourhood of any of the resident gentry.	Many.	I have experienced many instances.
Their common food, potatoes, is very frequently the cause of dyspepsia, &c., among them; and salt herrings, which are in common use in the small villages, are promotive of cutaneous diseases.	The many who live exclusively on the potato are much subject to indigestion and other disorders of the stomach. Others, better off, who have the luxury of salt herrings, suffer much from cutaneous diseases.	I have found the potato a fruitful source of disease of the digestive organs.
I do not consider the excessive use of ardent spirits to be on the increase, or indeed very prevalent in this district.	I do consider the use of ardent spirits is on the decline.	The excessive use of spirits does not prevail in this district, nor do I consider the practice on the increase.
Many very badly circumstanced in this respect, but I think generally not so bad as in other districts, the latter attributable to the residence of several gentry.	Miserably destitute.	In general very bad, and in a great many instances in a most deplorable condition.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Limerick General Dispensary.	Limerick Dispensary.	Kilfinan Dispensary.
<i>William Griffin, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Mr. George Ryan, Apothecary.</i>	<i>John Grove White, Esq., M.D.</i>
	I perceive no material alteration as to the type of disease.	This district is at present, and has been for some time, free from any epidemic; there are at present a few cases of fever, not assuming any particular type.
	The want of proper food often causes disease, where wholesome nourishment would do away with any necessity for medicine in many cases.	I conceive that some diseases, such as dropsy, bowel complaints and affections of the stomach, are frequently produced by the use of improper food, which might not occur if the food was nutritious and digestible.
	Yes; bad potatoes, fish, sour milk and offal, which is the general food with the poorer classes of tradesmen and labourers.	I find that many of them are obliged to live on potatoes alone, which certainly produce stomach and bowel complaints.
	It unfortunately does to a great extent, and I fear is not decreasing.	I have always found the use of ardent spirits prevail in this neighbourhood, and I consider there is no decrease in it.
	As regards clothes, nearly naked. Food of the worst kind, and very scanty. Bedding too wretched to bear description. Furniture, generally none. Ventilation, that which proceeds from pigs, dunghills, and filthy alleys.	I have found them very deficient in clothes; scantily supplied with food, bedding and furniture, and all other necessary comforts.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Kilpeacon Dispensary.	Knockany Dispensary.	Murroe Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	
Fevers and epidemics most generally assume a worse type among the poorer classes, attributable, in my opinion, to an impoverished diet, uncleanly habits, bad ventilation, a want of sufficient covering, together with a natural predisposition.	Yes; fevers and epidemics assume very malignant types, for want of cleanliness and proper ventilation.	In the year 1831, dysentery was prevalent, the causes of which I looked upon to be want of clothing and the severity of the winter.
I have experienced many such instances.	I have; and find medicine inefficacious in many instances, for want of a corresponding regimen.	I have frequently.
An inferior description of potato, with salt herrings; and in the summer season, when potatoes are scarce, I have known wild vegetable matter to be used at those periods, and to be the principal promoter of bowel and other complaints.	I have. The constant use of potato diet predisposes the poorer classes to stomach complaints.	The only food among the poor class are potatoes, and in this class I find disease most prevalent.
I am not aware, from my own knowledge, but I am informed it is on the increase.	It does prevail to a considerable extent among the lower orders; particularly at their public meetings. There are many habitual drunkards. I do not perceive any marked increase or otherwise in the practice.	I conceive it does, and that it is on the increase.
Generally speaking, most wretched.	In a state of great destitution generally, and deficient of every comfort mentioned in this query.	In general I found them deficient in those articles, particularly bed-clothes, bad food and want of ventilation.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK.

Palace Kenry Dispensary.	Shanagolden Dispensary.	Thomond Gate Dispensary. (City of Limerick.)
<i>Daniel Griffin, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Joseph Kennedy, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>M. C. Gore, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The type of fever is more severe and dangerous at sometimes than at others. I have not been able to see any particular rule that it follows, or to attribute the change in the type when it occurs to any change in the circumstances of the people.	Fevers, when epidemic, are generally of the typhoid species; the inflammatory kind observable soon assumes the specific character of typhus, which is entirely owing to the debilitating causes which predispose to this disease among the poorer classes, as described in Question 5. Other epidemics, such as measles and small-pox, seem to derive their origin from some latent atmospheric influence. Catarrhal affections also spring from the same general cause when cold and moist weather prevails. Want of proper clothing exposes the poor people to this complaint, tending to serious results in delicate constitutions.	Fevers and epidemics have assumed a severe type in my neighbourhood among the poor, in consequence of debilitated constitutions from the want of proper food, clothing and ordinary necessities.
This is very much the case among those of the poor who are but half fed and poorly clad. Their circumstances, besides that their habitations are of the most wretched kind, render them greatly more susceptible of dangerous inflammatory affections (the result of colds) and of fever than they would otherwise be. Their recovery, when they do recover, is made extremely	Many instances of this kind occur. The want of wholesome food in several cases generates diseases of the digestive organs and enfeebles their action. Medicine can be no substitute, although temporary relief may result from a judicious and experienced use of it when necessary.	I have witnessed much of this, as choleric affections of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, tumorous diseases and general debility, with excitability of constitution. To wholesome food medicine is almost invariably necessary as an adjunct.
I have seen sometimes dangerous mortifications of the limbs, which I attributed to the use of a certain species of weed which I found that they used to eat with potatoes; but such results, however, were extremely rare.	I have observed that the constant use of potato nutriment, chiefly when this root is of a bad kind, so as to appear when boiled almost pellucid from the inherent vegetable juice (as in the white species growing in certain soils without proper manure) to be the fertile source of dyspepsia or bad digestion, choleric, dysentery, worms of children and adults, &c. among the labouring poor who inhabit miserable cabins. Those who hold farms, small or large, are comfortable; can vary their aliment in some degree, and have always milk in abundance; they are	Potatoes I think (so much used, particularly without mastication and mixture with the saliva of the mouth, as is much the case,) are fruitful sources of many diseases.
Drunkenness prevails to an excessive degree in this village, and from my experience of past years I think it is very much on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not generally prevail in this district; the farmers sometimes indulge in the use of them. There are very few habitual dram-drinkers, as in large towns and cities. I do not think that spirituous potation is on the increase.	Ardent spirits are much used, even to excess, amongst the poor when they can procure them. The Limerick Temperance Society has done much good, the use of ardent spirits being on the decline since its establishment.
In a very wretched state as to bedding, furniture, ventilation and cleanliness. The principal source of filth is the almost universal practice among the peasantry of forming pits of manure at each side of their doors. It is desirable, but very difficult to correct this, a good supply of manure being necessary to them, as most of these hold a quarter or half an acre of potato ground. Much of this manure is formed from the waste of the house, and it is therefore not easy to get them to fix on a spot which, though better for the preservation of health, would be less convenient to them.	Their clothes, food and bedding are of the most wretched description; the daily clothes often are their only covering at night. The bad food they use is at the latter part of the season but scantily supplied when the family is large; as to furniture and comfort, neither exists. They are often crammed into one small damp room without a window, where there is but one bed, in which as many as possible stow; the rest lie on straw spread on the floor. Where there can be no proper ventilation, animal effluvia must there predominate, destructive to health and predisposing	Clothes scanty and generally very filthy. Food, potatoes and milk, potatoes and herrings, or potatoes and salt, many large families not having more than one meal a day of either. Bedding generally straw or hay; furniture generally wretched; ventilation almost invariably bad, in consequence of the filth of the external localities and internal economy. I may truly say, that a total want of necessary comforts exists amongst the poorer class of people.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Ballymackey Dispensary.	Ballynenty Dispensary.	Ballyporeen Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
No difference in the type.	No.	A great many cases of intermittent fever, which I attribute to the marshy situation of the district, and bad, watery, poor diet.
I have.	I have not. I sometimes find it necessary to give an order on the treasurer for milk, when I find a patient cannot afford to buy it.	Very many.
Potatoes are the only food amongst the poor, generally speaking, in this district; and when they are bad or scarce, are productive of disease.	I have not.	Bad potatoes.
Public-houses have increased.	It does to a great extent.	It does not, and I think the practice on the decrease.
Generally speaking, most wretched.	Pretty good, with a few exceptions.	In general very miserable.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Borris O'Kane Dispensary.	Borrisoleigh Dispensary.	Clogheen Dispensary.
<i>James J. Stoney, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	—
I cannot say that fevers have; but we have had cholera, which is a form of epidemic new in this country.	Fever has not here assumed any particular type, influenced by the condition of the poor; they are in general milder, and the recoveries more numerous in proportion than the better classes, but also more general, owing to the nuisances they endure, and the numbers that are crowded together, often in one bed.	The fevers are all of a low typhoid type, and will not bear description. Bad food, occasional excesses in the use of spirituous liquors, and the prevalence of influenza.
Hundreds of instances of both examples; thence arises the necessity for local hospitals on a cheap plan. I have known infants die of disease caused by improper food.	I do believe that in extremes of heat and cold, overpowered with labour, many of them contract diseases that might be averted or removed if they had proper food and comfortable bedding.	In those years when food was dear I found that disease was spread for want of proper sustenance.
Potatoes may be productive of disease, but only in those subjects whose necessities oblige them to live wholly on this root; however, when eaten with a due admixture of other food they are most wholesome.	The constant use of bad potatoes frequently produces dyspepsia, flatulence and affections of the stomach and bowels.	Potatoes, when of inferior quality, or if used too early in the season.
It does, and the practice is on the increase. The remedy is obvious, viz., to increase the duty on spirits and lessen that on beer. The greater consumption of the latter article would compensate both the agriculturist and the revenue.	There are some habitual drunkards, but I do not consider it at all on the increase.	It does, but I do not think the practice is either increasing or diminishing.
Deplorably deficient in each and every particular. It is an agricultural district, where distress has been peculiarly felt of late years, and want of employment, except at seed time and harvest.	Clothing very indifferent; food potatoes, with sometimes a herring or sour milk; bedding straw, mostly on the ground; furniture very scarce, and total want of all comforts.	In general the poor are miserably off for all these comforts, particularly along the foot of the mountains, and in the back lanes of this town.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Drangan Dispensary.	Dundrum Dispensary.	Grangemoekler Dispensary.
<i>P. O'Halloran, Esq., M.D.</i>	—	<i>S. J. Meagher, Esq., M.D.</i>
See Answer to Newcastle.	There have not been any fevers or epidemics amongst the poorer classes for the last three years.	Except a few instances of cholera and small-pox, fever or any epidemic seems in general favourable.
See ditto.	I have met many, and have no doubt but wholesome food would prevent a variety of cases which I have to attend to.	Though it might not actually induce disease, is often very detrimental when disease is present.
See ditto.	The food of the poor is almost confined to potatoes, the quantity and quality of which materially affects their health. The white potato, which is now very generally used, contains little nutriment, and is calculated to promote disease.	Their food very often consists of an inferior description of potato adapted to the soil (a barren and mountainous country) but not of a nutritious or wholesome nature.
Immediately in the village the tradesmen are all drunkards; but in the district round, the people cannot afford to pay for drink.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail amongst the poor, or the higher or middling class; it is used principally by small farmers and servants, and even with them is considerably on the decrease.	I have not seen many instances of this kind, but a few have come under my observation. The people in general seem to be rather temperate.
The only difference between the poor in the neighbourhood of Drangan and those of Newcastle is, that their houses are generally more wretched and even less clean.	The state of the poor is very bad in all the particulars of this query, especially in that part which is not in the neighbourhood of Dundrum, where great attention is paid to their comforts by Lord Hawarden. The general state of the poor in any part of the district is not, however, any thing like that of the poor of Cashel, where I reside, which is wretched beyond description.	Generally very badly provided with clothing, and their food sometimes of the worst description.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Killenaule Dispensary.	Kilsheelan Dispensary.	Lorrah Dispensary.
Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Apothecary.	Charles Sloane, Esq., Surgeon.	—
Fevers do assume particular types almost every year, at different seasons of the year. The causes, I think, are unexplained, and I fear inexplicable.	There has not been any epidemic in my district since I have had charge of it.	Cannot say that they have.
I cannot say that I saw disease actually brought on by want of food, but every day I see cases where disease is aggravated, and medical assistance unavailing from the want of proper food, when wholesome food with medical aid would soon restore to health.	I have known many instances of disease to be brought on by poverty, and many where wholesome food and warm clothing were alone necessary; the neighbouring gentry supply both on my recommendation.	In a few cases.
The food mentioned above is certainly promotive of disease.	Pain of the stomach, with flatulence, is very prevalent, and I believe it to be brought on by the constant use of potatoes.	Potatoes late in the season when bad.
Yes, the use of ardent spirits is very prevalent, especially among the labourers employed in the colliery here and the several tradespeople in the town. I believe the practice is on the increase.	In one part of my district, comprising a population of about eight hundred, the use of ardent spirits prevails. I do not think it on the increase or decrease.	The use of ardent spirits prevails to a great extent, and is increasing from the increased number of public-houses.
In all respects very bad; their houses and furniture exceedingly so. Their food potatoes and sour milk, when the latter is to be had, as in summer; in winter, potatoes alone, with sometimes salt-herrings.	In general I find those whom I visit in a wretched state of destitution in respect to those things.	Generally comfortable, but there are some cases of great distress.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Littleton Dispensary.	Mullinahone Dispensary.	Nenagh Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
They have not.	Fevers and epidemics have assumed to my knowledge a particular type among the poorer classes, but this I am inclined to attribute as much to the nature of epidemics themselves as to other causes, moral or physical.	Fever sometimes assumes a low typhus type, generally resulting from their mode of life.
I have not; but have met cases where wholesome food, along with the medicine ordered, would have accelerated recovery.	I have experienced but very few instances where want of proper sustenance has been the cause of actual disease, or where food might be beneficially substituted for medicine.	Yes.
I have not.	As the experience of many years, I can state as an axiom, that I have not found the use of any particular food among the poorer classes promotive of disease; such food being of sound quality.	Bad potatoes, which they are frequently obliged to use.
Certainly; and is on the increase.	To a very limited extent; nor do I think it on the increase in this district.	Yes, and very much on the increase.
Generally in a very bad state.	I have found them in general, when visited at their own houses, very defective in the comforts of clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation and other necessities.	Generally found them destitute of clothes, bedding, furniture, ventilation and food, except a bad kind.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Newcastle Dispensary.	Newport Dispensary.	Poulnucka Dispensary.
<i>P. O. Halloran, Esq., M.D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Patrick Fitzgibbon, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The fevers amongst them are generally slow, and they are a long time recovering before they regain their usual strength. I think from the bad accommodation and food this may be caused.	As to fever, its character is generally the same here as I have witnessed elsewhere.	They have not.
I have experienced many instances of disease being protracted from want of proper food. Cannot say it was actually brought on by the food.	I have unfortunately witnessed it too often.	Yes.
In the months of June, July and August when the old potatoes are decaying, and before the new crop is sufficiently ripe, affections of the digestive organs are produced by the food.	We can specify none.	I have found the constant use of vegetable, without any animal food, to be very injurious.
Not so generally as in towns amongst the tradesmen, but on fair or market days they return home mostly in a state of intoxication.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district, and I conceive its practice is daily increasing.	Not to any great extent; nor do I think it is on the increase.
The food of the poor in the district I am acquainted consists of potatoes alone, with, in the summer season, butter-milk or skimmed milk. Bed clothes are generally scanty and worn, and often the day-clothes put on the beds consists of one or two metal pots, for boiling potatoes. An indifferent coarse table, a few equally coarse chairs or stools, a few shelves for some vessels, wooden or tin, perhaps not all worth more than one pound or twenty-five shillings. The houses are badly ventilated, the door being generally the only means of admitting air or light. Many of those cabins built of mud and covered with thatch are without any chimneys, and of course the vitiated air from respiration and from the burning of fuel, having no mode of escape but through the doorway, must be injurious to the health of the inmates. I am often obliged to rush out for some time from the suffocating air of those cabins, and return in again to examine those ill. Their clothes consist of the cheapest materials and seldom either sufficiently warm or clean. The bedding consists of straw or hay spread on the floor or laid on boards elevated a little from the floor.	Generally in a state of wretchedness.	I have generally found them greatly in want of those necessary comforts.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Roesgreen Dispensary.	Roscrea Dispensary.	Silvermines Dispensary.
<i>Patrick Heffernan, Esq., M.D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
There has not been any epidemic disease amongst the poor of this district, since I have become professionally connected with it.	Fevers and epidemics have always a tendency to assume (from the ill fed state of the poor) a typhoid and putrid character.	Want of ventilation and cleanliness, together with crowded apartments, are the chief cause of fevers and epidemics, assuming (as they do) a particular type amongst the poorer classes.
Disease has been induced and supported in many instances by want of proper sustenance and other necessities, which would in those cases be most beneficially substituted for medicine.	There is no doubt that the intestinal fevers of children are induced by scanty, bad, vegetable food; this disease creeps on progressively from them to those who are older, and so on, till the adults of the family are seized. It is in this way that infectious fevers mostly originate, combined with "malaria," emanating from the cesspools at every cabin door, where animal and vegetable substances are in a state of putrid fermentation. The sexual diseases of females (memorrhæa, leucorrhæa, &c.) proceed from unwholesome food.	I have little doubt but the constant use of potatoes (particularly when the season is unfavourable for their growth) predisposes to dropsies and scrofulous affections.
I have no doubt but that the use of potatoes which alone is the food of the poor of this country, is promotive of disease. The plenty or scarcity, as well as the good or bad quality of this article of food is attended with the most serious consequences to the poor generally.	I consider the potato called "lumper," a fertile cause of stomach diseases; it is of a waxy, soapy nature, and is very hard of digestion, and on this account, is held in estimation by the poor, as it remains longer in the stomach than a better kind of potatoe; it is the most productive, and therefore constitutes their principal food, though not fit to fatten pigs on when badly cultivated, as is generally the case.	Bad potatoes.
The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in my district. Its use is partial, and not amongst the very poor: it is on the decrease considerably.	The excessive use of whiskey prevails to a very great and increasing extent, every where I know of; you cannot buy any thing at market, nor hire a person to do the most trifling work, &c. &c. but the conclusion of the bargain must be a glass of whiskey; patients coming to the dispensary, even young females, will ask, may I take liquor? in fact, the lower orders are in a constant state of inebriety whenever they can get whiskey.	They are much disposed to use it, but are unable to procure it for want of money; such as can afford it use it freely.
The state of the poor in my district is wretched beyond description as to clothes, bedding, food, furniture and necessary comforts. It is still worse with the poor in Cashel where I reside: quite incredible.	Were I to write volumes on this subject I could not convey an adequate idea of the degraded state of the poor; they are not so well off as the beasts of the field; we witness in their wretched cabins, starvation, filth, nakedness, rags, crowded unventilated apartments, recklessness, despondency and despair.	Mostly very wretched. Ventilation not attended to.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Templetochy Dispensary.	Thurles Dispensary.	Tipperary Dispensary.
<i>Bryan Mullally, Esq., M. D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
Epidemics in general seem to assume the low type among the poorer classes in this district; such is a natural consequence of their extreme poverty.	Fevers have not here assumed any particular type, influenced by the condition of the poor; they are in general milder, and the recoveries more numerous, in proportion, than among the better classes, but also more general, owing to the miseries they endure and the numbers that are	Since the establishment of the Fever Hospital, fever has certainly become less frequent and less malignant amongst the poor of this district.
I daily witness instances where disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and I have no doubt that the necessity for using medicine would be much diminished if the poor were supplied with better food.	I do believe that in extremes either of heat or wet and cold, overpowered with hardship, many of them contract diseases that might be averted or speedily removed if they had proper sustenance or food.	It is the opinion of all the medical men in Tipperary, that the bowel affections, so numerous and severe here, are aggravated by the constant use of the potato, which is the only food of the poorer classes.
I cannot say that I have. I may, however, observe, that potatoes, on which they altogether subsist, would seem very materially to promote dyspepsia, a frequent disease among the poor in this district.	The constant use of bad potatoes produces with them dyspepsia, flatulence and affections of the stomach and bowels, all of which form a greater portion of the diseases of the country than is generally imagined, as it often happens that they try to work while under medical treatment for them.	The above answer replies also to this question.
The poor of this district are much devoted to the use of ardent spirits, and I think such practice to be daily on the increase.	The middle order in this district are remarkably temperate. Many of the lower orders that are able to procure spirits are addicted to its use; but the poor, with the exception of a few habitual drunkards, seldom drink, and I do not think it is on the increase.	It always prevailed, and does still prevail to a great extent.
In my attendance on the poor I have observed the greatest want of clothes, bedding, furniture, and such necessary comforts. The food in general is of the worst sort, and very often scantily supplied. The wretchedness of their crowded hovels is much increased by their want of cleanliness or attention to ventilation.	Clothing very indifferent; food the worst quality of potato, with seldom any thing with it but salt, and rarely sour milk; bedding, straw on the ground-floor; furniture, almost none, properly so called, and total absence in general of all comforts. Ventilation is not always wanted, probably from their houses having a front and back door, a chimney place often too wide, and window without glass.	In the most destitute state. In want of almost every comfort specified in the query.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY and WATERFORD.

Toomavara Dispensary.	Ballyduff Dispensary.	Bonmahon Dispensary.
<i>C. Bourns, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Thomas Dillon Baker, Esq. Surgeon.</i>
This district is in general healthy; it has, however, been visited with cholera, and at present has many cases of the common cholera and bowel complaints, induced by the wet, close weather.	They mostly assume a low, debilitated type, attributable to their general bad diet and drinking habits.	
Few, if any; yet the usual food must be changed during illness.	I have seen numerous instances where disease has been the effect of want of nutriment; but such disease, arising from whatever cause, requires medicine until subdued, more than food, though proper food would have prevented its appearing in the first instance.	Frequently.
No.	Yes; bad potatoes, salt fish and ardent spirits.	Wet potatoes and adulterated spirits.
It appears to be the general rule not to leave the towns, markets or fairs sober, Sundays more especially; the great number of public-houses, all open on Sundays, much facilitate the habit.	It does; its increase and decrease altogether depend on the ability or inability of the unfortunate people to purchase it.	The use of ardent spirits is most prevalent. At present a temporary decrease from want of means to procure it.
Speaking of the labouring classes, clothes scanty, food dry potatoes, those even scarce in summer. In general, bedding most miserable, dirty and deficient; the clothes; furniture, a pot, an apology for a table, a stool and two sticks fastened in the wall as a bedstead. Ventilation studiously avoided; comforts not even thought of.	In a most miserable state.	Generally in a miserable state.

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.

Cappoquin Dispensary.	Clashmore Dispensary.	Dunmore and Passage Dispensaries.
<i>David Barry, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William O'Brien, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William Holland Gore, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Fever has been much on the decrease of late, and its severity or mortality greatly lessened. For the year ending in November 1831, there were fifty-nine fever cases and ten deaths; in 1832, forty two cases and six deaths; and in 1833 there were but fourteen cases and three deaths.	The type of fever I generally find to prevail here is what is called mild typhus; I look upon it to be caused by the poor and innutritious nature of their food, assisted by the malaria constantly arising from, in and about their cabins. I look upon dropsies, which are common amongst the poor here, to be produced by the same causes.	The typhoid type has usually characterized the fever cases which have come under my observation. I am not aware of any particular cause.
I reply in the affirmative; but food never can be a substitute for medicine where medical or surgical aid is requisite. It is in the convalescence that food and care are signally useful; I may add, indispensable.	I have experienced many instances where diseases, such as dropsies and slow wasting fevers, have been brought on by a want of proper sustenance; and where, I have no doubt, food of a nutritious and wholesome quality might be substituted with decided advantage for medicine.	I cannot say I have met with any instance of disease brought on by want of proper sustenance, but I have known many where it has been materially aggravated and considerably prolonged by this cause. The use of dry potatoes amongst persons residing in marshy situations must increase the predisposition to intermittent fever or ague.
In years of scarcity of potatoes the poor have had recourse to cabbages, and other crude vegetable diet; this, from improper cooking, &c., has often brought on dysentery, and other violent diseases of stomach and bowels, which frequently proved fatal.	I conceive the species of potato called the lumpers that the poor people use in this district to be highly promotive of disease; it is the worst, and least nutritious species of that root I ever saw.	Answered above.
To the abuse of ardent spirits I ascribe much of the misery of the peasantry of this neighbourhood; and if the evil is not on the increase, I must attribute it to want of means amongst the labouring classes, not to any moral improvement.	I do not think the excessive use of ardent spirits prevails here; it may be a virtue of necessity; for cheap as whiskey is, I believe it to be too expensive a luxury for the poor in this district. Except at fairs, or when funerals come to this village, I seldom witness intoxication.	The people of this barony are, by no means remarkable for the excessive use of ardent spirits, and I believe less so now than formerly.
Many wretched, beyond what human nature is supposed capable of enduring. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the bed consists of a little straw, and the covering the same that is worn by day; the food consists of potatoes with salt, generally, milk being a luxury seldom within the reach of the poor; never during the winter and spring months; furniture out of the question, and ventilation they know not the use of.	The state of the poor in this district with respect to clothes, bedding and furniture is wretched indeed; in fact they do not deserve the name. Their unvarying food is the wretched lumpers potato. They are enemies to ventilation; and as to necessary comforts, it appears to me to be a struggle with them to support life.	The state of the poor varies considerably in different parts of the barony, but, generally speaking, denotes extreme indigence, great want of cleanliness, and a total absence of any thing like comfort.

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Kilmacthomas Dispensary.	Kilmeaden and Drumcannon Dispensaries.	Ahoghill Dispensary.
<i>J. P. Coghlan, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>George A. Waters, Esq., M.D.</i>	Secretaries and Medical Attendant.
There has been no epidemic here in my time; that is, for the last twelve months, save cholera.	Epidemics have varied in their intensity, attributable to some peculiar disposition of the atmosphere. Whenever we can induce the poor, labouring under fever, to be removed to the Waterford Hospital, they are sent in; but in general they prefer to remain in their hovels. The deaths from fever have been very few in my district.	They have not. They have not been very common. A few cases have occurred since the establishment of this charity in which the whole family have suffered in succession. In one very severe case it was brought into the family from a distance.
When there are so many causes, such as want of clothes, bedding, ventilation, food, and I may add, want of cleanliness, it is difficult to attribute disease to any one of them; but that diseases are generated and kept up by all conjoined, and that they could be more efficiently treated by the removal of the causes, of course there can be no doubt.	Many. In general the diseases of the poor arise from their wretched mode of life, and from the scantiness and deteriorated quality of their food.	As far as I have been able to judge, medicine has always been necessary. There is no doubt that wholesome food would have been a very necessary accompaniment.
I cannot answer positively; perhaps salt herrings and a bad species of white potato may be mentioned.	There is a description of potato much in use by the poor of my districts called lumpers; it is a watery potato, containing little farina; its productiveness, and answering well in poor ground, requiring little manure, induce the peasantry to give it a preference; in my opinion it is the worst variety of the solanum tuberosum. This poor diet must place the consumer in a state liable to contract contagious, organic and epidemic complaints.	I cannot say that I have. The poor, from the quality of the food, have suffered from different diseases, according to the nature of the constitution.
Not, I think, to a remarkable degree; but I fear it is owing more to a want of means than of inclination.	I have remarked that the use of ardent spirits is very much on the increase.	It does in some degree, but I cannot say that it is on the increase.
Generally in a most wretched state with regard to every thing mentioned.	Excessively wretched in every respect.	In a very bad state; partly from poverty, partly from the habits of the people.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Antrim Dispensary.	Ballycastle Dispensary.	Ballymoney Dispensary.
<i>Edward Bryson, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William Nevill, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Alexander Moore, Esq., M. D.</i>
When fevers or epidemics have assumed a malignant character, which has frequently been the case here, I think such an occurrence may generally be traced to an increase in the sufferings of the poor for the time from severe seasons, bad crops, &c. Sometimes it seems to be produced by the peculiar states of the atmosphere.	Fever has not prevailed much within the last year a half; the type was common; continued fever approaching to the typhoid, more or less, in some cases. No fatal case in a dispensary patient. Cholera raged for about two months.	None that I am aware of.
I have met with numberless cases where disease has been brought on by the want of proper food and clothing, and instances often occur where patients do well without medicine when supplied with the above necessities.	The food of the poor of this district is almost exclusively potatoes and oatmeal; frequently their supply of the latter is scanty. With those in health this food agrees very well, but in sickness, the inability to procure more nourishing and digestible diet is severely felt, and there are many persons labouring under dyspepsia who could enjoy tolerable health if they could procure diet suitable to their weakened stomachs.	In some cases wholesome food would have been highly necessary, and was usually supplied by the neighbouring gentry or farmers.
When the potato is of an indifferent or bad quality, fever, diarrhoea, &c., are sure to extend themselves among the poorer classes, whose chief food this vegetable is.	Answered above.	None.
The use of ardent spirits prevails to a great extent in this district, and I fear that the practice is rather on the increase than otherwise.	The consumption of ardent spirits is excessive. The town is crowded with licensed whiskey shops.	Persons here are generally temperate.
I have found them in all states, from a comparative degree of comfort down to absolute destitution. In general they suffer from the want of most, if not all, of the necessities enumerated in this query, but more from the want of clothing than from any other privations.	Many of them very destitute.	With a few exceptions, pretty comfortable.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast General Dispensary.	Bushmills Dispensary.	Carrickfergus Dispensary.
<i>W. Duncan, Esq., M. D.</i> <i>Thomas H. Purdon, Esq., M. D.</i>	—	<i>George Forsyth, Esq., M. D.</i>
Our fever is the common continued fever of the country, assuming more or less of the typhoid type. Shortly previous to, and since the invasion of Indian cholera, we have observed dysentery less frequent, and diarrhoea, with or without vomiting, much more so.	This part of the country has been very little troubled with epidemics. There have been a few cases of typhus fever of a very mild type; in my opinion, it has been kept up by paying unnecessary visits.	Fevers are generally either inflammatory or typhoid; seldom malignant. Cholera has never visited Carrickfergus.
No.	There are many instances where proper nourishment would have done away with the use of medicine.	In few instances could the diseases be said to arise from want of sustenance.
Judging from the prevalence of dyspepsia, we conceive it must often be improper.	The use of slops of tea badly made, without sugar or cream; excessive use of tobacco, and not taking care of the alvine evacuations often promote disease.	The food of the poor in this place consists chiefly of oatmeal and potatoes, which cannot be considered promotive of disease.
Although perhaps the general consumption of ardent spirits be increased, we should say, that cases of excessive drunkenness occur now more rarely.	The use of ardent spirits prevails more or less among the working classes, so as to prevent, in many cases, the good effects of medicine; upon the whole it is on the decrease.	Whiskey is drunk generally by all the poor that can get it, which is the great cause of the poverty, disease and wretchedness of our people. This cursed practice is not on the increase, neither can it be said to be declining much.
We should say, fully as well, if not better off, in these respects than in other large towns where we have had occasion to visit the poor at their own houses.	There are many cases of extreme poverty, want of bedding, clothes and other necessities essential to health. Houses are generally ill ventilated.	Many of the poor are in the greatest want of clothes, particularly for their beds. Some of their houses are miserable; few of them are without food.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Connor Dispensary.	Crumlin Dispensary.	Larne Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	—	Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.
Fevers generally assume the typhoid type, owing to its more frequently attacking the weak, dissipated and badly nourished.	Have not assumed any particular type.	It will be seen, by the accompanying reports, that fever has not prevailed to any extent during the period they refer to, nor has it at any time since I obtained charge of the dispensary in the year 1828. I have therefore had no opportunity of making any particular observations regarding it. I have not remarked other epidemics assume any particular type.
Severe affections of the stomach and bowels are frequently produced by making use of half-boiled vegetables and potatoes. These diseases seldom terminate fatally, but often assume an alarming appearance.	None.	I do not recollect any instance where actual disease was brought on by want of sustenance, but I witness the almost daily occurrence of cases where wholesome food might be beneficially substituted for medicine.
None, when properly prepared.	None.	I have most certainly experienced the kinds of food in general use (see answer to query 5.) among the poor to be productive of disease of the alimentary canal and through that again of the nervous system.
It exists to a considerable extent, but is happily on the decrease.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in this district, and is on the decrease.	The use of ardent spirits is but too general in this district; an excessive use is not, I am inclined to think, so prevalent as in many other districts. I conceive that the latter practice has of late decreased, which may be partly attributed to the establishment of temperance societies in this country.
Clothes, bedding and furniture very indifferent, and generally dirty. Food generally insufficient; abundance, but seldom suitable for invalids. Ventilation very bad.	Not so badly off in each of these respects in this immediate district as some others I have had an opportunity of witnessing.	I have found very many of the poor indeed in a most wretched state. Their clothes afford but insufficient protection against the inclemency of the weather. Their food consists principally, if not altogether, of oatmeal, potatoes and milk; the two latter, however, prove their chief support, when milk cannot be procured, onions or salt, and occasionally a salt herring is the substitute. The bedding is unattainable. I have witnessed disease, nay, death, produced by the wetness of the wretched hovel. It is true, they participate in the relief afforded by a benevolent community, who have for some years past, supported a Clothing Society and a Mendicity Association.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Portrush Dispensary.	Randalstown Dispensary.	Whitehouse Dispensary.
John Hamilton, Esq., Medical Attendant.	Horace Neeson, Esq., Surgeon.	—
They have not lately	Typhus has amongst the lower class, for the want of clothing, fuel and the means of providing the necessary quantity of wholesome food.	Nothing particular.
I have.	I have.	I cannot say that I have, but I have often seen instances where there was great difficulty in obtaining suitable comforts for the sick.
No.	I have not.	No.
It does; but I think it is rather on the decline.	Very much on the decrease.	There are many drunkards in this district. I fear the practice you mention, though not decidedly on the increase is far from diminishing.
I have found all of them, with few exceptions, in the most wretched state of poverty.	Very scanty; little or no ventilation.	With a few occasional exceptions, the poor that I have been called on to attend have appeared "pretty well off" in these particulars.

ULSTER—ARMAGH.

Crossmaglen Dispensary.	Forkhill Dispensary.	Keady Dispensary.
<i>G. Harvey, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Samuel Walker, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>R. H. Montgomery, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers generally assume the typhoid form, which I attribute to the want of proper food, ventilation, cleanliness, &c.	Fevers are generally of a mild type in this district, caused, probably, by moderation in way of life.	No.
I have experienced many instances where disease has been brought on by the want of proper sustenance, and where wholesome food could be substituted for medicine.	I have not noticed any instance of disease arising from want of proper sustenance. I have, however, known cases where wholesome food might have been substituted for medicine.	No.
A great number of the poor who come to this dispensary afflicted with dyspepsia, I attribute to the over use of potatoes without the mixture of any animal food.	The general food of this district consists of potatoes and meal, which in some cases causes derangement of bowels.	No.
The use of ardent spirits does prevail to a considerable extent, but certainly is not on the increase.	It does not at present; since the cessation of illicit distillation, the baneful practice is on the decline.	It does. From my short residence I have not had time to form a decided opinion.
I have found the poor in many instances destitute of almost every thing which is necessary to health.	The houses, furniture, ventilation and necessary comforts are better here than in other districts. There are, however, some painful exceptions.	Very indifferent.

ULSTER—ARMAGH.

Lurgan Dispensary.	Markethill Dispensary.	Meigh and Jonesborough Dispensary.
<i>Robert S. Hannay, Esq., M.D.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>W. Huston, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Fever often combined with dysentery, owing to drunkenness and bad food and cold lodging.—Cholera was confined mostly to the poor.	Epidemic fever has almost always assumed the typhoid type, owing to the disease generally occurring in those whose systems have been reduced by intemperance, and the want of the necessary comforts of life.	I cannot say that either fevers or epidemics have assumed any particular type.
Yes; and I have frequently obtained from charitable persons, food, clothing and money where they were required.	Innumerable cases occur in which the predisposing causes of disease are plainly attributable to want of proper nourishment, and many in which wholesome food is more necessary than medicine.	I have seen many instances where disease was brought on by want of proper food.
In the months of April and May last a supply of bad potatoes seemed to produce diarrhoea and dysentery.	To the great quantity and often vitiated quality of the vegetable matter on which our poor chiefly subsist, I attribute the immense number of dyspeptic cases which are constantly occurring.	I have always found bad food, particularly vegetable, bring on indigestion, itch, &c. &c.
Yes; I cannot say whether it be on the increase. The dispensary committee consider it on the decrease.	The lower orders are lamentably addicted to the use of distilled spirits; however, I have reason to hope that the practice is declining in this neighbourhood.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail in my district, and I am sure it has been on the increase for the last two years, in consequence of the illicit distillation (I am told) being carried on extensively some miles from this.
Generally sleeping on pallets of straw upon the ground in damp cabins or cellars, without furniture, with little clothes, and the windows filled with straw or rags to keep out the wind and rain.	The absolute poor are comparatively well off here owing to the unbounded charity of a few resident gentlemen, but I often discover great wretchedness and poverty under a fair outside.	All very bad; I think they could scarcely be worse.

ULSTER—ARMAGH.

Mullaglass & Camlough Dispensaries.	Newtownhamilton Dispensary.	Pointzpass Dispensary.
<i>C. W. Riggs, Esq. Medical Attendant.</i>		
Such as they are usually observed to do, and that from the want of cleanliness, with the other causes specified.	Fevers and epidemics have prevailed, and assumed a particular type among the poor, owing to the uncomfortable, unclean bedding, and, perhaps, their constant use of vegetables, and afterwards using ardent spirits.	They have not.
With the exception of some cases of dysentery, skin and stomach affections, disease could rarely be ascribed to unwholesome food alone. But the cases in which wholesome food and warm clothing would have expedited recovery, or even saved life, occurred frequently.	I have known diseases brought on by scanty bad food; but wholesome diet was generally procured by the subscribers (indeed, I can say invariably) in such cases.	I have experienced many such instances.
No; but insufficient clothing has appeared a chief cause of fevers and other acute and dangerous diseases.	I have.	The vegetable diet on which they live, sooner or later, is almost certain to produce indigestion and all the unpleasant consequences which follow it.
Not generally; I consider the practice decreasing.	It does prevail; I scarcely think it could increase, as it is among the lower class so prevalent, when they can procure it.	It does not; it is obviously on the decrease.
I could not convey in this answer the state of destitution in which the greater number of the poorer classes are found; the bed, consisting of a litter of straw, often with a single blanket; no other food than potatoes; no provision for ventilation; scarcely any furniture, and generally little or no fuel.	I have found the poor in a very wretched state indeed, and frequently got them pecuniary aid, clothes and other things necessary, from the gentry and established clergy of the neighbourhood.	In almost every instance the clothes were in rags; food, exclusively potatoes; bedding, straw or chaff; furniture, two or three stools and a table; ventilation, except on the estate of Col. Close, is procured by means of a wisp of straw.

ULSTER—ARMAGH—CAVAN.

Tynan Dispensary.	Arvagh Dispensary.	Balieborough Dispensary.
—	<i>Robert Wiley, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.
We have not had much fever in this district for some time; when it does appear, I am of opinion that it is generally brought on by unwholesome food, cold and ill-ventilated houses; one part of our district has suffered much of late from malignant cholera.	I believe they have not that I can say.	No; unless a visitation of cholera in March last.
I have, during the last 14 years, seen innumerable instances of disease produced by cold, hunger and fatigue, where the timely administration of wholesome food and warm covering might have entirely superseded the use of medicines.	I have, in some instances, experienced where wholesome food might be substituted for medicine.	In a great many instances.
It is my decided opinion, that always living wholly on vegetable food, such as potatoes, is the principal cause of indigestion so common amongst the Irish poor, particularly the aged and infirm.	I believe the poor of this country, in general, contract many diseases from living on the worst description of potatoes, without milk, butter or flesh.	The great mass of the population live on potatoes, which must be promotive of stomach and other diseases when used constantly.
Large quantities of ardent spirits are still used by the poor, but not so much as formerly, for these reasons, viz., the increasing poverty of the people, and the establishment of temperance societies.	I think it does; I believe it to be on the increase.	It does; but it is difficult to say whether it is increasing or not. There are fifty-six public houses in the parish of Balieborough.
In visiting the houses of the poor, I frequently find them badly clothed, ill fed, their bedding and furniture scanty, and their cabins without any mode of ventilation, and themselves destitute of every earthly comfort.	Most of all in a poor state for clothes, food, bedding, ventilation, &c.	As wretched as possible.

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Ballinagh Dispensary.	Ballyconnell Dispensary.	Ballyjamesduff Dispensary.
J. Byrn, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	James Kennedy, Esq., Surgeon.
No.	Not since the year 1824 have we had any very violent epidemic; but there is a great deal of low fever from time to time, arising from want of warm clothing, and perhaps in some cases for want of wholesome food, especially if the potato crop fails.	Not particularly for the last three years, except cholera, which visited us last April; a disease about which medical men of the greatest experience are not decided.
Yes; and I have seen many cases where the use of wholesome food would have obviated the necessity for medicine.	Several such cases have come under my observation.	Several instances.
Potato food constantly and unvariedly used, productive of many stomach diseases.	The only food is the potato; which, though generally a wholesome root, when only used, in some cases produces flatulency and indigestion, and in most cases of disease is improper food.	Potatoes being the only food many can procure, there are diseases which such food increases.
No.	It prevails still extensively; and the increase of intelligence has checked it in some degree; the amazing number of public houses must operate in a fearful degree to keep it up.	It does; but in my opinion it is on the decrease.
Very badly off as to the subject of each query.	Generally very badly off as to comforts, and wanting most of those things.	In many instances very miserable.

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Ballymachugh Dispensary.	Belturbet Dispensary.	Cavan and Stradone Dispensary.
Mark W. Daly, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Bernard Coyne, Esq., M. D.
To the poverty of diet.	Fevers of the typhoid kind are numerous; inflammatory fevers are also very frequent; they arise from the want of proper clothing, bad food, change of season, and very often can be traced to want of cleanliness.	Dr. Armstrong's inflammatory typhus fever, that is, where inflammation of some particular organ occurs, with typhoid fever, is now more prevalent, and the lungs or liver are generally the parts influenced. This I attribute to indiscretion in living and want of flannels.
Yes.	Many instances of such have occurred. It very often occurs, that I cannot with safety exhibit the necessary medicines, in consequence of the total want of proper clothing and nourishment.	Very many, certainly.
Yes; the constant use of potatoes.	Potatoes, used exclusively, tends to promote disease; in the winter season, the extreme poor live entirely on them, not being able to procure milk.	I find very frequently that the vegetable food (potatoes chiefly) is extremely hurtful to many who are wholly unable, from their limited means, nay, total want of means, to alter their food, even to the less hurtful vegetable meal.
To a very great excess.	Ardent spirits are freely drank, and of course must tend to excite disease. The practice is on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits at all times prevailed; and I am sincerely sorry to say it is considerably on the increase.
In the greatest poverty.	Generally speaking, destitute of every necessary comfort. exertion on the part of the inmates to be more cleanly, but it would appear, amongst the lower order, they have an innate predilection for filth. The clothes, food and bedding most wretched generally.	I never found any thing bordering on comfort in any house; but I must say much more could be done by even slight

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Cootehill Dispensary.	Crossdoney Dispensary.	Killeshandra Dispensary.
<i>M. Welsh, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>J. Sheridan, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Alexander Finlay, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
There have been, latterly, rather less fevers; but within the last ten days, many cases of cholera, principally among the poor.	I do not think they were confined to any particular type.	I have observed that simple fevers among the poor are very apt to put on a typhoid character, and this I attribute most frequently to a complete inattention to cleanliness and ventilation.
I have often, during the last fifteen years, found many diseases brought on by the very unwholesome food, which is, principally, nothing but potatoes.	Not many, considering the numbers, but I have certainly met with some such cases.	I cannot remember having met with any such cases, where I could attribute the existence of disease to unwholesome diet solely, but in many constitutions predisposed to peculiar diseases, the use of such diet has frequently elicited, and afterwards kept up, disease.
I have always thought the potato diet of this country conducive to disease.	No.	The almost exclusive use of potatoes has in many peculiar cases been promotive of disease.
It does not prevail to any extent here, and I conceive the practice is very much on the decline.	It does not prevail to excess, and, in my opinion, is not on the increase.	I do not think the poor in this district are much addicted to the use of ardent spirits, I should be inclined to say such practice is not by any means on the increase.
In general their food not good, clothes and bedding, furniture and ventilation, and other comforts but very middling with the very poor; but I believe the other class of poor not very bad.	Some tolerably comfortable, but the majority of them not so; and this, in most instances, evidently caused by indolence on their own part.	In general the clothing of the poor in this district is very scanty and bad, their food unwholesome, and their comforts as to bedding, furniture, &c., but small and of bad description.

ULSTER—CAVAN.

Mounthugent Dispensary.	Mullaugh Dispensary.	Swanlinbar Dispensary.
<i>Charles Halpin, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	—	<i>William Maxwell Wade, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Chiefly low typhoid fever. Cold, wet and miserable food.	Some seasons of the year fever rages more; I attribute it to want, and the constant intercourse with each other is the cause of its spreading throughout the country. repeatedly visited houses wherefrom six to eight individuals have been suffering from disease; and when in a convalescent state, patients have not the means of procuring proper nourishment.	Fevers have assumed the very worst character; 1st, from patients' friends not applying for relief in time; 2dly, from want of care, there being no hospital within 22 miles to remove the afflicted to, and thereby prevent the spread of the disease, which in many instances has been most dreadful. I have
They have no choice of food generally speaking; they must live on potatoes and spring water, or die, for few of the poor in my district can furnish as much salt "as would stand prologue to an egg and butter."	I have met with some cases where illness was occasioned by the want of food and raiment, whose health was restored by timely medical aid, without which they could not have recovered.	Yes.
Answered above.	I am of opinion the constant use of potatoes (perhaps bad), without any other food, in a great degree, is the cause of disease.	Yes; potatoes, as inducing dyspepsia.
It does, to an extraordinary extent.	Some years back spirits were more used than at present; I think they are considerably on the decrease.	The people in this part of the country are not particularly addicted to the use of whiskey; I am happy to say that the consumption of it is on the decline.
Most miserable; I am often obliged to apply to the neighbouring gentry not only for clothing and blankets and food, but also for straw to put under them as beds.	I generally find the poor deficient in food, clothing and bedding; in fact, of every comfort. bad buttermilk, bedding in many cases consisting of either straw or hay laid on the ground, or a few sticks supported on stones to raise it from the damp floor; bed clothes among the very poor are scarcely known, at least any covering of that sort I have seen, hardly deserves the name; they generally lie in the same clothes worn during the day; half a dozen articles of furniture; they are averse to ventilation; very little comfort of any sort.	I have in many instances found the patients that I visited with scarcely any clothes, and those worn threadbare and filthy. Food, consisting principally of potatoes, and sometimes a little oatmeal, with

ULSTER—CAVAN—DONEGAL.

Virginia Dispensary.	Ballyshannon Dispensary.	Carndonagh Dispensary.
<i>John M. Atkins, Esq., M.D.</i>	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	<i>Alexander Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.S.L.</i>
Their fevers are of the typhoid and asthenic form. To want of the necessary nutriment; to want of clothes and ventilation; and to filth.	Not for some years.	We experienced a good many contagious diseases during the year 1832, but they have subsided since that period. The cause must be attributed to real poverty.
Very frequently.	Disease has been brought on for want of proper food; but when it did occur, medicine was required.	Have found very many instances, for want of proper nutritious food.
I have. Many of them live solely on a scanty supply of potatoes and cabbages, with a little salt; never tasting animal food, and very seldom butter-milk.	Bad; salt fish.	Have found, in very many instances, where unwholesome food has been very detrimental to health.
It does not.	It is not on the increase.	Does not prevail to a great extent; and am of opinion that it is on the decrease.
Destitute, for the most part, of clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation and almost every comfort except firing, there being good supply of turbary in this district.	Very bad.	In a wretched bad state as to clothes, food, bedding and furniture, when called upon to attend them.

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Clondahorkey and Raymunterdoney Dispensary.	Clonderadagh and Killygarvan Dispensary.	Clonleigh Dispensary.
<i>William Maxwell, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>W. F. Grueber, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Wm. John Greer, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers have assumed a bad type among the poorer classes, in consequence of a prejudice they have against the removal of linen, &c. and a general want of cleanliness otherwise.	Some months before the dispensary was established, dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent in many of the villages of this district; but I have only seen seven cases of it, and none of them severe. There have been only two cases of typhus fever.	There have not for the last three years, with the exception of the catarrhal fever of summer last.
I have met frequently many cases.	I have not seen any particular disease brought on by want of proper sustenance; but in many of the stomach complaints a change of food might have been substituted for medicine with advantage. Potatoes are almost the only article of food in use; and to this may be attributed the great number of stomach complaints.	In many cases where I have attended, I am certain diseases have originated from the want of the common necessities of life, viz., food, fuel and shelter.
I have found vegetable food promotive of disease amongst the poor.	Answered above.	Since the exportation of corn has increased to so great an extent in this district, potatoes are the principal food of the poor, which leads me to account for the increase of stomach diseases.
The use of ardent spirits exists; but I consider it on the decrease.	I have not observed that the people indulge particularly in the use of spirits.	I am not aware that ardent spirits are used to an excessive degree among the poor.
For the most part in a very wretched condition, and want of ordinary comforts. Food bad, furniture and bedding defective; ventilation too much.	The people are in general better supplied with clothing, &c. than I have seen them in other parts of the country; but have not the least idea of the comfort and utility of cleanliness, ventilation, &c.	The poor of the lowest class are in a most wretched state, generally speaking; the whole family having but one bed, and that of the worst description.

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Culdaff Dispensary.	Donegal Dispensary.	Donaughmore Dispensary.
<i>John Brown, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Michael Mulreany, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>James Holmes, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
We have latterly had very few cases of epidemical diseases; where formerly they did exist, it was chiefly owing to bad diet, and occasionally to absolute want.	Fevers have not prevailed to any extent here, but the district was visited by cholera 12 months ago; about 20 died, chiefly of the lower orders.	Fevers have not been general for the past year; influenza prevailed in the summer of 1833, but has since abated.
I have no doubt but that medicines might have been dispensed with occasionally, could wholesome food have been procured.	A great many diseases are attributable to want, and in all such cases I look upon medicines as a dangerous remedy until want be first relieved.	Chronic diseases are very prevalent, occasioned by low diet and bad clothing.
The excessive use of potatoes and salt herrings have often contributed to produce disease.	The food in use with the poor possesses so very little nutrition, that to support life it must be taken in large quantities at each meal, whereby the stomach is overloaded and the tone of the digestive organs much impaired.	Potatoes are the general food of the poor of this neighbourhood, which, when too frequently used, cause dyspepsia.
It does not at present, and has been latterly rather on the decline.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in this district.	The use of ardent spirits is rather on the decrease.
The state of the clothes, bedding, &c., has been latterly much improved, since the establishment of the ladies' loan shops, but ventilation is lamentably deficient, from the enormous price of glass.	In almost all cases they are destitute of sufficient bedding and clothes, but their houses are thoroughly ventilated, from a want of doors and windows to preclude the storm.	They are generally deficient in clothes, furniture and necessary comforts; potatoes, their principal support, are abundant.

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Drumholm Dispensary.	Fahan Dispensary.	Glencolumbkille Dispensary.
<i>Wm. Thompson, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Committee and Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Committee and Medical Attendant.</i>
I do not consider that fevers or epidemics have assumed any particular type among the poorer classes here. case of fever or other epidemical disease; a most unusual circumstance, though we have been saturated by rain for a protracted period, the bad effects of which will no doubt soon be witnessed. Contagion induces most of our fevers.	Fevers assume the typhus type in all classes, whether poor or otherwise. In the three extensive parishes under our care, we have not at the present period a	I cannot say I discovered any epidemic since my arrival here; I had one case of malignant cholera last year, which proved fatal in a few hours; antecedent or subsequent to which not a single case appeared.
I have experienced in many instances, where disease has been brought on from the want of proper sustenance, and where proper food would have been of the greatest assistance to medicine.	I cannot say that actual disease was induced by want of proper sustenance; but I am certain that oatmeal often would be preferable to medicine, while a spoonful of wine would exceed all other remedies in the last stage of typhus. Often have we expended 2 <i>l.</i> on wine when fevers prevailed to an alarming extent. We cannot do so now.	In many instances I have no doubt disease has originated in the deficiency of wholesome and nutritious food and raiment.
The poor in my district have no variety of food; potatoes and salt, and occasionally salt-fish, form their chief fare, which promote scrofula and dyspepsia, with all their wretched train of symptoms.	The observations (5) decidedly induce stomach affections and cutaneous disorders. Itch very commonly prevails; yet with all these disadvantages in diet they are strangers to some of the most horrid diseases, as stone in the bladder, diabetes. In nearly 15 years I never met with a case of the former, and only one of the latter.	Chief food in this country among the inhabitants generally consists of potatoes, and sometimes in summer a little fish.
The use of spirits does not prevail to any great extent; the consumption, however, has increased within the last five years.	It does not; the practice is on the decrease; distillation is extinct; affidavit men more numerous; a disposition to drink malt liquor. Formerly very little of this most wholesome beverage was consumed, now it comes to our village in large quantities.	Not to that extent latterly as in former years; consequently I would affirm decreasing.
I have found the poor at their own houses very deficient in every thing connected with this query. the more comfortable the individual. Those who pay 5 <i>l.</i> rent have the common necessities of life, as beds, bedding, &c., but with these last ventilation is imperfect; no opening or sliding windows. The last is the cottier, and in five out of six he is miserable; ill fed, badly clothed; his diet, potatoes and salt and herrings; now and again buttermilk; and in summer, as potatoes become scarce, oatmeal; this indeed to him is a luxury. If he possess a cow, he is happy.	This must be answered by throwing the population into three classes. Those who pay 10 <i>l.</i> per annum rent are in comfortable circumstances; the higher the rent,	In general most wretchedly miserable, including all the comforts specified in this query.

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Killybegs Dispensary.	Kilmacronan Dispensary.	Moville Dispensary.
—	John Hunter, Esq., Surgeon.	John Irvine, Esq., Surgeon. R.N.
No, with the exception of diarrhœa, which has occasionally assumed an epidemic form, caused, I am inclined to think, by wet seasons, and sometimes unwholesome food.	Fevers, or epidemics, assume a particular type among the poorer class from want of proper care, ventilation, cleanliness, and in some cases, by the use of spirits and bad food.	Mild typhus fever frequently prevails as an epidemic, and becomes contagious from poverty on the one hand, and want of cleanliness on the other.
Several; wholesome, nutritious food would be a good adjuvant to medicine.	I know that diseases are frequently produced here by want of proper sustenance, bad clothing, and although a change of regimen is useful, medicine is in almost all such cases necessary.	Very seldom indeed.
Dried fish, ill saved, and potatoes, are mostly promotive of disease in this district.	The food generally low, and may promote some of the complaints prevalent among them.	The food used by the poor I consider contributes to promote stomach complaints, and occasionally a tendency to dropsy.
Much is still consumed, but I think not so much as formerly.	Less than usual, and the practice not on the increase.	It does not; I think the excessive use of ardent spirits is on the decrease.
In what I consider poor, but with which they appear content, being that to which they have always been accustomed.	In a miserable state in general for clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation, and necessary comforts, owing more to natural habits than from absolute want of means.	I have found the poor, on visiting them at their own houses, exceedingly destitute of clothes, bedding and many necessary comforts; but in general they are tolerably well supplied with plain food.

ULSTER—DONEGAL.

Pettigo Dispensary.	Raphoe Dispensary.	St. Johnstown and Newtowncunningham Dispensaries.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	—	—
The epidemics here have not assumed any particular character.	They have not.	Yes, generally typhoid, arising, I am of opinion, from the extent of marshy ground, the want of cleanliness, and a more generous diet.
I am not aware that the food which the poor of this parish subsist on is promotive of any disease.	Such instances do not often occur; wholesome food might frequently be beneficially supplied with, but could seldom be substituted for, medicine.	Better food than that generally used would, in many instances, prove more useful than medicine.
Potatoes and milk are their principal food.	A strictly vegetable diet, consisting altogether of potatoes, is promotive of disease.	Salted fish (especially herring) constituting a large proportion of their diet, contribute much to the diseases of the stomach and skin.
Dram drinking is rather on the decrease in this parish.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in this district, and I believe such practice to be on the decrease.	Not to any great extent at present, it being rather on the decrease.
The poor in this parish are very indifferently circumstanced as to clothing and every other comfort.	Frequently in a very destitute state.	Generally in a state requiring relief.

ULSTER—DONEGAL—DOWN.

Stranorlar and Glenfirm Dispensary.	Templecroan and Lettermacward Dispensary.	Ballymacarret Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>W. L. Gilliland, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>John Scott, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers have not assumed any particular type.	There has not been any epidemic disease in this district of late.	Epidemics, in my opinion, have not assumed a particular type among the poor.
Actual disease has sometimes been brought on by want of proper food, associated with inattention to their alvine functions. In these cases, good food, with medical assistance, would be very beneficially administered.	In many cases the constant use of one kind of food, and that often of a very inferior description, has certainly been the apparent cause of disease; and in many of these and other cases a judicious regimen of nutritious diet would, if not effect a cure, at least assist very materially.	I have frequently felt the want of wholesome food as an auxiliary to medicine, and in many instances it might be substituted for it.
Potatoes and salt fish, viz., herrings.	In some districts the excessive use of salted fish undoubtedly produces various diseases, particularly diseases of the skin, and promotes scrophula, which prevails very much.	The pork parings so much in use among the poor I believe to be the frequent cause of common cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea.
The use of ardent spirits prevails to a great degree; and I think it on the increase.	There certainly is an excessive abuse of ardent spirits; but there is a difference of opinion whether it is on the increase.	This evil prevails to the same alarming extent in this as in all other districts of our country, and will continue to be the fruitful source of beggary, disease and crime, so long as it is permitted to be used and sold as a common beverage.
As to food, clothes, &c., I have in all cases found the poor deficient.	I have generally found them in a most wretched state for clothes (particularly bed-clothes); food, except potatoes, they have none; scarcely any furniture; but their houses generally well ventilated, and great abundance of fuel.	Many of the poor are very badly off as to clothing, bedding, furniture and every other comfort. Food of the very worst description. Ventilation is generally good.

ULSTER—DOWN.

Banbridge Dispensary.	Bangor Dispensary.	Castlewellan Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.	<i>James Hunter, Esq., M.D.</i>
The fevers in this district among the poor are mostly of the typhoid type; this is greatly attributable to the climate and their employments, which are chiefly in the manufacture of linen.	This district is exempt in a remarkable degree from fever.	I have not observed that epidemic diseases have been more fatal among the poorer than the richer classes, but certainly more liable to spread, from slovenly habits and intercourse.
It very rarely, indeed, occurs that in this district disease originates from want of sustenance; many of the diseases of the poor are relieved by nutritious and wholesome food more than by medicine.	Not many.	I have seen very many such instances.
The food in general use are potatoes, oatmeal, milk and butter.	No. A mendicity society in this parish pays great attention to the poor.	The exclusive, or almost exclusive use of potatoes without a due proportion of animal food, certainly produces dyspepsia and its numerous sequelæ.
Ardent spirits are much used; I fear the practice is on the increase.	The use of ardent spirits is on the decrease.	The abuse of ardent spirits prevails; and and from the great increase of licensed houses for tempting the lower orders to this vice, I fear it is on the increase.
Much attention is paid to the condition of the poor, who are as well taken care of, and therefore as (if not more) comfortable than in other parts of Ireland.	In general pretty good.	Many cases of great destitution and poverty are daily witnessed, clothes, proper food and bedding being generally deficient, and in the more mountainous districts great wretchedness in the cabins of the poor.

ULSTER—DOWN.

Dromore Dispensary.	Hillsborough Dispensary.	Hollywood Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>J. N. Moorhead, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>R. O. M'Kittrick, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
They do not assume any particular type, but continue longer and more inveterate from want of proper subsistence.	In part of the adjoining parish of Blaris, in the line of the Canal Logan Navigation, a low continued fever very generally prevails; the cabins are low and small, with windows unfit for ventilation. not more than five persons who were on the ration list of the Mendicity Society suffered from it.	Fevers take place more frequently, and are more prone to assume the typhoid type among the poor than the rich, which is generally attributed to the deficiency of comforts, and from whole families of from six to ten, and sometimes more, being obliged to sleep in one small apartment. Epidemic cholera had the same type in poor and rich, and it may be remarked
In many cases.	I am of opinion, I have observed several cases where actual disease was brought on by exposure to cold and wet; by want of proper clothes, not sustenance; I think food or medicine cannot be fairly substituted for each other.	The former has very rarely occurred and not lately; and I very often prescribe wholesome food, sometimes in conjunction with and sometimes without medicines.
We are not aware of any particular kind of food, promotive of disease, in general use amongst the poor.	Generally speaking, I have not in this district; potatoes and oatmeal are those generally used by the poor in this place, and when good are not promotive of disease.	I am not aware of any.
We are not of opinion that the excessive use of ardent spirits is on the increase in this district; but regret that the vice still considerably prevails.	There is no doubt but it prevails too much, and I think it is on the increase, both from my own observation and from hearing the licenses are considerably increased in number here latterly.	Comparatively speaking, it does not, and is on the decrease.
In general very bad.	Generally in a bad state; sometimes without any bedding save straw, and even that bad and worn out; but industrious poor, who do not take spirits, tobacco and tea, are otherwise.	

ULSTER—DOWN.

Knockbreda Dispensary.	Rathfryland Dispensary.	Warrenpoint & Rosstrevor Dispensary.
<i>Mr. George M'Clure, Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Samuel Swan, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	
The bowel complaints of last year had decidedly a cholera tendency; and all feverish affections assume the typhoid type, owing to the low and damp situation of Ballymacarret in particular, and to the want of proper nourishment and clothing.	During the last three years, I have found many attacks of typhus fever and other epidemics, but could not attribute them to any known causes.	Fevers and epidemics when introduced into my district have generally assumed a low typhoid character, which I attribute to the want of ventilation, proper food and other necessities. Intermittent fever has been constantly a subject of treatment at this
The majority of the cases have been caused by the want of proper sustenance of wholesome food and good clothing.	I have experienced some few instances where disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and many where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	I am not aware of any case in which disease has been brought on by actual want of food; but I have seen very many indeed in which a well-regulated nourishing diet would have proved much more efficacious than any medicine I could prescribe.
I cannot say I have, with the exception of a species of flummery obtained at the starch works, which has a tendency to bring on diarrhoea.	No.	The food of the lower classes here consists almost solely of potatoes, and when this vegetable is of an inferior or unwholesome sort (as happened last season), it will, when thus constantly used, almost infallibly produce stomach complaints of a more or less aggravated description.
I consider the use of ardent spirits on the decline.	It does prevail; I do not think it increasing.	It does to a great degree, and, so far as I can judge, is on the increase decidedly.
Extremely bad in almost all cases.	Generally in a very wretched state as to clothes, food, bedding, furniture, and particularly ventilation; the latter of which I always prevail on them to remedy as much as possible.	The persons recommended as dispensary patients at their own houses are generally destitute of all comforts of life, and completely ignorant of the necessity of ventilation or cleanliness in their dwellings.

ULSTER—FERMANAGH.

Brookborough and Magherastephana Dispensary.	Churchhill Dispensary.	Holy Well Dispensary.
<i>John West, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>James Wilkin, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>John Fogarty, Esq., M. D.</i>
There has been no epidemic of late; the general form of fever here is typhoid, and is sometimes to be traced to contagion.	We have had no epidemics.	They have not.
Very few cases that I have attended for the last three years could be attributed to want of food.	Not any.	Many such cases.
I have not; potatoes being their principal food, are very wholesome.	No.	I have not.
It does not prevail to any excess here, and is I think on the decline.	Not so much as it did formerly.	It does prevail, and is on the increase.
In many cases, clothes a bundle of rags; bedding as bad; no furniture; food potatoes, and latterly in plenty.	In general very wretched in every respect.	In general in a very poor state.

ULSTER—FERMANAGH.

Kesh Dispensary.	Maguiresbridge and Lisnaskea Dispensary.	Rosslea Dispensary.
<i>W. Johnston, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Thomas M'Neece, Esq., Surgeon, R. N.</i>	<i>Committee and Medical Attendant.</i>
Not generally, except when inflammatory fevers are neglected, and then assume the typhus appearance.	Nervous fevers, attended with catarrhal affections, prevalent at present, and increased in consequence of the humidity of the atmosphere.	I cannot say fevers or epidemics have assumed any particular type.
No; but I have met with several cases where recoveries have been delayed by want of proper sustenance or wholesome food.	Several instances (in my opinion) brought on, of stomach and bowel complaints, for want of proper sustenance.	I cannot say I have experienced many instances where disease has been brought on for want of proper sustenance; but cases have occurred among the poor where wholesome food might very beneficially be substituted for medicine.
Continued use of ill dressed vegetables produces dyspepsia.	The constant use of potatoes as food has been productive of disease.	I cannot say I have.
I am not aware of a general excessive use of ardent spirits; it has been on the decrease since the use of beer.	It does, to a considerable extent; but not so much as hitherto.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in our district, and I conceive such practice is on the decrease.
Very bad.	In all these particulars deficient.	When called on to attend the poor at their own houses, I have found them almost destitute of every necessary comfort, wanting clothes, sometimes food, bedding, furniture and ventilation.

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY.

Aghadoey Dispensary.	Bellaghy Dispensary.	Dungiven Dispensary.
<i>George Fullerton, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Farrell, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>William Moore, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
No.	Fevers occasionally assume a typhoid type, but generally do well; our mortality is small, scarcely three per cent. under circumstances apparently very unfavourable to restoration of health. I have seen three fever patients in one bed, and two in another in a small room, only ventilated by my daily removing the sods of earth from the holes which were intended for windows.	Fever, although prevailing to a considerable extent in winter, has not for many years been epidemic, and is of no particular type; its causes, every one is aware, are damp, low-living and uncleanness.
The average would not be greater than is found in the middle or higher grades of society.	Yes; I have seen some cases where proper food and wine would have averted the fatal termination.	I have no hesitation in stating, that three-fourths of the diseases under which the poor suffer are caused by want of proper sustenance and clothing, which latter would in very many cases be infinitely more useful to the wretched sufferers than medicine.
I would mention onions and salted herring which the poor eat much in this parish.	I am inclined to attribute the prevalence of dyspeptic affections to bad food, and more especially to the general use of the potatoes called "cups," which are difficult of digestion.	Their chief food being potatoes, if they are of a bad quality, of course they suffer very much.
I have no reason to think that the abuse of ardent spirits prevails in this parish; nor do I think it is on the increase.	Ardent spirits are very freely used, but not more I think than in other districts. I have resided here only 18 months, consequently cannot speak positively on this point.	Ardent spirits are not used here to any extent, but the disgusting and pernicious use of tobacco is generally prevalent, and is a very great drawback on the little means of the poor.
In these respects I have found much variety, some having comfortable abodes and others miserable.	Frequently most wretchedly poor and deficient as to clothes, food, furniture and ventilation especially; the windows, in many instances, formed of sods; fuel is unfortunately generally attainable, bog being plenty.	I have found them very uncomfortable in every respect.

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY.

Garvagh Dispensary.	Glendermott Dispensary.	Londonderry Dispensary.
<i>Mathew Robinson, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>John Semple, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Alexander Skipton, Esq., M. D.</i>
They have not.	I cannot state that fevers or epidemics have assumed any particular type since 1817, except from the usual changes of the season.	They have not.
I cannot at this instant recal to my recollection any particular case of the kind; but the impression on my mind is, that much disease within my immediate practice might and would have been prevented if proper and nutritious food had been within their reach; and I am quite assured that the	I cannot say that I have seen many cases where actual disease has been brought on by want of sustenance; but suitable food might be very often and beneficially substituted for medicine. cook would be the best doctor in many cases.	I have not experienced many such; there are several charitable institutions in the city which provide for the wants of the very poorest.
Potatoes or potatoes and salted herrings is the usual food. In very few instances do they have meat.	I cannot state that I have found any particular kind of food in use among the poor promotive of disease.	I have not.
I do not think it does; if it existed to any extent, I would have no doubt it would injure and impair health.	I do not think that the use of ardent spirits prevails to excess in our district, nor do I think that it is on the increase.	It does not; there are some few instances of confirmed drunkards. I think the use of ardent spirits to excess is on the decrease in this district.
In almost every case and instance most miserable.	I have often found the poor in the greatest want of clothes, suitable food, bedding, furniture and other necessary comforts, when visiting them at their own houses.	In general in a tolerably comfortable state, but occasionally, though very seldom, in a very wretched situation.

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY.

Lower and Upper Cumber Dispensary.	Maghera Dispensary.	Magherafelt Dispensary.
<i>John Semple, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>James H. H. Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Robert Evans, Esq., M.D.</i>
I have not observed that fevers or other epidemics have assumed any particular type since 1817, except from the usual changes of the season.	Pneumonic and typhus; bad clothing and housing, together with deficiency of sustenance.	Fevers with us have often become contagious, and still do where poverty prevails; want of cleanliness, change of bed and body clothes and despondency may contribute to it.
I cannot say that I have seen many cases where actual disease has been brought on by want of sustenance; but suitable food might be very often and beneficially substituted for medicine.	Yes.	Dyspeptic diseases and diseases of the skin common among the poor, from defective nutriment and clean skin. Nutritious diet, of course, would assist medicine in their cure or relief, as well as bodily cleanliness. No disease from actual want of food at present.
I cannot state that I have found any particular kind of food in use among the poor promotive of disease.	I cannot say that I have.	Their general food being of the poorest kind, must tend to generate many diseases.
I do not think that the use of ardent spirits prevails to excess in our district, nor do I think it is on the increase.	Yes; but on the decrease.	I cannot say there exists any excessive use of ardent spirits in this place, though it occasionally occurs at fairs and markets, nor do I think it is on the increase.
I have often found the poor in great want of clothes, suitable food, bedding, furniture, and other necessary comforts, when visiting them, at their own houses.	Generally in a state of extreme destitution.	Clothes miserably bad with the poor; food commonly potatoes alone, even when suffering from sickness; bedding miserably bad; furniture equally so; ventilation generally too much, windows and doors not excluding the cold; necessary comforts very few.

ULSTER—LONDONDERRY—MONAGHAN.

Muff Dispensary.	Worshipful Drapers' Dispensary and Ballinascreen Dispensary.	Ballybay Dispensary.
<i>James Burnside, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>John Savage, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>D. Williamson, Esq., Medical Attendant.</i>
No, they have not.	Fevers are generally of the common continued type; but from want of ventilation and neglect of cleanliness, they assume a typhoid form.	Fevers, some of the typhoid character, and inflammatory affections of the chest, were humours and severe, and many aggravated cases of diarrhoea occurred, owing to the dampness of the seasons, the deficiency of clothing, but above all the meagre diet and intemperate habits of the poor.
I have not.	I am not aware of many instances of disease being induced by want of proper food; but I have no doubt fever and other diseases have spread and increased in virulence from these causes.	Many instances where wholesome food and warm clothing might have prevented disease.
I have not.	Potatoes and salt their principal food, consequently dyspepsia prevails amongst them.	Dry potatoes, save a little salt, is their daily food morning, noon and night, which is a great cause of many diseases.
It is not on the increase, nor is there any excess.	It does not, and I think it much less in use since private distillation has been checked amongst us.	It does prevail to a very great degree.
Very bad indeed.	The poor badly clothed, worse fed; bedding and furniture scanty; as to the ventilation, they are indifferent; comforts very few.	Almost naked, lying on straw; no covering but the clothes they wear all day. No furniture.

ULSTER—MONAGHAN.

Castleshane Dispensary.	Clones Dispensary.	Farney Dispensary.
<i>A. M. M'Moran, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>James Hurst, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>R. H. Montgomery, Esq., M. D.</i>
I am not old enough (as a physician) to remember the fever of 1817; but I have remarked that almost every year the poor are afflicted with fevers of a peculiar kind, sometimes of an inflammatory character, owing to wet or too severe work in spring; at other times the true typhus. I cannot account for the latter, as I have found it with the very poor, I have also found it in comfortable farm-houses; in marshy and in healthy grounds, in the cold and warm, in the wet and dry seasons, with the active and industrious, with the lazy and the indolent, and, strange to say, the fatality has been nearly the same under each of these circumstances.	They have not assumed any particular type.	No.
From answer to query 5 it is evident that very many cases of disease are brought on by the want of proper food, clothing, &c., this is so evident that I need not say more.	This must be answered in the affirmative; many diseases among them being brought on by hard labour, poor food and bad clothing, and convalescence retarded or altogether prevented by the same causes.	I have.
Potatoes and salt, or potatoes and butter-milk, constitute the diet (generally speaking) of the poor, consequently we have many cases of indigestion, which is a general term for many abdominal complaints; medicine cannot cure, it can only alleviate those cases; many other diseases might be traced to the same source.	The potato diet exclusively may be considered a cause of the numerous cases of dyspepsia and dropsy.	Whiskey and potatoes.
Not more in my district than throughout the country generally. Many illicit stills have been worked which afford very bad whiskey, always drugged with either blue-stone, white or green vitriol, (copperas) or arsenic to make it appear stronger. I know that many diseases (viz. inflammation of stomach, dropsy, jaundice, &c.) have been brought on by this, where I conceive that the same quantity of permitted whiskey would not have produced the same effects; however, I think there is much less intemperance than formerly.	To a great extent, but cannot say as to its increase.	It does. As to its increase or decrease I have not resided sufficiently long to give an opinion.
In very many cases the poor are in a wretched state as to clothes, food and all the necessities, not to say comforts of life. Clothes bad, and if wet, frequently no fire to dry them; and in this wet state must be worn until they are dried by the sun and air. Bedding, some straw, more frequently on the ground than on a bedstead. Furniture, a few stools, pots, &c. Ventilation, what comes through the door and goes up the chimney.	In a state of absolute wretchedness, having neither proper clothes, food, furniture, ventilation or necessary comforts, such as we should wish to see with a hard-working peasantry.	In all the circumstances mentioned the poor in the majority of instances are in a most wretched state.

ULSTER—MONAGHAN.

Glasslough and Emyvale Dispensary.	Rockcorry Dispensary.	Scotstown Dispensary.
<i>James Hoy, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	The Committee.	<i>William Temple, Esq., M. D.</i>
I do not consider fevers or epidemics have assumed any particular type among the poor from former years.	I have not observed in this district any particular deviation from the character that that disease generally assumes.	They have not.
I have found many instances where disease has been brought on by unwholesome food, and where nutritious food, with other comforts, might have superseded the necessity of medicine.	This has appeared to me to be the case in many instances.	Very seldom.
I have found the use of the potato, particularly in the months of August and September, promotive of disease, diarrhoea particularly.	On this point I have made no particular observation, further than that the exclusive use of potatoes has been productive of flatulent affections, dropsies, and other diseases consequent on debility.	I have not.
I consider the use of ardent spirits does prevail, and that such practice is on the increase.	Intemperance in the use of ardent spirits prevails to a considerable extent in this district, and, as far as I can observe, that depraved habit is on the increase.	It does not prevail, nor do I think it on the increase.
In visiting the poor I have found at least two-thirds of them in a state of misery and distress, and more than one-third are strangers to the necessary comforts of life, unless supplied by some charitable person.	Generally in a very destitute state in all those particulars.	In general rather comfortable.

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Ardstraw Dispensary.	Augher and Clogher Dispensary.	Benburb Dispensary.
<i>James Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon, B. N.</i>	<i>Richard Twigg, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>M. N. Corry, Esq., M. D.</i>
I cannot say they have.	Fevers among the lower classes generally assume a low form, owing to the wretchedness of their food and want of comforts.	Fevers and epidemics have prevailed among the poor, which may be attributed principally to want of cleanliness.
I have several; many cases have occurred where charity compelled me to give them proper food, or the means to procure it, at my own expense.	In a great number of instances, especially after fever, recovery is greatly retarded from the want of proper sustenance, and stomach complaints often established.	Not any.
I meet with many cases of obstinate stomach complaints, which I attribute in a great degree to improper food.	The potato is excellent food, as long as the powers of the stomach are unimpaired; but this organ cannot continue in a healthy state, if the food be altogether unvaried, particularly after disease.	The potato, if bad, may ultimately cause disease.
It does not to that extent as formerly, and I am of opinion it is on the decline.	It does in a great degree.	No; we have taken pains to prevent the use of ardent spirits by the formation of Temperance societies.
Generally speaking, in a very wretched condition.	In a very bad state, particularly as to food.	In general very indifferent.

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Caledon Dispensary.	Castlederg and Killiter Dispensary.	Cookstown Dispensary.
<i>J. Crozier, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Governor and Medical Attendant.
Generally inflammatory fever, ending in typhus, for want of proper food, houses badly ventilated, damp, and scarcely any fuel.	No.	Nothing peculiar; cutaneous and pulmonary complaints prevail much, for which see the answer to query 5.
In extending my visits further into the country, I generally found the poor in want of every necessary comfort, wholesome food might be very often substituted for medicine.	In many instances actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and wholesome food would materially assist the medicine prescribed.	No; but many instances of individuals getting tickets for begging purposes.
In my opinion, the constant use of potatoes amongst the poor brings on dyspeptic complaints.	I consider that the poorer classes being obliged to live almost entirely on the potato is promotive of disease, from the large quantity required to afford sufficient nutriment.	Nothing decidedly.
In my opinion, not on the increase in this neighbourhood.	To a considerable extent; but is not, I think, on the increase.	Considerable abuse of ardent spirits, but probably on the decrease; certainly but a trifling use of good ale.
In the neighbourhood of this town there is a mendicity fund, which supplies the poor with clothing, also a small weekly allowance, principally through the kindness of the Earl and Countess of Caledon.	Clothes bad, food and bedding wretched, ventilation very bad, and necessary comforts almost none.	Various states; the chief deficiency being in fuel, ventilation, dry apartments and cleanly economical habits.

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Dromore Dispensary.	Drumquin Dispensary.	Dunamanna Dispensary.
<i>Joseph Marshall, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>John Maxwell, Esq.</i>	<i>William Baird, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The class of fever most prevalent in this neighbourhood is continued fever, which may be attributed to damp, bad clothing and the changeableness of the climate; as yet no cases of cholera have occurred in this parish.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type among the poor.	Fevers often become contagious among the poor, for want of proper attention to cleanliness.
I have experienced a few, that may be attributed to the want of proper sustenance.	I have seen some cases which appear to have been brought on by improper food, and where wholesome food would have been of service.	In many instances, the want of wholesome food and comfortable clothing has been the cause of disease within my district.
I think the constant use of potatoes, as an article of food by the poor of this place, promotive of some diseases, such as dyspepsia, &c.	The constant use of potatoes among the poor seems to produce disease occasionally.	Potatoes, which is the most common food among the poor, often cause dyspepsia.
It still prevails in a great degree, but not so much as formerly.	The use of ardent spirits prevails in this district; but is decidedly on the decrease.	Heretofore it has prevailed to a great extent; but it is my opinion at present that it is on the decrease.
I have found them, in general, in a destitute state in these respects.	The state of the poor with respect to clothes, food, &c., is, generally speaking, bad, and in some cases extremely so.	In various ways, as to food and raiment, but generally bad. No ventilation in general, except from the door or chimney.

ULSTER—TYRONE.

Dungannon Dispensary.	Fintona Dispensary.	Gortin Dispensary.
<i>James Hamilton, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Treasurer and Medical Attendant.</i>	<i>Alexander Laughlin, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.</i>
Fevers and other epidemics are more contagious among the poor classes, from bad food, uncleanness, no ventilation in their houses, and want of other necessary comforts which the better classes have.	Typhus fever prevailed in this parish during a good part of the winter among the poor, but at present I have not a case on my list.	Fevers, at first purely inflammatory, frequently assume a typhoid type for want of cleanliness and proper ventilation. Epidemics, for the same reason, are always characterized by great inveteracy.
I have observed many complaints arising from want, where wholesome food was more necessary than medicine.	I have known disease to originate in many instances from cold, by want of clothing and bedding, &c.	Yes; I have seen many cases of cutaneous and dropsical affections, where proper sustenance at the commencement might be beneficially substituted for medicine.
The constant use of potatoes and other vegetables renders them very liable to dyspeptic complaints, and other affections of the stomach and bowels.	They have no change of diet; potatoes are what they principally live on, and what they have always been accustomed to.	The constant use of oatmeal and potatoes is often promotive of the above affections and stomach complaints.
Not to a great extent, and such practice appears on the decrease.	We consider the excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in our district, and we believe it to be considerably on the decrease.	Generally speaking, it does not; and I think the practice is not on the increase.
With respect to clothes, &c., I think the lower classes in as destitute a state as possible.	In general, very badly off for bedding and every other necessary comfort.	Wretchedly deficient in each particular; and as to their houses, in the majority of cases, they are not even water proof.

ULSTER—TYRONE.		CONNAUGHT—GALWAY.
Stewartstown Dispensary.	Termon Dispensary.	Galway Fever Hospital.
<i>Wm. Brown Whittell, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Thomas Rutherford, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	The Mayor and Medical Attendant.
None.	I cannot say that they have.	—
Very frequently.	Many diseases are to be attributed to want of proper food, and wholesome food might often be substituted for medicine.	—
Potatoes are almost the only food of the poor, which in some cases produce stomach complaints, and always increase those complaints where they do exist.	There is no food in particular promotive of disease.	—
Ardent spirits are still used to excess; but we consider not to so great a degree since the establishment of a Temperance society in this neighbourhood.	The excessive use is not prevalent, and the practice on the decrease.	—
In a very bad state as to all these things.	I have generally found them ill clothed; their food, &c., of a poor description; proper ventilation they never think of having, and their domestic comforts altogether are scanty.	—
CONNAUGHT—SLIGO.		LEINSTER—CARLOW.
Sligo Fever Hospital.	Carlow Fever Hospital.	Tullow Fever Hospital.
<i>Henry Irwin, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>M. W. Stone, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Robert Burnett, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
When fever prevails it generally assumes the typhoid type, and this may be attributed to their bad and deficient diet.	The fevers which usually attack the people of this country are of typhoid type. I think poverty, filth, bad ventilation and a peculiar property of the atmosphere, generative of contagious fever, are the chief external causes.	Among the poorer classes fever often assumes a very mild form, particularly when early relief is administered; on the contrary, it generally becomes typhoid, complicated with dysentery, cholera and various organic diseases, induced by neglect and the causes below mentioned.
During epidemics, when the food is generally of an inferior quality.	I consider that I have met with a great many.	The type of fever is much influenced by the diet to which individuals are necessitated when in their own homes. The simple change to a clean ward, regular cooling diet, and ventilation materially aids in the recovery from fever.
The potato forms the principal article of food, and in wet seasons it is a bad article of diet.	Bad potatoes and wild vegetables in seasons of scarcity.	—
Except when illicit distillation is common, it is not used generally to excess.	It did, to excess; but does not now; since the establishment of Temperance societies it has been on the decline.	I consider the habitual use of ardent spirits on the decrease in my district, being excessive only on fair days.
Generally in want of every comfort.	Most wretched in the greater number of instances.	In those houses where fever breaks out it may be generally traced to, and the infection kept up, by the points stated in the queries, being in the most neglected and wretched state; in many instances, however, fever is traced to widely different causes.

LEINSTER—KILDARE.

Celbridge Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Kilcullen Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Naas Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Mr. Charles Madden, Apothecary.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
Not more than usual.	Synocha, typhus mitior et gravior; cold, damp and want of bedding.	Fever has been less prevalent since the appearance of cholera and influenza, assuming chiefly the putrid type. I attribute this to the state of destitution of the sufferers, and consequent want of cleanliness, added (in some cases) to the use of ardent spirits.
I have.	Several, and more than I am aware of.	Many, very many.
I have not.	Potatoes, and sour buttermilk, when they can get it.	I am inclined to attribute much of the squalid appearance of the poor, to the misapplication of their little funds in the use of tea, to the exclusion of wholesome and cheaper diet.
To a certain extent. I do not think it on the increase.	On the decrease; cannot afford to purchase it.	It does, and I consider it daily on the increase.
In many cases miserable.	In general wretched in the extreme. of the cabins, situated in filthy narrow lanes (this being a constant thoroughfare for paupers on their way to and from the southern counties and the metropolis), renders the air in these situations peculiarly impure.	The poor suffer much from a deficiency in all the necessary comforts mentioned in this query, but more particularly clothes, bedding and fuel; the extremely crowded state

LEINSTER—KILKENNY.

Freshford Fever Hospital.	Kilmaganny Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Stoneyford and Kells Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
James Cullenan, Esq., M.D.	Richard S. Peile, Esq., Surgeon.	Thomas Bradley, Esq., Medical Attendant.
I think not; I have found them much the same for the last 15 or 16 years, but I think fever has rather increased latterly, which I attribute to poverty and their not being able to procure food, clothing or bedding, and a consequent want of cleanliness.	They have latterly; I cannot account for the cause.	No.
I have found this to be the case in many instances, and I have met with many cases where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	I consider that many diseases are brought on by bad food, and find that the ventilation of an hospital with proper diet always facilitates the cure of disease.	I have.
Potatoes are the principal food of the poor, and I have found them more subject to particular diseases where the potatoes are new.	Potatoes when of a bad quality, or malted wheat, of which however, they use very little.	No.
Not generally, and I do not think it is on the increase.	In many places it does; I cannot perceive an increase or diminution for the five years I have resided here.	It prevails to a very great extent, and is decidedly on the increase.
The hospital was kept for the reception of cholera patients for six months of the last year, and therefore admitted no fever patients for that period. In a most wretched state in every respect.	Clothes, food, bedding, furniture, and ventilation in particular, very bad; their comforts are few at home.	I have found throughout the district, for the most part, a decided deficiency in the articles specified in the query, more particularly in the village in which the dispensary is situated.

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY—MEATH.

Parsonstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	County Meath Fever Hospital at Kells.	County Meath Fever Hospital at Navan.
<i>John Waters, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Henry Pentland, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Peter Gilroy, Esq., M.D.</i>
We have not had any epidemic (cholera excepted) among us for the last three years. Since the appearance of cholera, in March 1832, fever has almost disappeared.	The majority of the fevers I have met with were of a typhoid character, which I attribute to poverty and want of clothing.	Fevers here commonly assume a typhoid type, which may be attributed to the use of poor and unwholesome food, want of clothing, damp and cold, &c.
A great many; particularly since the appearance of cholera in this country, arising as far as I could learn, more from deficiency in quantity than quality of food, their chief article of diet being potatoes.	I have witnessed numerous cases where it would be impossible to tell whether poverty or disease was the most urgent.	I have frequently seen actual disease brought on by want of proper nourishment, but more frequently by cold and damp, and too many persons living in the same uncomfortable apartment.
—	I cannot say I have, as the potato is the only food among the poorer class.	Stomach affections are common among the poor, in consequence of their living solely on potatoes, not sufficiently boiled.
Not to any excess.	It prevails certainly, and I fear is on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail, and seems rather to increase.
Generally speaking the poor are very badly clothed and fed, and in almost every instance without proper bedding, furniture or ventilation.	Generally speaking, very bad.	I have uniformly found the poor destitute almost of every comfort; their houses filthy, without ventilation, and frequently using for bed clothes those they wear in the day.

LEINSTER—QUEEN'S COUNTY—WESTMEATH—WEXFORD.

Abbeyleix Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Castlepollard Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Arthurstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>William Boxwell, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>M. Kenny, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>R. Long, Esq., M.D.</i>
All fevers and epidemics assume the low typhoid type, owing to their manner of living.	Fever and epidemics have at several times attacked the poorer classes first, and subsequently the community at large, with a violence unknown in England.	There has been no fever or epidemic disease prevailing here lately.
Very many instances where typhus fever has originated from starvation and filth, and in many where a little oatmeal would be of much more service than physic.	I have, in very many instances.	I dare say disease has been aggravated in many instances by improper or insufficient food, and feel confident that wholesome food would be in all cases a desirable addition to medical aid.
They eat nothing but potatoes; when of good quality they are wholesome, but when wet produce fever and diarrhoea. In seasons of scarcity they eat the weed called prasagh.	The food in use amongst the very poor is the cup and lumper potato, sometimes stir-about. The potatoes they eat without being sufficiently boiled, with salt or buttermilk, seldom with animal food; hence they are troubled with all the miseries of indigestion or stomach complaints, and eruptive complaints.	Their food is principally potatoes.
Very much; and appears to be on the increase.	I do not think that it does. In proportion as the people have employment, and any thing to spare, beyond mere animal existence, so does the use of ardent spirits increase.	We believe habits of intoxication are become more frequent, and must certainly consider them productive of disease.
In a most wretched state; seldom with more than one blanket for an entire family, straw bed on the ground, and without any comfort but potatoes and water, very few can procure milk.	Where the people have certain employment, or land to the extent of three or four acres, their clothing is sufficient to protect against cold, but such as are dependent on casual employment, especially if old, suffer much from want of sufficient clothing, but chiefly of bedding and night clothing. The poor who fall under my care do not, unless in years of great scarcity, suffer from want of food. Their furniture and stock of comforts scanty; their houses ill-ventilated.	Very bad.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

Castleborough Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Enniscorthy Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Gorey Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
The Treasurer.	The Medical Attendants.	<i>James Hamilton, Esq., M.D.</i>
	No.	Our fevers are generally of what is called the typhoid type and gastric, induced by the seasons, and very much by the state of employment of the poor.
The district is generally well supplied with potatoes.	Many cases of this kind are met with.	In no cases have I particularly observed this, beyond the experience that 40 years' practice has given me, of connecting bad or unwholesome or scanty potato crops with bowel affections and fevers.
Oatmeal in the spring has a tendency to promote cutaneous disorders.	Dyspeptic complaints are very prevalent among the poorer classes, from the use of potatoes not sufficiently boiled.	—
A good deal drank at fairs, holidays, &c.; not so much as formerly; it is the parent of crime and distress.	Very much, and is on the increase.	The use of ardent spirits, I think, rather on the decline.
Except under-tenants, all in good circumstances; bedsteads, blankets, &c. &c.	Generally in great distress, and their houses badly ventilated.	Very generally bad; but greatly improved of late by the provisions of our cholera board, in providing better beds and bedding, and improving the cleanliness of their dwellings.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD.

New Ross Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Newtown Barry Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Oulart Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>John Young, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>Richard Read, Esq., M.D.</i>
They have not.	There has no fever or epidemic of a particular type prevailed in this district.	There has not been much fever in this county for the last six years; the cases that have occurred were generally mild typhus; the causes in general were exposure to cold or improper diet.
We have.	The constant use of vegetable diet I consider induces a very prevalent stomach affection called dyspepsia.	In a great many cases; for instance, there were two persons brought into the hospital within the last three months, in a dying state, who were found lying in the ditches.
In general not.	Yes, the use of potatoes, as last mentioned.	The only food of the poor is potatoes; these at certain periods of the year (while germinating, and before they are ripe) are very unwholesome, and productive of disease, particularly as they are eaten half boiled and without salt.
It does, and appears rapidly on the increase.	I consider the use of ardent spirits is on the decrease in this part of the country, except where illicit distillation is going on.	I do not think that there is, at least in the country parts. I do not see so many persons inebriated as formerly.
In the worst state as to clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation and necessary comforts.	The poor of this neighbourhood are tolerably comfortable, having constant employment.	The poor here are, for the most part, in a very miserable state; they suffer privations of every kind in fuel and clothing; their bed is a bundle of straw; some of them have a blanket to cover them, others for want of it lie in their clothes; their food is potatoes; sometimes they get a herring, and at other times buttermilk with them, but in general water. The ventilation of their huts is most defective; in short they are quite ignorant of what the word "comfort" means.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD—WICKLOW.

Wexford Fever Hospital.	Arklow Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Bray Fever Hospital, Cholera Hospital and Dispensary.
The Committee.	D. Wright, Esq., M.D.	N. Heffernan, Esq., M.D.
No; with respect to the first part of this query, except in the case of cholera; with reference to the second division of the query, fevers and other epidemics have been materially promoted by the excessive use of ardent spirits.	Not of late years, with the exception of cholera, which has visited this town three several times.	They have not.
Many instances occur of diseases induced by want of nutritious food and warm clothing.	I have, and constantly find cases wherein medical treatment and my attendance would be useless had I not the power of ordering suitable food.	Not many instances where actual disease was produced by want of proper food; but I have met with instances where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.
No.	Those who live entirely on potatoes and buttermilk are highly dyspeptic; and I have often seen dysentery prevail, in seasons of scarcity, from bad potatoes and semi-putrid fish.	Bad potatoes.
Yes; and the practice is on the increase.	No; although the fishermen indulge in it occasionally, I think the habit is decreasing.	It does prevail, but is not on the increase.
The condition of the poor is comparatively good, but there are many cases of utter destitution.	In Arklow numbers are miserable in all these particulars; but in the country parts the poor are not near so destitute.	Generally speaking wretchedly off in all these respects.

LEINSTER—WICKLOW.

Enniskerry Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Newtown Mount Kennedy Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Stratford-on-Slaney Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
John Gason, Esq., M.D.	James Mitchell, Esq., M.D.	N. W. Heath, Esq., Surgeon.
Fevers of the typhoid type have been more prevalent than any others in this part of the country, which, I am of opinion, is attributable to the scarcity or bad quality of their provisions.	The general type of fevers and epidemics in this district is inflammatory. The low typhus diseases are less common. The chief cause may be that the poor, although suffering frequently from scarcity of fuel and clothing, are seldom in want of food. To this may be added the dryness of the soil, the frequent exposure to winds, from our position between the mountains and the sea, and the mildness of the climate generally.	They have, we see, less cephalic and more abdominal symptoms in the fevers which they are affected by.
I am of opinion that convalescence after acute diseases is, in many cases, retarded by the want of proper food, and I have no doubt but that the frequency of dyspepsia, flatulency and indigestion is promoted by the use of the cold watery vegetable diet which forms the exclusive sustenance of at least three-fifths of the inhabitants of Ireland from one end of the year to the other.	Potatoes are the general food of the poor, and I meet with many cases of disease for which this species of diet is improper, and which are exasperated by its use. To such cases a change of diet is often more advantageous than medicine. If, however, the deficiency of nourishment approaching to it, I must repeat that such cases are not frequent in this district.	Yes.
	I have not, except in seasons when the potatoes are generally wet.	Yes; see reply to Query 5.
I do not consider that the use of ardent spirits prevails much in this parish, and am disposed to think that the practice is rather on the decline.	I have reason to believe that the practice of drinking ardent spirits prevails and is rapidly increasing. The licensed spirit shops are already more than can be required for the reasonable accommodation of the public; but, in addition to these, drinking is much encouraged by the private sale of spirits in houses without licence; the number of which I am informed is very great.	It does when and where it can be procured; the poor, so badly fed, naturally take spirits when they have an opportunity, as it gives temporary relief to the flatulence caused by an almost exclusive vegetable diet, and is the only exhilarating beverage they are acquainted with.
In many cases very indifferent, but generally speaking of a better description than in many parts of Ireland.	The poor of this district, especially in the parish of Delgany, are in general decently clothed. In bedding and furniture they are rather more deficient. For the food or other comforts necessary for the sick, they have frequently to resort to charitable assistance; they are most frequent among the fishermen and their families from the precarious nature of their employment; and when known are promptly relieved by the neighbouring gentry. With respect to ventilation, the windows of cabins seldom afford it; but the door being almost always open during the day, and the bed-room, where there is one, being partitioned only by a low wall which does not reach to the roof, ventilation is not deficient, especially if we consider the want of warm covering at night.	Their clothing in general is tolerable, their food potatoes, seldom milk or butter or meal; furniture to correspond; they have enough of ventilation; it is easy to infer their comforts from this statement.

MUNSTER—CITY OF CORK—COUNTY OF CORK.

City of Cork Fever Hospital.	Bandon Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Buttevant Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
J. S. Beamish, Esq., M. D. William Pickells, Esq., M. D.	William Belcher, Esq., M. D.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
We are not aware of any material difference of type in this respect among the poorer classes.	Within the last three years fevers and other epidemics (with the exception of the fatal cholera) have been much less prevalent than formerly.	Fevers or other epidemics have not assumed any particular type in this district.
We have always, in the course of our experience, found extreme poverty to be among the principal predisposing or exciting causes of epidemic disease.	I have met many cases of disease, particularly bowel complaints, which were brought on, in a great measure, by want of proper sustenance and where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted.	I have experienced many instances of actual disease having been brought on by a want of proper sustenance, and I have no doubt on my mind, after careful observation, that many lives could have been saved during the prevalence of the late epidemic cholera, if more attention had been paid to the feeding and clothing of the healthy poor; for in my district, where, I am sorry to say, I had ample opportunities of making observations on that head, the victims were almost confined to the badly fed and clothed, or the dram drinker.
The use, or abuse of a fish diet among the poorer classes appears, in numerous instances which have come within our observation, to have been promotive of Indian cholera.	The only description of food used by our paupers are potatoes, milk and fish: sometimes when they are bad (which they often are) they are common causes of disease, particularly bowel complaints.	As the poor here are confined to one kind of diet, namely, the potato, unless on Christmas-day, I have had no opportunity of making observations on this head.
Yes; and we regret to add that the practice appears to be considerably on the increase than otherwise.	The use of ardent spirits in this town, I think, is less than it was a few years ago, when the manufactures were more briskly carried on, and also from our population being much thinned by emigration.	The excessive use of ardent spirits is not very prevalent in this neighbourhood, and I am of opinion that this practice is rather on the decline.
The medical men of this Hospital not being, strictly speaking, called on to attend the poor in their own houses, we cannot authoritatively reply to this question; but the generality of patients, on admission, are found to be almost totally destitute of clothing.	When called on, in my professional capacity, to attend them in their own houses, I have most generally found them in a most miserable state, destitute of almost every thing necessary to support life, not to mention comfort, but the most common necessities of life.	Generally speaking, the clothing, bedding, furniture, ventilation and necessary comforts of the poor in this district are very deficient, I may say they are solely confined to potatoes for food during the winter season, but in the summer, when milk is plentiful, they manage to give their families a daily allowance of skimmed milk with their potatoes.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Cove Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Fermoy Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Kinsale Fever Hospital & Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendants.	Chas. Murphy, Esq., M. D. Thos. F. Downing, Esq., M. D.	Committee and Medical Attendants.
None.	Cholera and influenza are the prevailing epidemics; fevers assume a low or typhoid type, owing to the extreme poverty of the lower orders.	The type of fever is generally inflammatory, but merging into typhus fever for want of early application for relief.
Dysenteries are frequently induced by potatoes, bad and wet in quality, and typhus fevers by a deficient crop of them, constituting, as they do, their principal food, often their only sustenance.	We have no doubt but disease has often been brought by the want of wholesome food.	Many.
Answered as above.	The general food in use among the poor are potatoes, which when bad (which is frequently the case) promote dysentery and other bowel complaints.	The change from old to new potatoes and occasionally bad fish producing dysentery.
The habit of intemperance amongst these classes seems to diminish, and a better feeling as to being seen drunk in the streets.	The general use of ardent spirits prevails to a great extent, and is lamentably on the increase.	It does prevail; certainly not diminishing.
Bedding, clothes, &c., generally found in a state of destitution; persons lying on straw on a clay floor, in a confined stagnant atmosphere, the air excluded, from the want of fuel, except when the want of windows and broken roof admitted the elements; food deficient in quantity and bad in quality.	Destitute of necessary comforts in all these particulars.	Nearly a total absence of all these.

MUNSTER—CORK.

Mallow Fever Hospital.	Midleton Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Mitchelstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Medical Attendants.	<i>J. Barry, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Eugene O'Neil, Esq., M. D.</i>
Not for some years past.	The fever which prevails most in this district, is common inflammatory fever, which I attribute principally to bad food, clothing, and the wretchedness of their dwellings.	They have not had fever in my district these two or three years, and it is not so frequent or so fatal.
Frequently.	I have in numberless instances.	Very many instances.
The lower classes particularly subject to diseases of the stomach and bowels from the exclusive use of potatoes.	Yes, and I would say in particular, bad fish and potatoes in the early part of the year. only shelter a tree or hedge, a practice which must necessarily be promotive of disease, added to the heated state he is in from severe work, and the cold and indigestible nature of his food, brought by his wife or child from a distance.	There is a very cruel practice prevalent in the South of Ireland, which obliges the unfortunate labourer to eat his potatoes seated on the cold, and very often wet ground, his
Very much, rather on the decrease, arising more from poverty than any moral feeling.	It does, and I would say it is very much on the increase.	It is not very prevalent, nor is it on the increase.
A great deal of wretchedness in every respect amongst the lower classes, especially as to their food and clothing.	With very few exceptions, in every respect very, very bad.	In the greatest possible state of destitution with respect to clothes, bedding, furniture and ventilation; their only support for half the year, potatoes and a little sour milk, the other half potatoes and salt, and for the most part not enough of that esculent root.

MUNSTER—CORK—KERRY.

Newmarket Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Youghal Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Killarney Fever Hospital & Dispensary.
<i>P. R. Fivy, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	Committee and Medical Attendant.	
Fevers are not particularly prevalent in this neighbourhood of late, the cases admitted into the hospital are for the most part simple continued fever, and where any particular type appears among the poorer classes, it is too often caused by want of cleanliness, ventilation, and insufficiency of clothing.	The last epidemic fever here assumed a particular type. Bad food and want of food.	Fever is generally that of typhus, which we attribute to the many wants and privations of the poor, and the state of their miserable dwellings.
I am quite sure every medical man of any experience among the poorer classes, must have traced the origin of some particular diseases to want of wholesome food, and proper ventilation; for some years past I have made this subject a matter of deep research, and, from every thing I have learned, I am convinced in very many instances, wholesome food may be beneficially substituted for medicine.	I have never met with a case of disease where food was a substitute for medicine.	Instances daily present themselves of disease arising from the want of proper sustenance, and where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.
The poor of this neighbourhood have scarcely any other food than the potato, which in my mind is a vegetable productive of many stomach complaints.	Bad farinaceous food of every description, bad tea, bad animal food.	In the spring and early parts of the summer, potatoes become sour and bad, and no doubt produce, in many cases, great disorder of the stomach and bowels.
I am entirely of opinion that the excessive use of ardent spirits prevailing in this district, is in a great measure owing to that peculiar constitution of the stomach caused by fermentation of vegetable matter, which the poor believe is only to be corrected by the use of spirits.	It does, and it is much on the increase.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails very much, it appears rather to decrease, owing chiefly to the increasing poverty of the people.
In too many instances the poor of this neighbourhood are reduced to abject wretchedness, being miserably clad, indifferently supplied with food and bedding, and in many cases without the common necessities of life.	Generally in a bad state, which I think in a great measure owing to their improvidence.	We have found them in the most wretched state, wanting bedding, clothes and food, in fact, every thing.

MUNSTER—KERRY—LIMERICK.

Tralee Fever Hospital.	Adare Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Limerick Fever and Lock Hospital.
<i>Jeremiah Leyne, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>William Griffin, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Gean, Esq., M. D.</i>
Fevers are much more frequent here among the poorer classes, but I have not observed the type to be more malignant. Indeed, it is more fatal among the rich, compared to the number of cases.	Fever has been less prevalent of late, and has not assumed any unusual type.	They have, which is chiefly attributable to the deteriorated state of their constitutions from bad food, and the wretchedness of their habitations and bedding, this has given a peculiarly putrid tendency to fevers.
Disease often occurs amongst the poor from the bad quality of their food, and from a deficiency of food. It is probable that many of the cases requiring medicines would not occur if they had proper and wholesome food.	Where the landlords are non-resident, the people are invariably poor, and sometimes miserable. In the cities, at least in the city of Limerick, more than half the lower class are wretched, and one sometimes meets with instances of appalling distress.	I have experienced very many.
In this town the poor have scarcely any variety of food.	The diet of the poor (potatoes and milk) I believe to be very wholesome; their diseases depend, not on the nature of their food, but on the want of it, or on other causes, as cold, wet, nakedness, and very often on the use of ardent spirits.	The generality of their food is of that description; salt herrings are chiefly taken with potatoes, and but too frequently, bad carrion beef and pork.
The use of ardent spirits is not particularly excessive. I think drunkenness is less frequent than it was a few years ago.	Decidedly.	It does prevail; but, upon the whole, I think it is not as frequently to be observed, as some time since.
In a very distressed state, having scarcely any bed clothes; often obliged to use their day clothes as a bed covering—lying on dirty straw; a very scanty supply of potatoes and sour milk; no ventilation in their houses; in fact, without any comforts.	There is a very great and general want of all these in some districts. The residence of the Earl of Dunraven in Adare, and his great annual outlay in buildings and other works, and Lady Dunraven's establishments for female industry in spinning and needle-work, have contributed much to improve the condition, and add to the comforts of the people about it; there is no actual distress there.	In a most wretched state.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK—TIPPERARY.

Newcastle Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Rathkeale Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Borris O'Kane Fever Hospital.
<i>John Pierce, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Charles Patterson, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>J. J. Stoney, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
No.	This year fever has been in almost all cases complicated, with inflammation of the lungs, which I attribute to the want of clothes and bedding among the poor, conjoined with the wetness and inclemency of the year.	
No; dyspepsia is more prevalent here than in any part of Ireland I am acquainted with, owing, in a great degree, to the prejudice they have against sufficiently boiling their potatoes, thinking they are more nutritious half-cooked.	The want of proper clothes and food is the great source of disease in dispensary practice; and the cause why very few dispensary patients labouring under chronic disease are benefited by medicine.	
Yes, as mentioned in No. 2.	The poor, here, have no variety of food; stomach and bowel complaints arise from their exclusive vegetable diet, even among those who have a sufficiency of potatoes.	
It does; the villages abound with more tippling-houses, and there is no statute in Ireland analagous to that of England, 4 James I., which enables magistrates to fine drunkards, whereby an early check might be put to any intended riot, the provision of the late Act enabling the publican to sell on Sunday must tend to increase the evil, that being an idle day, and affording too favourable an opportunity for the labourer to spend his wages in the public-house. The permission for justices and chief constables to visit publicans after eleven o'clock at night must prove inoperative; in most cases, the hour of rest in country towns being long before that time.	The use of ardent spirits prevails very much among farmers and tradesmen.	
I think the labouring poor of this district are comparatively well off; we have, of course, beggars of the lowest grade.	The great majority of dispensary patients are in the utmost state of destitution; a great many have no bedding, nor even straw to lie on; their clothes are very bad, in several instances nothing but filthy rags. They frequently tell me that they have been for days without food—without any other drink than water.	

MUNSTER.—TIPPERARY.

Cahir Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Clogheen Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Treasurer and Medical Attendant.		
Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type in my district.	The fevers that prevail most here are the simple continued, the intermittent, and occasionally the typhus; other diseases prevail to as great an extent, such as dysenteries, diarrhoea, pectoral diseases, dropsy, &c.; want of clothing, ventilation and cleanliness, debility and intemperance, with a low marshy country, are most likely the predisposing causes.	The fevers are all of a low typhoid type and will not bear depletion. Bad food, occasional excesses in the use of spirituous liquors and prevalence of influenza.
I have in very many instances observed fever to originate among the wretched poor, whose only support was two or three scanty meals of potatoes in the day; where, if more nutritious diet was made use of, disease in my opinion would be resisted.	Frequently. I have often admitted patients into hospital, who in their own wretched abodes could not be expected to survive a few hours, and it would be astonishing to witness the alteration that immediately took place on their removal to a clean bed, a well ventilated room and good diet. I have very often substituted diet for medicine with happy results.	In those years when food is dear, I found that disease was spread for want of proper sustenance.
The potato is the food used among the poorer classes with little or no change, except the addition of milk or salt.	I cannot say that I have. They generally subsist on potatoes; when they are bad or scarce, disease prevails.	Potatoes when of an inferior quality, or when used too early in the season.
Ardent spirits are used very much in my district, and are more on the increase than otherwise.	Yes; but I do not think it on the increase.	It does; but I do not think the practice is either increasing or diminishing.
Almost in every instance the cottage of the poor is in a state of filth and wretchedness, wanting every necessary to afford comfort, few of them sufficiently ventilated, some not at all, in order to promote warmth, as a substitute for the want of bedding, clothing, &c.	In the most wretched state; it would be impossible to describe their misery.	In general, the poor are miserably off for all those comforts, particularly along the foot of the mountains and in the back lanes of this town.

MUNSTER.—TIPPERARY.

CloghJordan Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Clonmel Fever Hospital & Dispensary.	Nenagh Fever Hospital.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendants.
I have remarked, that in a year when there was any particular blight or general failure of crops, occasioning a scarcity or deterioration of provisions, that typhoid fevers were more prevalent among the poor.	It is not perceived that they have.	Generally typhus; to the use of bad potatoes.
There are, undoubtedly, some instances where dyspeptic and other diseases have been aggravated by want of proper sustenance, and where a better supply of wholesome food would prove a valuable assistance to medical remedies. N. B. I have observed an increase in the use of wheaten bread amongst the poor, of late years.	Some instances occur where disease appears to be brought on by a want of proper food, clothing and lodging, and a supply of these might have been beneficially substituted for medicine; but in proportion to the number, not many.	We have.
I think not; except in dyspeptic cases, where bread might beneficially be substituted for potatoes, &c. I do not find that potatoes and milk and oaten victuals are promotive of disease	Potato is the food in general use and is not considered likely to promote disease, unless when of bad quality.	Bad potatoes.
Not in comparison with other districts. I conceive such practice is rather on the increase in this neighbourhood.	The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district and appears to be on the increase in a most deplorable degree.	Yes, and on the increase.
There is a charitable institution called the Deacons' Fund; twelve persons give their gratuitous inspection, and meet monthly to compare and inquire into the character and state of all objects which apply, and in consequence, I believe, in most cases I found the peasantry tolerably well circumstanced with regard to most of the above-mentioned necessities in this district, and extreme cases of wretchedness are not so frequent as in other districts, being almost sure to be relieved when known.	Many of the poor are in a miserable, wretched state as to clothes, food, bedding, ventilation and furniture, with but few necessary comforts. There are several pretty well off in these respects, and some industrious persons of good habits appear comfortably supplied.	The most wretched state imaginable.

MUNSTER—TIPPERARY.

Roscrea Fever Hospital.	Templemore Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Tipperary Fever Hospital and Cappaghwhite Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	Edward Kingsley, Esq., Surgeon.	The Medical Attendant.
	Fever or epidemics have assumed no particular change for some time; fevers are invariably brought on the poorer classes by their being badly fed, badly clothed and badly lodged.	The gastric type is the most prevalent; to be ascribed to the habits of the people.
	I have experienced many instances where actual disease has been brought on by bad food, and a scarcity of it, which would be prevented if wholesome food had been substituted in sufficient quantity.	The common necessities of life are scarce and miserable; scrophula is often the result of want of proper sustenance; and I am convinced that hospital diet often effects more than medicine possibly can.
	I have found the poorer classes living on potatoes, greens, &c. &c. to be attacked with dispeptiæ, diarrhœa, indigestion, &c.	Vegetable food alone, and the use of salt herrings, disorder the stomach and bowels and cause diseases of the skin.
	The use of ardent spirits does prevail to a frightful extent; and I think on the increase.	Yes, public houses are increasing, and men and women drink to a frightful extent; illicit distillation affords opportunity, and temptation.
	In every instance I have found them in the greatest misery, standing in need of every comfort.	The clothes worn by day are frequently the only bed-covering; few have more than one blanket.

MUNSTER—WATERFORD.

Dungarvan Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Lismore Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Waterford Fever Hospital.
Arthur Quin, Esq., Surgeon.	Committee and Medical Attendant.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
I do not consider fevers have assumed any particular type, different from what appears here every year; but from the poverty of the poor many cases of a malignant character are met here.	Type of disease milder.	The epidemic fever prevalent in this district generally, has assumed the typhoid type: it is difficult to attribute it to any particular cause.
I have experienced a great many instances.	Not many instances for some years past, but in former periods, when the potato crop has failed, either in quality or sufficiency, this has been the case; wholesome food in those cases would have prevented much disease. Potatoes are the usual food of the poor, and are perfectly wholesome when of good quality and in sufficient supply.	Very many.
There is an extensive fishery here; the poor people live chiefly on fish and potatoes, and when they cannot get fish their principal food is potatoes, and often of a bad description, and promotive of disease.	Badly cured fish, in many instances.	The Committee do not feel competent to answer the question.
It does; and I should rather think it on the increase, from the number of houses licensed for the sale of spirits.	Does exist, and is increasing.	The habit of drinking ardent spirits prevails to a great extent in this city. The latter part of this question can be answered correctly only by a reference to the office of excise in this city.
In the majority of houses I found the inhabitants in the greatest state of wretchedness, and in many instances destitute of every thing necessary to support life.	Generally much in want of necessary comforts in illness. Ventilation generally bad; clothing, bedding, &c. tolerable only in some instances.	None.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>Joseph W. Bryson, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>S. M' Burney, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>R. Coffey, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers and epidemics generally assume the typhoid type among the poorer classes, which is owing to the abuse of ardent spirits, the want of proper food, and depression of mind, occasioned frequently by want of employment.	Chiefly typhus, which I think is partly owing to the weakened state of body, induced by bad food, deficient clothing and filthy and badly ventilated apartments.	Yes; typhoid; want of proper food and clothes.
Frequently.	I have met with many such in my own districts.	Frequently.
Too much vegetable without the necessary stimulus of animal food.	For breakfast they generally contrive to have tea; often without milk, or butter, or sugar; and the rest of their food I believe to be potatoes and starch flummery, made from the washings of the starch.	Salt ham parings, and other articles equally indigestible.
The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails much among the poor, and is on the increase.	Yes; but I rather think it is on the decline, which I attribute more to the want of means to purchase than to any improvement in the morals of the people.	Less than formerly.
Occasionally comfortable; but more frequently miserable.	Very wretched indeed. In a great many cases they have neither bed nor bedding, and sometimes not even straw to lie on; and their only covering is the rags they wear through the day.	Generally in want of all.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>William Duncan, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Henry Forcade, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Robert M'Cluney, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The common continued fever of the country assumes more or less of the typhoid type. Since the Indian cholera appeared, and shortly before, I think dysentery has been less frequent, and diarrhoea, with or without vomiting, more so.	Fevers among the poorer classes generally put on the typhoid type, which I consider to be owing to the want of proper nourishment, and to the filthiness of their habitations.	Typhus fever is the most general complaint among the poorer class, which I attribute greatly to the use of ardent spirits, bad clothing, damp and ill-ventilated hovels, want of cleanliness and deficiency of wholesome food.
No.	I am confident that actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance; had they received wholesome food, medicine would not have been required. good derived by dispensary patients, from our House of Industry, and Destitute Sick Society, both which supply food, fuel and straw, with other necessities to the out-sick or out-patient.	I have not observed any disease brought on by want of proper sustenance; but I have seen many where, it appeared to me, wholesome food would have been beneficially substituted for medicine; and in this I think I am warranted, from the
No.	I consider starch sowins, obtained by the washing of the casks, and the residue of the starch, to be unwholesome, and tending to bring on disease.	I cannot say that I have.
Spirits appear to be more generally used; but I think cases of excessive drunkenness are less frequent.	Not having a district, I cannot state positively; but I believe it is on the decrease, the poor not having the means to obtain ardent spirits.	I am sorry to say that the excessive use of ardent spirits prevails in this district, and I rather think it is not on the decline.
I should say, as well off in these respects as I have found them in other large towns.	Generally in a very bad state.	In general, the lower class of poor are found deficiently clothed and wretchedly ill off for want of sufficient bedding, firing or furniture; and from their poverty are so crowded together in their miserable habitations, as to deprive them of the salutary effects of ventilation.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>Alexander Kendell, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William Mateer, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>David Moore, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
The few cases of fever that have come under my notice arose from exposure, assisted by want of proper clothing.		They generally assume a typhoid type. It is the type that mostly occurs in large towns where poverty prevails.
This will never occur in plentiful seasons, for whoever will take the trouble of looking back to the epidemics that have visited Ireland for the last century and half, will invariably find famine either proceeding or accompanying the epidemic fever of this country.	I have experienced many instances where actual disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and by its general accompaniments, bad clothing and bad ventilation. A disease caused by such circumstances can hardly, if ever, be relieved without the use of medicine, although proper food and ventilation, with good clothing, may form powerful "adjuvantia" to medicine in bringing about the re-establishment of health.	It does not appear that disease is often brought on by want of proper sustenance; it is probable, however, that diseases of debility, such as dropsy, are occasionally induced among weakly people, by poor food, and damp, bad accommodations. Those who were poorly fed, ill clothed, and badly lodged, were particularly susceptible of cholera.
By no means.	This query is pertinent to a subject which has lately occupied my attention. I believe that the extensive use of salt in food is a fruitful source of disease. It is also my opinion, that to the same cause may be attributed, in a great measure, the prevailing taste for ardent spirits which is so common among the poor, and which shows itself to be on the increase. The fact appears, from extensive observation, to be undoubted, and can, as I imagine, be accounted for on physiological principles.	I have not found any particular description of food promote disease.
From all inquiries I have made, the use of ardent spirits is by no means lessened.		The use of ardent spirits does prevail to a considerable extent, but I believe it is not on the increase. It appears to be stationary.
In general, their houses not clean; no attention to ventilation; clothes indifferent; many without bed or bedding, either sleeping on the floor or on straw, with very little bed clothes; food not to be complained of; general comfort little attended to.		Clothing generally bad; food tolerable, but sometimes of a poor description; bedding and furniture in most instances exceedingly bad, and consist of few articles. Their houses are generally badly ventilated.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
<i>Daniel Murray, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>S. S. Thomson, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>William Quin, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
Generally typhoid among the poor, in consequence of low diet.	I have not observed any peculiarities worthy of special notice. So far as I can judge, the epidemic visitations we have had have been milder than in many other places, both in extent and severity. This I am disposed to attribute to the care taken of our poor, and their better condition.	I have nothing particular to observe to this, but I think there has been less fever this winter, and of a milder character than any former season I recollect.
I have witnessed a few such cases.	I have often seen disease produced and aggravated among the poor, both by the scarcity and bad quality of their food. An increase of typhus fever always accompanies seasons of dearth here.	I have seen many instances where disease has been aggravated, and recovery retarded, by want of proper food.
The parings of salt hams.	Nothing particular; the quality of food used by our poor here is, I believe, better than in many other parts of Ireland.	I have not.
The excessive use of spirits continues, I think, to the same extent as formerly.	Ardent spirits are too much in use. It is said that the influence of the Temperance societies is felt in somewhat checking this vice.	Much as usual.
Generally in wretched state as to clothing, food and furniture; particularly in want of clothing in winter.		Never having had charge of a district, I refer to the replies of the dispensary district attendants.

ULSTER—ANTRIM—CAVAN—DONEGAL.

Lisburn Fever Hospital.	Cavan Fever Hospital.	Ramelton Fever Hospital and Dispensary.
Committee and Medical Attendant.	<i>Hugh Macdonald, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>J. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
We had only a few cases of cholera here. The type of fever for some time has been rather mild (typhus mitior), occasionally (frequently, where neglected) terminating in typhus gravior.	I do not think they have.	Typhus fever, I think, has assumed a milder type of late, whether from the disease having exhausted itself or the people's food being better I cannot say; but I am disposed to think the latter.
Cases of this kind are of rare occurrence in this neighbourhood at present.	I have no doubt but bad food, bad clothing and want of fuel bring on fevers, and it is among the class of persons so circumstanced that fever most prevails, particularly in winter.	About the year 1817 great numbers died of actual disease, brought on by want of food; but of late years the food has been cheap and the quality good, and the people endeavour to get food while they want other comforts.
This mode of living solely upon potatoes, often of a bad description, and other badly boiled vegetables, are in many instances promotive of disease.	There is no food known among the class of persons above mentioned but potatoes, and bad as their food is, I consider insufficient clothing by day and by night a greater source of disease, particularly of fevers.	The poor live almost entirely on potatoes, which, when of a good quality, are very light and nourishing; I think their diseases arise more from bad clothing and damp houses than from the quality of the food.
The excessive use of ardent spirits has prevailed considerably here; but it is rather presumed to be on the decrease.	The use of ardent spirits does exist to a deplorable and ruinous extent, and most undoubtedly is on the increase, and is the greatest moral evil that exists, and is the real cause of almost all the poverty and distress that afflict the great body of those who sustain themselves by daily labour.	Excessive drinking prevails most amongst the lower classes; but I think it on the decline in this neighbourhood.
During the continuance of the board of health here, the condition of the poor was greatly improved, from the activity and vigilance pursued. The Marquis of Hertford, established a soup kitchen, gave bedding and bedsteads, improved ventilation by opening windows, and whitewashed their houses; since the dissolution of the Board, all these increased comforts have necessarily not been so well attended to.	In general most wretched and miserable amongst the very lowest and poorest.	The houses damp and badly ventilated; clothes, bedding, furniture and other comforts in general very bad.

ULSTER—DOWN—TYRONE.

Downpatrick Fever Hospital.	Newry Fever Hospital and Dispensary.	Strabane Fever Hospital & Dispensary.
<i>George Buchanan, Esq., M.D.</i>	Secretary and Medical Attendant.	<i>A. Lenney, Esq., M.D.</i>
Fevers have very constantly assumed a typhoid character and other epidemics a malignant type, arising from the general poverty and want of comforts of the poorer classes, and their too frequent practice of drinking largely of ardent spirits, debilitating their constitutions.	Fevers and epidemics usually amongst the poorer classes assume a typhoid type, which appears attributable to their numerous wants.	Fever is not so prevalent this year as last, nor of so bad a type.
I have no doubt that many of the diseases of the poor arise from improper and insufficient diet, and that consequently many of their ailments would have been prevented by more wholesome food, and I have instances daily under my observation in the county infirmary where generous diet alone, with the comforts of a warm room and bed, have been sufficient to remove disease.	The instances appear numerous where disease has been induced from want of proper sustenance, and where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	I have known cases where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.
I conceive that potatoes, without a proper admixture of other food, have been productive of many diseases of the digestive organs; also a too free use of oatmeal and salted food has given rise to many obstinate eruptive diseases.	The principal diet of the poor here, potatoes and salt herrings, seems frequently to produce a morbid state of the system, and particularly cutaneous affections.	Not any in particular; potatoes and salt with milk is their usual diet, and when they can get enough by no means unwholesome.
The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail in my neighbourhood, and rather increasing, perhaps owing to the practice of allowing the free sale of spirits in public-houses during the greater part of the Sabbath.	The use of ardent spirits prevails in this district to a considerable extent; but its excessive use does not appear increasing.	It is not on the increase, nor do I think that there is a less consumption of ardent spirits than formerly.
Their clothes of a very insufficient description to guard them against the inclemency of winter; their food of the plainest description, namely, potatoes, oatmeal, salt herrings, buttermilk, with sometimes the poorest kind, frequently one bed sufficing for a whole family; their furniture hardly deserving that name, and ventilation wholly neglected or studiously prevented.	Many of the poor of this district have been found to be very deficient in clothes, food, bedding and necessary comforts.	They are more comfortable this year than last; but the majority of them are badly off for ventilation and cleanliness.

CONNAUGHT—GALWAY—LEITRIM—MAYO.

County Galway Infirmary.	County Leitrim Infirmary and Carrick-on-Shannon Dispensary.	County Mayo Infirmary.
<i>Andrew J. Veitch, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>William Hutchinson, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>George Howse, Esq., M.D.</i>
At present there is a fever of a bad typhoid character, and generally it assumes that type which I attribute to the wretchedness of the poor in every respect.	Fevers in this part of the country are mostly protracted to a length of time I have seldom witnessed any where else; scarcely ever terminating till between the thirtieth and fortieth day, yet the proportion of deaths is not greater than when they are of shorter duration. I cannot assign any cause. The cholera proceeded here the same as in other places.	Fevers are generally long continued, and of a typhoid character, and this, I think, should be attributed to their habits, &c.; but I do not think the cases generally are inclined to be fatal.
A very considerable number.	I have no doubt that a power of giving the poor a change of diet, different from their ordinary food (viz. the potato), would, in many instances, remove the very general dyspeptic complaints, which I have good reason to think follow from a long continuance of that sort of subsistence, without the aid of medicines.	I have experienced some cases.
Bad potatoes, bad fish, and frequently not a sufficient quantity of wholesome food.	I have not met any so destitute, as not to be able to procure a sufficiency of potatoes, but I believe they are seldom able to get any thing else.	Potatoes are, with very few exceptions, the only food used; when good, they appear to agree well; but when bad, they must promote disease, as I have frequently observed.
It does; I do consider it on the increase.	The use of ardent spirits is very general, and I have no doubt that it is on the increase.	In some districts in this county I believe it to exist to an excessive degree, and I am inclined to think it rather on the increase in my neighbourhood.
In a very wretched state, both as regards clothes, food, necessary comforts, &c. &c.	I am sorry to be obliged to say, that they are very badly off, in respect to every article mentioned.	I may say, generally a deficiency of the different articles enumerated; in most cases a good supply of turf is their chief comfort.

CONNAUGHT—ROSCOMMON.

LEINSTER—CARLOW—DROGHEDA.

County Roscommon Infirmary.	County Carlow Infirmary.	Drogheda Infirmary and Dispensary.
<i>The Treasurer.</i>	<i>Thomas J. Rawson, Esq., M.D.</i>	<i>Robert Pentland, Esq., Surgeon.</i>
I have not received an answer to this quere from the surgeon; I do not think these diseases have assumed any particular type here.	I have not remarked any thing particular with regard to fever.	The fevers have not assumed any specific epidemic type this season; rheumatic and bilious fevers have prevailed.
When the season is unfavourable for the potato-crop, disease is more general and severe, and after the violence of disease may be arrested, delicacy of constitution and relapses are prevalent, for want of proper food.	I have not.	I have seen many cases where actual disease has been the consequence of want; this can be readily accounted for in this district, where the poor are so completely in want of employment.
Dyspepsia, and chronic disease of liver, dropsy, disease of the skin, are in a great measure promoted by the continued use of potato only.	I have not.	The only food here amongst the poor is dried fish and potatoes, with or without milk of any sort, but generally with buttermilk.
It does prevail, and I believe it is on the increase, because the number of public-houses (one of the greatest evils in Ireland), is increasing in this town and county.	I cannot say.	I do not think that whiskey is so commonly used amongst the very poor as heretofore.
The surgeon reports, the clothing of the poor in general is scanty, and of the worst description; food, potatoes only; bedding, straw and blanket; in many cases without a sheet; scarcely any ventilation, in order to confine the temperature, fuel being scarce.	In general very bad.	Destitute of almost every comfort in the generality of cases.

LEINSTER—DUBLIN CITY—DUBLIN—KILDARE.

City of Dublin Infirmary (Jervis-street.)	County Dublin Infirmary & Dispensary.	County Kildare Infirmary.
Committee and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendants.	Committee and Medical Attendant.
Persons coming to this hospital having met with accidents, usually are attacked with low nervous fever in consequence of their previous intemperance and bad diet.	Fevers and epidemics have occasionally assumed particular types; but it would be difficult to assign the precise modifying cause.	Have not assumed any particular type among the poorer classes.
Instances frequently occur.	We have many.	Such cases have sometimes occurred to me; but I believe in general the diseases of the poor are occasioned by want of wholesome food.
In the city there are not many opportunities of observing, so as to give a general answer.	The food of the poorer classes generally is productive of disease.	Have not found any.
Yes, to the former part; but cannot say as to the latter.	The use of ardent spirits does prevail to a considerable extent; but we can form no opinion as to whether it is on the increase or otherwise.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does not prevail in this district.
The medical attendants do not usually visit patients applying at this hospital at their own houses.	In the utmost wretchedness.	Generally in a wretched state as to all these particulars.

LEINSTER—KING'S COUNTY—LONGFORD—LOUTH.

King's County Infirmary.	County Longford Infirmary.	County Louth Infirmary.
George Peirce, Esq., Surgeon.	George Peacocke, Esq., Surgeon.	E. G. Brunner, Esq., M.D.
Fevers have, amongst the poorer classes, frequently assumed the typhoid type, owing to the want of proper nutriment.	I cannot say that I have observed so particularly.	Fevers and epidemics generally assume the low or typhoid type among the poor, which is attributable to their bad food and clothing, want of ventilation and cleanliness.
In many cases this occurs; recoveries are also often protracted by want of proper nutriment.	I have no doubt that in many instances such has been the case.	In the course of my practice I have met with many such cases.
Their general food is potatoes, sometimes with sour milk; dyspeptic diseases prevail very much, which I attribute to the quality of food.	Yes, potatoes, particularly unwholesome and productive of dyspeptic complaints and stomach derangements.	In general, potatoes are the almost exclusive food of the poor.
It certainly does prevail to a great extent, but not more generally than in other districts.	Yes; the very low price of grain of late leads to the practice of illicit distillation, which naturally tends to the more extensive consumption of ardent spirits amongst the lower classes, in consequence of its cheapness and abundance.	To a great extent, and I conceive is increasing.
In many parts of the county most wretched indeed.	Among the lowest classes of the peasantry their state is very bad, indicative of great poverty; but I think, speaking generally, there is an improvement of late in the condition of the lower orders.	Generally speaking, the cabins and persons of those applying for relief are without any kind of comfort; many have no other covering at night than the clothes they wear during the day; their cabins are mostly without any furniture, and ventilation is never thought of.

LEINSTER—MEATH—QUEEN'S COUNTY—WESTMEATH.

County Meath Infirmary.	Queen's County Infirmary.	County Westmeath Infirmary.
<i>LA Byron, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>John Jacob, Esq., M. D.</i>	
Fevers, commonly called typhus, dysenteries and diarrhoeas are the prevailing disorders among the poorer classes in my neighbourhood. I believe the causes are mainly attributable to habits of intemperance, and bad food and lodging.	Epidemic fevers are of frequent occurrence; their character is, generally speaking, typhoid, which is probably attributable to the wants and privations to which the peasantry are exposed.	They have not; perhaps the fever is more generally of the typhus kind, which may be attributed to the use of spirits.
Many instances have fallen under my observation, where, I believe, disease and death were occasioned by want of proper and wholesome food. I have sometimes admitted patients at the infirmary, when their only complaint was poverty and want of good food; having got this, they were sent away in a day or two, well and able to work.	I have experienced numerous instances in which actual disease has been induced by want of proper sustenance. A large majority of those who seek advice as outpatients at our infirmary, labour under distressing dyspeptic affections, ultimately degenerating into organic diseases of the stomach, induced, in my opinion, by a potato-diet; milk is, in a great measure, confined to the more comfortable of the peasantry; animal food is almost unknown as an article of diet to the poorer classes; the more comfortable rear geese for their own use, but many who do so are obliged to sell them to procure more indispensable requisites. Tradespeople in towns can occasionally procure butchers' meat, but they cannot be regarded as belonging to the class of peasantry to whom I understand these queries particularly apply. Amongst the patients admitted into our infirmary, we find that a large proportion require invigorating food and strengthening medicine, as cases characterized by exhaustion and debility are by far the most numerous.	Some such cases are to be met, but not often; when their provisions are bad, diseases are more frequent.
The poor in this neighbourhood are fed chiefly on potatoes; when those are deficient, or bad in quality, which sometimes happens, disorders are common.	Answered above.	The constant use of potatoes sometimes promotes disease.
The excessive use of ardent spirits prevails to such an extent, I believe it could hardly increase; there are few of the poor who do not indulge in the use of this pernicious stimulant; this, I think, chiefly attributable to the increased number of whiskey shops.	The abuse of ardent spirits prevails to a considerable extent, and is productive of the most frightful consequences. A large proportion of the crimes, which have stained the character of this county, have been perpetrated by persons acting under its baneful influence; assaults, riots and homicides, in many instances, originate from the excitement produced by perhaps a single glass of whiskey. A large number of those who attend markets, fairs, funerals or other assemblages of the people, get drunk and create riots, and too frequently fatal affrays. It extinguishes, for the time, all sense of decency, morality and religion. Few amongst the peasantry are what I would consider habitual drunkards. I fear that the people are not becoming by any means more temperate.	The use of ardent spirits exists to a great extent, and is decidedly on the increase, and has been for some time.
The poor in this town and neighbourhood are extremely destitute of the necessary comforts of life.	The destitution of the labouring population can only be fully estimated by those who have witnessed it. The appearance of the peasantry out of doors, particularly on Sundays or holydays, fair or market days, contrast strongly with their real condition; on these occasions they seem comparatively comfortable, well clad and happy, apparently forgetful of their miseries and privations. A visit to the bed of sickness, in their wretched cabins, presents a distressing reverse of the picture; the melancholy realities of their situation can be seen only there; the houses damp and uncomfortable, the floor wet, the air charged with smoke and noisome exhalation, the small aperture closed with a wooden shutter, and called a window, being insufficient for the free admission of light, or for the purposes of ventilation. In a word, a large proportion of the peasantry are in the worst possible condition, as to clothes, food, bedding, furniture, ventilation and necessary comforts. [Continued at the bottom of the page.]	Ventilation generally bad, furniture and bedding generally comfortable; sometimes very indifferent; clothes generally good, with few exceptions; food principally potatoes, their supply of which varies with the season, but generally have enough.

LEINSTER—WEXFORD—WICKLOW.

County Wexford Infirmary.	County Wicklow Infirmary, No. 1.	County Wicklow Infirmary, No. 2, (at Baltinglass.)
<i>J. R. Crane, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>William Hamilton, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>N. W. Heath, Esq., Licen. Surgeon.</i>
	Fevers have not been epidemic here for some years; bowel complaints have been very frequent, and of an obstinate character, aggravated, no doubt, by the want of proper food, clothing, firing, &c.	Yes, there are less cephalic, and more abdominal symptoms than formerly, attending the fevers which I have seen during the last year and a half.
	By far the greater number of diseases among the poor, are caused by want of proper sustenance; and numerous cases occur where food, not medicine, is the requisite.	See Answer to No. 5.
	As potatoes, and occasionally herrings, comprise all the variety in the food of the poor here, there is no room for comparison, but their constant use are prolific in disease.	See Answer to No. 5.
	The use of ardent spirits is very general, but the excessive use of it appears to be confined to tradesmen and sailors. We cannot form an opinion as to its increase.	Yes, when and where it can be procured; they view it in the light of an indulgence, the only one they have; it comforts them for the time, it stimulates their relaxed stomachs. I think we cannot attribute this horrid custom (speaking abstractedly) to depravity, but to their other deprivations.
I am not bound to attend the poor at their houses, but I often do, and am happy to be able to say, that I consider the poor of Wexford and its neighbourhood more comfortable, better fed, clothed and housed, and more moral than the same class in most of the other parts of Ireland. I think there is a considerable improvement amongst the poor in all the above-mentioned particulars, within the last eighteen years.	From ample experience, I can say nothing can be more wretched than the state of the poor here; they are almost in every instance destitute of the comforts, and very generally of a sufficiency of the commonest necessities of life. This is their state, even in health, but in disease their state is deplorable in the extreme.	Clothing not very bad, though inadequate; food generally potatoes; fuel very scarce; milk, butter or meal would be to them comforts, but generally speaking they are not to be procured by the poor here; the furniture corresponds.

[Continued from above].—The invalid, stretched upon a scanty bed of straw, insufficiently covered with filthy clothes, his coarse food but ill calculated to tempt a sickly appetite, happy if he enjoy the barest and most indispensable necessities; the idea of comfort never presenting itself to his imagination. The destitute condition of poor lying-in women is peculiarly heart-rending. Some provision for their attendance by properly qualified midwives is imperatively called for.

MUNSTER—CLARE—CITY of CORK.

MUNSTER—CLARE—CITY of CORK.

County Clare Infirmary.	North Infirmary, City of Cork.	South Infirmary, City of Cork.
<i>George W. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.</i>	Treasurer and Medical Attendants.	<i>John Woodroffe, Esq., M.D.</i>
The epidemics have often assumed a low malignant type, caused by deficiency of nourishment and clothing.	All epidemics attack the poor with the greatest severity, and the cause appears to be their extreme destitution.	The medical officers of this institution do not attend fever cases; they are received into the House of Recovery.
I have; a great many.	Frequent cases occur to us where disease has been brought on by want of proper sustenance, and where wholesome food might have been beneficially substituted for medicine.	Instances of the kind occur constantly.
I have; the use of potatoes, as the sole food, produces a great many diseases.	When the potato crop fails, severe diseases of the digestive organs are the consequence.	The constant use of potatoes, as so universal an article of diet, produces dyspepsia, pyrosis and diarrhoea.
It does very much, and I believe is greatly on the increase.	It is impossible for us to express the frightful extent to which the extensive abuse of spirits prevails, and unquestionably it is on the increase.	The abuse of ardent spirits is great, and daily increasing in the city of Cork; and it is to be lamented that the Government have thought proper to encourage distillation, in preference to the manufacture of malt liquors.
Very bad and uncomfortable in every respect.	The physicians and surgeons of the North Infirmary do not attend the houses of the poor.	The poor are not attended at their own houses by the medical officers of the South Infirmary.

MUNSTER—CORK—KERRY—LIMERICK.

County Cork Infirmary.	County Kerry Infirmary.	City of Limerick Infirmary and Barrington's Hospital.
<i>St. John Galwey, Esq., M.D.</i>	—	Medical Attendants.
Our epidemics are fevers, catarrhs and dysentery, I believe; of these typhus fever alone has assumed an altered type; it has been unusually mild for two or three years; no cause has been assigned for this.	Fevers occasionally have assumed a bad type; contagion, bad clothing, cold, wet, bad bedding and bed clothes and bad food, all debilitating causes.	Not for several years, cholera excepted.
Yes; but I am sure potatoes, if sufficiently cooked, eaten with salt and taken in moderation, instead of the usual repletion, are very salutary, as much so as oatmeal or even wheaten bread, but when the potato begins to germinate, it is apt to engender bowel affections, and I believe, to create or aggravate skin diseases.	Many instances where disease might be prevented by wholesome food.	Instances of this description are unfortunately so frequent that it frequently happens the medical attendant finds the dispensing of a shilling in charity, to buy provisions, will be of more value than his professional advice; such cases daily come under inspection.
Experience enables me to say, that quality or quantity of food has less influence on the health of the people than the abuse of ardent spirits.	The general food, and indeed, the only food of the poor, the potato, is, at particular periods, productive of disease. stomach and bowels; in some instances, where the poor are able, by any means, to get salt herrings, diseases of the skin are very numerous.	The inferior description of potatoes which the poor are compelled to subsist on, without even the addition of milk or salt, contributes greatly to promote disorders of the
I conceive the use of whiskey is less excessive this year than heretofore. The love of ardent spirits however, prevails to a degree so hardened, that drunkenness from whiskey may be taken as a measure of the people's means. On this head, so prolific of misery and vice, I feel I may give a little more than a simple answer to the queries. The ratio in the consumption of spirituous to malt liquors has increased, and is increasing; this, I believe, is mainly caused by a disproportionate duty on malt, and want of vigour in suppressing illicit traffic. Houses without license sell whiskey only. The off-scourings of the earth meet and plot all manner of mischief.	The quantity consumed in general is, I believe, greater than formerly, but the quantity individually consumed is less; there is not so much drunkenness observable as formerly.	In all cities there are to be found a large class of dram drinkers; but such practice here is not evidently greater now than before.
Generally the poor are in a state of destitution in all the particulars referred to.	Bad enough.	In a most miserable and dirty state, in every instance.

MUNSTER—LIMERICK—TIPPERARY.

ULSTER—ANTRIM.

County Limerick Infirmary.	County Tipperary Infirmary.	County Antrim Infirmary.
Mr. J. Sands, Apothecary.	Charles Vaughan, Esq., M. D.	William Stewart, Esq., M. D.
	Fevers and epidemics generally assume a low typhoid character, which is owing to the bad food, filthy habits and other circumstances, which tend to depress their constitutional vigour.	Very little fever for some years. When we have it commences with inflammatory symptoms, terminating in mild typhus, and is, in fact, the synochus of Cullen. We have had the epidemic influenza and but few cases of cholera.
	Instances do frequently occur, where want of proper food, combined with filth, scanty clothing, &c. not only causes the occurrence of the disease, but prolongs and aggravates disorders, which, under other circumstances, would easily become manageable.	I cannot state that any disease arises positively from want of sustenance, but all are aggravated from it, and medicine cannot produce its usual beneficial effects that result in patients admitted into the hospital.
	Almost universally, potatoes, of a bad description, are their chief article of diet, consequently dyspepsia and indigestion are very prevalent.	Potatoes and oatmeal, generally speaking, form the food of the poorer class; but I cannot attribute any disease to their use.
Yes, and on the increase.	In towns and villages the poor drink a great deal of spirits; the peasantry living at a distance from places of public resort drink when their business leads them to the neighbouring towns to fairs and markets. The practice is not diminishing.	It does very much, and I rather believe it is such as has been for years past.
	In this part of the country the poor possess no comforts, and suffer under all the privations mentioned.	When called upon to attend the poor, I generally find them very badly provided with all the articles mentioned in this query. Ventilation seldom attended to.

ULSTER—ARMAGH—DONEGAL—DOWN.

County Armagh Infirmary.	County Donegal Infirmary.	County Down Infirmary and Dispensary.
A. Robinson, Esq., Surgeon.	A. Gillespy, Esq., M. D.	George Buchanan, Esq., M. D.
The fevers that have been most observed here have latterly been of the catarrhal description, which seems to be attributable to the wretched clothing of the poor, and their want of fire and other necessaries.	The county surgeon has no opportunity of knowing this from experience, but has reason to know from the dispensary surgeon that there have been few fevers or epidemics in this neighbourhood; even the cholera, though raging in Strabane, on the other side of the water, never appeared in Lifford, in which the infirmary is situated.	Fevers have very constantly assumed a typhoid character, and other epidemics a malignant type, arising from the general poverty and want of comforts of the lower classes, and their too-frequent practice of drinking largely of ardent spirits, inducing very constantly great debility of constitution.
Many such instances have occurred.	The county surgeon has no opportunity of officially knowing this matter. their ailments would have been avoided by more wholesome food; and I have instances daily under my observation in the County Infirmary where generous diet, with the comforts of a warm room and bed, have alone removed disease.	I have no doubt that many of the diseases of the poor arise from improper or insufficient diet, and that, consequently many of
No.	Answered above.	Potatoes, without a proper admixture of other food, I conceive to have been productive of many diseases of the digestive functions; also too free an use of oatmeal and salted food, has given rise to obstinate eruptive diseases.
It does very much, and is only prevented from increasing by want of means to procure that destructive poison.	The county surgeon is decidedly of opinion that the practice is on the decrease, but for want of means only.	The excessive use of ardent spirits does prevail in my neighbourhood, a practice I believe rather increasing, perhaps owing to the circumstance that public-houses for the sale of spirits are allowed to remain open the greater part of the sabbath day; a great temptation to the drunkard.
In many cases, very wretched indeed.	The county surgeon is never called on to visit external patients. description, namely, potatoes, oatmeal, salt herrings, buttermilk, with sometimes the worst description of tea; their bedding of the poorest kind, frequently one bed sufficing for a whole family; their furniture hardly deserving that name, and ventilation wholly neglected, or else studiously prevented.	Their clothes of a very insufficient description to guard them against the inclemency of winter; their food of the plainest

ULSTER—FERMANAGH—LONDONDERRY—MONAGHAN.

County Fermanagh Infirmary.	County Londonderry Infirmary.	County Monaghan Infirmary.
<i>G. A. Nixon, Esq., M. D.</i>	Committee and Physician.	<i>S. M'Dowell, Esq., M. D.</i>
No, except the cholera, which is here at present.	Fevers or epidemics have not assumed any particular type.	It is my opinion, as cholera has increased fevers have decreased and are less frequent; poverty producing debility, predisposes individuals to cholera.
The diseases are brought on more by hard labour and other exertion than by the want of proper food. Good diet is much wanting after most of their diseases.	Not many, the very poor being attended to by a voluntary charitable institution for the relief of poor and indigent room-keepers.	I believe many diseases of the poor are brought on by want of nutritious food, want of clothing and fuel.
Not in this part of the country.	No; in seasons of scarcity deficient quantity rather than bad quality of the food is the chief cause of illness.	Potatoes are the food used mostly by the poor; if they could procure milk I would think them wholesome.
Not more than in any other part of this country, nor as much, I think; I am inclined to think on the decrease.	The poor have become more temperate of late years in this district.	I think the use of ardent spirits nearly the same as it was 20 years ago.
Better in my neighbourhood than in other parts of the country; but generally not very good.	In all these respects too frequently badly off.	In great poverty, wanting every comfort to soothe their sufferings.

ULSTER—TYRONE.	MUNSTER—LIMERICK.	ULSTER—ANTRIM.
County Tyrone Infirmary and Omagh Dispensary.	Limerick Lying-in Hospital.	Belfast Lying-in Hospital.
<i>Thomas Maxwell, Esq., Surgeon.</i>	<i>William Griffin, Esq., M. D.</i>	<i>Robert Stephenson, Esq., M. D.</i>
They have frequently assumed the typhoid type. To poverty.	—	The prevailing type of fever is synochus.
A great many.	—	Occasionally, during the period when I had charge of the General Dispensary and Fever Hospital.
Potatoes are the general food, and if they do not cause, cannot be considered beneficial to, scrophulous and dyspeptic complaints, which are very prevalent.	—	—
Yes; rather on the decrease.	—	It is rather prevalent among mechanics; but among paupers they are scarcely more used than should be expected from those who are obliged to resort to them as a temporary substitute for the want of the more permanent comforts of life.
Generally in a very bad state.	The patients admitted into hospital are generally miserably provided with clothes, &c., for the infants.	Their food is potatoes; their bed straw and their covering in it frequently their own rags.

MUNSTER—CORK—LIMERICK.

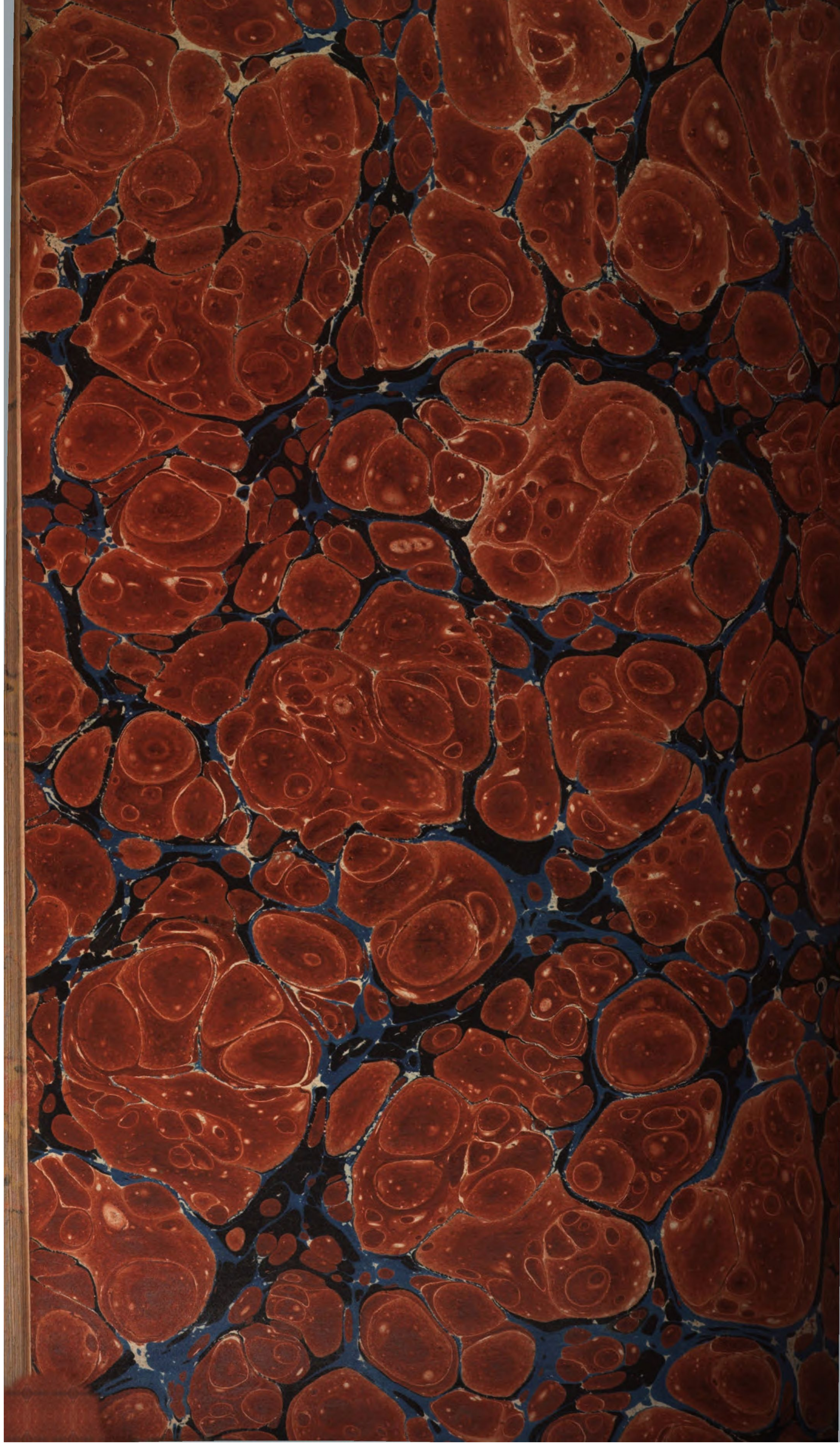
Foundling Hospital, City of Cork.	City of Cork House of Industry.	Limerick House of Industry.
Henry B. Evanson, Esq., M. D.	Edward R. Townsend, Esq., M. D.	Treasurer and Medical Attendant.
On this consult the physicians of the Fever Hospital.	Except the epidemic cholera and influenza, there has been no particular epidemic for the last year.	Cholera is again becoming very prevalent. I cannot attribute it to any cause.
The Dispensary physicians and those medical men who practise chiefly among the poor are most competent to answer these three (2, 3 and 5) queries.	As the patients received into the House of Industry Hospital have generally been inmates of the House of Industry, I have consequently seen but few cases of disease occurring from the causes stated in the query.	I have.
		Bad potatoes and sour milk, but not in this establishment.
When I have myself met destitution in the house of a working tradesman, I have commonly found it produced by drunkenness, which is the cause of much pauperism in Cork, where it is a prevailing vice. The proneness of the lower classes to intoxication is manifested on all occasions.	As no particular district is attached to the House of Industry I cannot reply to the query.	I do not consider that excessive use of it prevails, but I consider it on the increase.
	I am never required to visit any patient out of the Institution.	In many cases in a miserable condition.

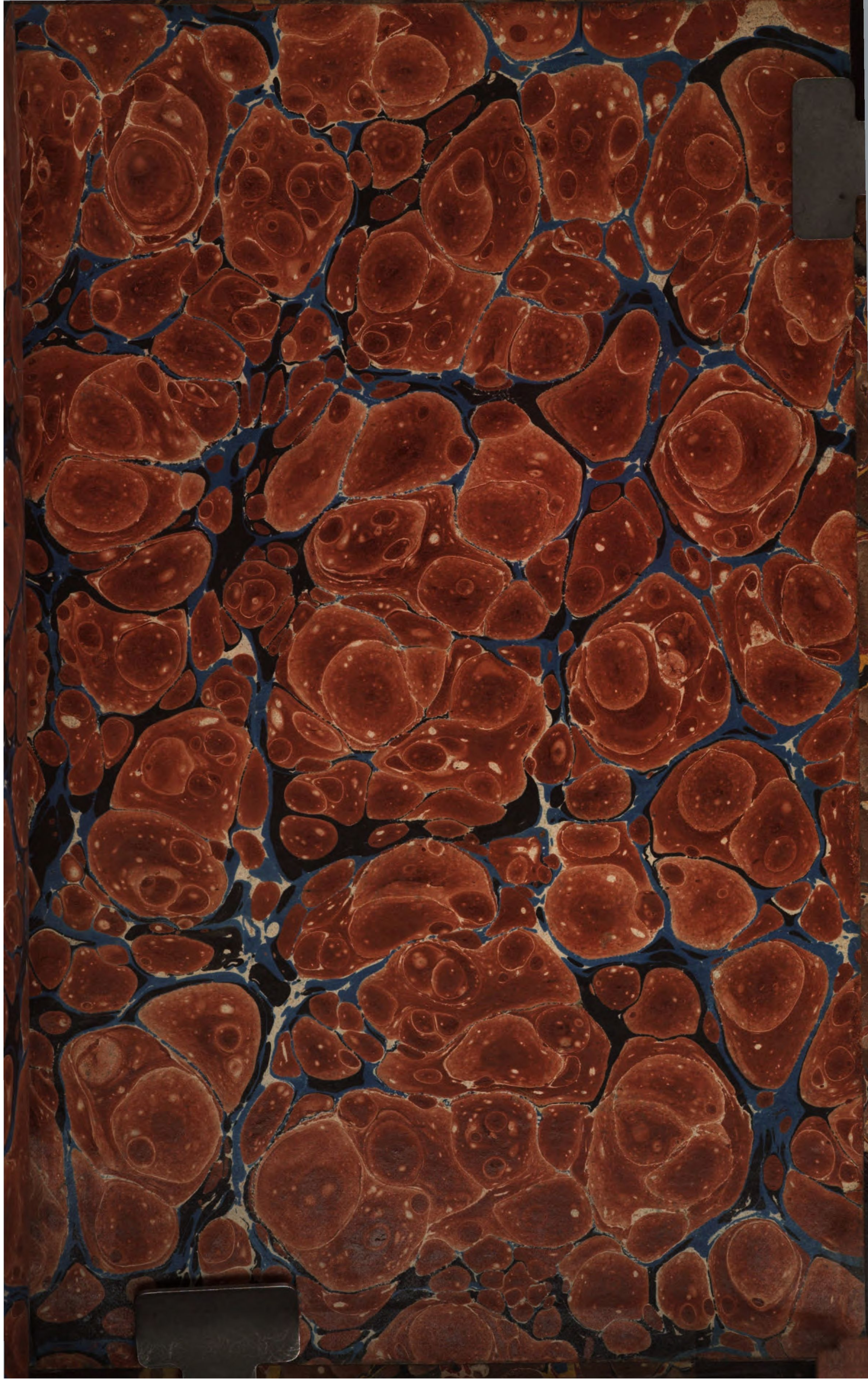
MUNSTER—TIPPERARY—WATERFORD—LIMERICK.

County Tipperary House of Industry (at Clonmel.)	Waterford House of Industry.	Limerick Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye.
The Committee and Surgeon.	The Committee.	William Griffin, Esq., M. D.
When famine has prevailed fever became particularly contagious and typhoid, we consider, owing to want of food and other comforts, and cleanly habits, which are then diminished, as many of the poor sell or pawn their clothes, &c. Perhaps owing to other causes, as atmospheric distemperature and drunkenness.	Typhus fever has occasionally prevailed, particularly at periods when food is scarce or bad.	
In this Institution we have not, as the inmates have food and clothing of a sufficiently good quality.	The physicians report that many such stances occur.	
Not applicable to this Institution.		
We do not think it decreasing, at least, but perhaps increasing. We are of opinion, that in this town and neighbourhood such increase is not altogether owing to the greater disposition of the lower orders to drink ardent spirits, but that it is partly owing to there being too many public houses of a low description, in which every facility and temptation are held out to drunkenness and immorality: We consider a check on these houses would diminish drunkenness considerably.	It does to a very great extent, and appears much on the increase.	
Not applicable to this Institution.	The physicians state that the poorer classes in this city are in a general way in a wretched state, deficient in clothes, bedding, food and every thing relating to comfort, and in which the committee fully concur.	

LEINSTER—DUBLIN—KILDARE.

Sick Poor Institution, Meath-Street, Dublin.	Maynooth Dispensary.
The Committee.	<i>William Fergusson, Esq., M.D.</i>
Within the last seven years we do not conceive they have.	During the last five years, fever has been gradually on the decline; perhaps in some measure attributable to the central situation of the Fever Hospital, which ensures a quick separation of the sick from the healthy, and prevents the con- tagion spreading, and of which the three surrounding dispensaries have the benefit, they being nearly equidistant from it.
Many.	Not in my district.
Their food in general is so miserable it would be difficult to specify any.	Not in my district.
It does; and is on the increase.	It prevails to an excessive degree, and is increasing every year, particularly du- ring the appearance of cholera, against which they flatter themselves that it is a sovereign antidote.
With few exceptions, destitute and wretched in the extreme.	In the worst possible condition, being devoid of any comfort, save that afforded in the shape of clothes, shoes and blankets, &c., every Christmas, out of the private pocket of a charitable individual.







Selection of reports and papers of the House of Commons

Bd.: 47,2

London 1836

2 Brit. 92 m-47,2

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10213676-8